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Per. gen. d. 6

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
British India and its Dependencies :

CONTAINING

Original Communications.
Memoirs of Eminent Persons.
History, Antiquities, Poetry.
Natural History, Geography.
Review of New Publications.
Debates at the East-India House.
Proceedings of the Colleges of Hailey-
bury, Fort William, and Fort St.
George.
Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.
India Civil and Military Intelligence, Oc-
currences, Births, Marriages, Deaths,
&c. &c. &c.

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic So-
ciety of Great Britain and Ireland.
Home Intelligence, Births, Marriages,
Deaths, &c.
Commercial, Shipping Intelligence, &c.
Lists of Passengers to and from India.
State of the London and India Markets.
Notices of Sales at the East-India House.
Times appointed for the East-India Com-
pany's Ships for the Season.
Prices Current of East-India Produce.
Indian Securities and Exchanges.
Daily Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. &c.

VOL. XXII.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1826.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR KINGSBURY, PARBURY, & ALLEN,
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LEADENHALL STREET.

1826.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. L. COX, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JULY, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FINANCES OF OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

Few subjects are so unattractive to general readers as those of a financial character. The minute details of a public account, and their peculiar arrangement, which are necessary to afford a person who wishes to investigate the statement critically, a full knowledge of the matters to which it relates, are calculated to oppress and perplex others.

So much interest, however, attaches, especially at the present season, to topics connected with the political condition of our Eastern empire, and the absence of correct information upon those topics leads to so much misapprehension and misrepresentation, that we shall continue the practice we commenced last year, of placing prominently before our readers a condensed and perspicuous Statement of the Annual Official Accounts laid before Parliament respecting the Finances of the East-India Company, accompanied by a few explanatory observations of our own.

The accounts from whence we extract the succeeding figures bear the following titles, which fully refute the charge of a desire of concealment:—

Accounts respecting the Annual Revenues and Disbursements, Trade and Sales, of the East-India Company, for Three Years, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24, according to the latest Advices, together with the latest Estimate of the same, 1824-25. Ordered to be printed 9th May 1826.

Annual Account, made up to the 1st May 1826; containing the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of the East-India Company, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the current Year; and a Statement of their Bond Debts and simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain and Afloat; distinguishing the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets in the Commercial Branch. Ordered to be printed, 31st May 1826.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826.**REVENUES OF BENGAL.**

	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25. per Estimate.
Mint or Coinage.....C. Rs.	2,33,974	1,14,953	54,092
Post Office	6,10,402	7,67,505	8,12,000
Stamp Duties	15,08,789	15,94,008	15,46,129
Judicial Fees, Fines, and Licenses.....	5,43,962	6,12,936	5,53,018
Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.....	47,68,840	33,28,374	34,56,800
Land and Sayer Revenues in ditto	3,70,59,628	3,64,47,235	3,75,95,600
Revenues from Benares, Ceded and Con- quered Provinces, &c.	5,57,59,361	5,49,96,744	5,50,17,361
Sale of Salt	2,55,31,957	2,24,68,996	2,11,90,880
—— Opium	1,49,35,545	85,20,416	1,36,90,320
Marine Receipts	3,37,242	2,94,537	2,90,000
Total Revenues	C.Rs. 14,12,89,700	12,91,45,704	13,42,06,200
Deduct Charges	8,90,91,651	9,64,82,907	10,88,11,379
Net Revenue.....C.Rs.	5,21,98,049	3,26,62,797	2,53,94,821

REVENUES OF MADRAS.

Mint.....Pag.	53,903	22,371	28,572
Post Office	62,223	73,086	75,714
Stamps	1,54,166	1,55,850	1,49,503
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	48,124	41,230	40,000
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions .	2,49,539	2,46,112	2,50,844
Customs of ditto	5,45,898	4,78,418	5,01,353
Land Revenues of ditto	21,92,890	20,79,323	21,68,463
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from Car- natic, Tanjore, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	92,85,034	92,46,589	85,04,723
Sale of Salt	3,69,894	4,05,331	3,79,516
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	9,80,889	9,75,804	9,85,972
Marine Receipts	20,464	22,798	17,963
Total Revenues	Pag. 1,39,63,024	1,37,46,912	1,31,02,625
Deduct Charges	1,26,82,481		
Net Revenue	Pag. 12,80,543		

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826.**CHARGES OF BENGAL.**

	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25. per Estimate.
Mint	C. Rs. 2,30,937	1,66,634	1,43,551
Post Office.....	6,85,813	8,87,472	8,35,200
Stamp Office	6,75,494	7,32,701	6,84,400
Civil Establishments	80,80,650	84,11,571	92,16,200
Judicial Charges	57,88,188	57,38,471	58,09,280
Collection of Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa	6,39,713	6,55,307	7,07,600
Other Charges on those Revenues	60,96,960	58,37,564	54,64,760
Collection of Revenues in Benares, Con- quered and Ceded Provinces, &c.	1,50,20,154	1,51,44,694	1,54,49,068
Salt.....	71,05,539	70,11,386	73,08,000
Opium	10,56,786	39,27,714	49,99,600
Military: Buildings and Fortifications	4,25,69,192	4,67,03,325	5,67,49,520
Marine	11,42,225	12,66,068	14,44,200
Total Charges.....C. Rs.	8,90,91,651	9,64,82,907	10,88,11,379

CHARGES OF MADRAS.

Mint	Pag. 71,347	62,713	54,954
Post Office.....	65,461	66,811	68,572
Stamps	25,020	35,291	25,714
Civil Establishments.....	6,90,109	7,15,333	7,35,267
Judicial Charges	5,67,857	5,90,460	5,86,065
Customs and Revenues in ancient Possessions Ditto in Carnatic, Tanjore, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.....	7,33,504 26,55,070	6,29,788 25,38,450	6,45,389 25,21,999
Salt.....	1,00,724	1,00,733	88,319
Military: Buildings and Fortifications.....	77,37,052	79,77,996	94,26,666
Marine Charges.....	36,337	31,498	35,886
Redemption of Peshcush at Hyderabad	—	30,08,003	—
Total Charges	Pag. 1,26,82,481	1,57,52,076	1,41,88,831
Deduct Revenues.....	—	1,37,46,912	1,31,02,625
Net Charge	Pag. 20,05,164	20,05,164	10,86,206

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826—continued.**REVENUES OF BOMBAY.**

	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25. per Estimate.
Mint	Rs. 20,663	44,273	30,800
Post Office.....	95,631	1,00,028	1,39,100
Stamps	1,66,991	1,59,984	1,50,000
Judicial Fees, &c.....	75,385	72,746	92,200
Opium Sales (including Malwa Opium con- signed to Bengal)	1,03,00,316	47,11,749	—*
Farms and Licenses	6,56,967	6,64,223	6,77,800
Customs of ancient Possessions	13,47,556	13,56,339	14,51,400
Land Revenues of ditto	11,54,473	14,67,185	12,14,800
Revenues, Customs, &c. of Ceded Provinces	1,58,55,973	1,60,11,621	1,23,16,000
Marine Receipts	1,29,376	2,15,177	1,34,800
Total Revenues	Rs. 2,98,03,330	2,48,03,325	1,62,06,900

REVENUES OF BENCIOLEN, INCLUDING SINGAPORE.

Opium and Spirit Farms and Customs	C.Rs. 66,906	58,051	38,174
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REVENUES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Land Revenues and Customs	Doll. 176,305	143,824	160,000
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REVENUES OF ST. HELENA.

Rents, Licenses, Tonnage Duty, &c.....	£1,860	3,929	1,816
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GENERAL RESULT OF REVENUE.

Net Revenues	£5,732,023	3,266,280	2,639,482
Deduct Net Charges.....	1,140,342	1,576,657	1,857,986
Surplus Revenue.....	£4,591,681	1,689,623	681,496
Interest on Debts	1,649,383	1,602,649	—
Net Surplus Revenue in India.....	£2,942,298	86,974	

* The estimated receipts and charges on account of opium in 1824-25, are included in the Bengal accounts.

**ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826—continued,
CHARGES OF BOMBAY.**

	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25. per Estimate.
Mint	Rs. 38,024	27,983	27,500
Post Office.....	1,28,355	1,16,632	1,46,900
Civil Establishment	27,55,284	29,80,681	29,09,800
Judicial Charges	5,64,607	6,10,024	7,13,800
Customs of ancient Possessions	1,83,004	1,94,004	1,90,500
Revenues of ditto	4,87,825	5,03,997	5,38,900
Customs and Revenues of Ceded Provinces	58,69,891	59,11,666	61,41,600
Opium	1,06,18,007	22,09,787	—
Military: Buildings and Fortifications	1,61,52,423	1,56,34,989	1,50,53,800
Marine	8,77,748	12,11,925	10,92,800
Total Charges.....	Rs. 3,76,75,168	2,94,01,688	2,68,15,000
Deduct Revenues.....	2,98,03,890	2,48,03,925	1,62,06,900
Net Charge	Rs. 78,71,838	45,98,363	1,06,08,100

CHARGES OF BENCIOLEN, INCLUDING SINGAPORE.

Total Charges	C.Rs. *10,66,378	10,00,790	9,26,870
Deduct Revenues.....	66,906	58,051	38,174
Net Charge	C.Rs. 9,99,472	9,42,739	8,88,696

CHARGES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Total Charges	Doll. 451,968	489,866	448,422
Deduct Revenues	176,305	143,824	160,000
Net Charge.....	Doll. 275,663	346,042	288,422

CHARGES OF ST. HELENA.

Total Charges	£121,953	116,197	111,265
Deduct Revenues.....	1,860	3,929	1,816
Net Charge	£120,093	112,268	109,449

GENERAL RESULT OF CHARGE.

Net Charge	£1,140,342	1,576,657	1,857,986
		Interest on Debts.....	£1,431,387
		Deduct Surplus Revenue.....	681,496
		Net Surplus Charge in India	£749,891

* There is a difference (probably from a new adjustment) between this account and that of last year, which states the charge for 1822-23 at 11,30,984 current rupees. See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xx, p. 261.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826—continued.
BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN
RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1823-24.

	£.	£.
<i>Territorial Assets, viz.....</i>		
Cash	7,391,564	
Bills, Debts, Stores, &c.....	11,867,776	
		19,259,340
<i>Territorial Debts, viz.....</i>		
Bearing Interest	26,468,475	
Not bearing interest.....	8,028,779	
		34,497,254
Net Excess of Debts Territorial...	£15,237,914	
<i>Commercial Assets, viz. ...</i>		
Cash	296,413	
Debts and Goods.....	2,484,109	
		2,780,522
<i>Commercial Debts, viz. ...</i>		
Not bearing Interest		82,244
Net Excess of Assets Commercial.....	£2,698,278	
Net Excess of Debt in India.....	£12,539,636	

Note. There is an error in this part of the official account ; the sum of £400,456, Commercial Assets of Fort St. George, is blended with the Excess of Territorial Assets, as well as with the Assets Commercial, whereby the excess of debt is represented less than it should be by that sum. The above is the accurate amount of excess of debt.

STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN
INDIA ON THE 30TH APRIL 1824.

	£.
BENGAL	
<i>Territorial, viz...</i>	
Bearing Interest	23,272,677
Not bearing Interest	6,678,907
	29,951,584
<i>Commercial</i>	
Not bearing Interest	79,157
Total Debt at Bengal	£30,030,741
MADRAS	
<i>Territorial, viz...</i>	
Bearing Interest.....	2,819,320
Not bearing Interest	845,333
Total Debt at Madras.....	£3,664,653
BOMBAY	
<i>Territorial, viz...</i>	
Bearing Interest.....	342,273
Not bearing Interest	471,183
	813,456
<i>Commercial</i>	
Not bearing Interest	3,069
Total Debt at Bombay.....	£816,525
FORT MARLBRO'	
<i>Territorial</i>	
Not bearing Interest	9,411
<i>Commercial</i>	
Ditto	18
Total Debt at Fort Marlbro'	£9,429
PR. OF WALES' ISLAND	
<i>Territorial</i>	
Bearing Interest	31,523
Not bearing Interest	26,108
	57,631
TOTAL —Bearing Interest	26,465,793
Not bearing Interest	8,113,186
Total Debt in India, 30th April 1824.....	£34,578,979

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1826—continued.

HOME ACCOUNT.

PROCEEDS OF SALES IN GREAT BRITAIN; COMMERCIAL RECEIPTS, CHARGES, &c. IN GREAT BRITAIN; MADE UP TO THE 1ST MAY 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts, viz. Political and Territorial	191,869	3	9
Commercial	8,885,212	12	11
Total Receipts.....	£9,077,081	16	8
Payments, viz..... Political and Territorial	3,528,642	18	9
Commercial	6,363,887	18	0
Total Payments	£9,892,530	16	9
Excess of Political Payments	3,336,773	15	0
Excess of Commercial Receipts	2,521,324	14	11
Net Excess of Payments	£815,449	0	1
Balance in favour, 1st May 1825.....	1,594,644	9	8
Balance in favour (exclusive of Duty on Tea) } 1st May 1826	£779,195	9	7

STATEMENT OF BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; STATE OF CASH IN THE TREASURY, AND EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE COMPANY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AFLOAT OUTWARD, ON 1ST MAY 1826.

	£.	£.
Debts, viz. ... Political and Territorial	10,428,724	
Commercial	1,438,194	
		11,866,918
Home Bond Debt.....		3,795,892
Total Debt		£15,662,810
Assets, viz. ... Political and Territorial	1,525,676	
Commercial	22,406,902	
		23,932,578
Assets in favour		£8,269,768

As the accounts of the last year in the first series of the foregoing statements are founded upon estimate only, which, as we observe by a comparison of the real and the estimated accounts of the preceding year, is not to be relied upon, we shall assume the year 1823-24 as the last of which we are furnished with correct statements respecting the revenue derived from British India.

From the foregoing accounts it appears that the gross amount of the revenue of British India in 1823-24 fell short of that of the preceding by somewhat more than the excess of revenue in that year over that of 1821-22, which was the last and the most prosperous year of Lord Hastings' administration, and a period of profound peace.

The net revenue of Bengal in 1823-24 was short of the preceding year's by £1,953,625, which arose from the following causes: first, a falling-off in the product of the opium sales of about £640,000 compared with their amount in 1822-23, and an increase in the advances on that account, in the nature of outlay rather than charge, of nearly £300,000; making a diminution of *present* profit in that single article to the extent of nearly a million sterling. Next year, 1824-25, (in which the Malwa opium account is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal statement) the excess is expected to counterbalance, nearly, the deficiency. The second cause of defalcation is the salt sales, which amount to £300,000 less than in 1822-23. The third item is the customs, which fell off £150,000. The fourth is the amount of military charges, &c. which increased upwards of £420,000. These items alone nearly make up the difference: if they had been on the footing of the preceding year, the revenue of 1823-24 would have exceeded considerably that of 1821-22. The increase in the military item is almost the exact difference between the gross revenues of the two years 1821-22 and 1823-24.

The revenues of Madras for 1823-24 are charged with a payment on account of peshcush to the Nizam in order to extinguish a claim for tribute, or in fact a debt. There would otherwise have been a surplus revenue of about £400,000. In the estimate for 1824-25, the excess of £600,000 in the item of military charge produces a similar result, namely, a net charge instead of a net revenue.

In Bombay, where there is always from necessity a surplus charge, the balance was considerably less in 1823-24 than in the two preceding years.

The debt in India has been reduced, in 1823-24, £2,370,187; the debt in India amounting, in April 1823, to £36,949,685, while its amount, in April 1824, was £34,578,979, and at the end of that year, £34,579,498.

In the home account, which relates to the year 1825-26, there appears no item of "Bullion Remittance from India," which last year amounted to £989,000. Independent of this, the balance in favour exceeds that of last year by nearly £200,000. The home debts, after deducting assets, appear to have increased nearly one million.

The following accounts relate to the Company's commerce:

TRADE ACCOUNTS.

CHARGES DEFRAYED BY THE COMPANY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR TRADE.

	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25. per Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	192,049	169,457	181,060
Madras	30,404	14,569	14,857
Bombay	25,393	31,398	27,813
Bencoolen	2,788	5,149	3,380
Prince of Wales' Island.....	1,372	1,251	1,394
Canton	58,080	61,122	66,273
Total.....	£310,086	282,946	294,777

PROCEEDS OF SALES OF IMPORT GOODS.

At Bengal	336,459	316,260	332,107
Madras	63,710	50,244	49,143
Bombay	183,763	149,504	130,567
Bencoolen	30,806	17,715	18,311
Prince of Wales' Island	1,356	477	1,250
Total.....	£616,094	534,200	531,378

ON THE AMAZONS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

BY M. J. KLAPROTH.*

WE have heard of the Amazons placed by the ancients to the north of Caucasus, and upon the banks of the Thermodon in Asia Minor; but it has not been hitherto known that there formerly existed a peculiar state in Central Asia governed by women. The following is the account given by Chinese historians, of the period of the dynasties Suy and Tang, respecting these *Gynaikokratumenoi*.

The eastern country of females is called Su-fa-la-neu-ko-chu-lo: it is inhabited by a tribe of Kheangs, or Tibetans. Upon the borders of the Western Sea (the Caspian) there are also women who rule; wherefore the former country is called, by way of distinction, the eastern country of females. In the east, it adjoins Too-fang, Tang-heang, and the city of Mow-chow, in Sze-chuen; westward it is bounded by San-puh-ho; northward by Yu-tien, or Khoten; to the south-east it has the tribes of the Lo-neu of Ya-chow; and on the frontier of the Chinese province of Sze-chuen, those of the barbarians, Pe-long. Its extent is nine days' journey from east to west; and twenty from south to north. It contains nineteen cities. A woman governs it. She resides on a steep rock near the banks of the Khang-yan-chuen. This country is encompassed, on its four sides, by the Jo-shuy,† or *feeble water*, which flows towards the south, and which is crossed by means of barks made of skins sewed together. Its population consists of 40,000 families, and 10,000 troops, composed of picked men. The title of honour belonging to the queen is Peen-tseu; the mandarins are called Kaou-pa-le, which means *minister*. The mandarins of the exterior are all males, and bear the title of Ho. The female mandarins of the interior transmit orders to the former, who carry them into execution. The queen is surrounded by some hundreds of women. Every five days she holds a court of justice. At her death, many thousand pieces of gold are distributed amongst her relations. A handsome woman is then chosen and raised to royal dignity. There is also an *under-queen*, who is destined to succeed the superior when the latter dies. Upon the death of a woman, her daughter-in-law inherits the property. In this country, theft and rapine are never heard of. The houses are of several stories; the queen's palace has nine, and the habitations of her subjects six. The queen wears a tunic and petticoats of greenish coloured stuff, worked or stitched with wool, and a long robe of the same colour, the sleeves of which touch the ground. In winter she dresses in a sheep-skin pelisse, with ornaments richly embroidered. She fastens her hair on the top of her head, and wears earrings and laced buskins. In this country men are of very small account; women alone are esteemed; so that men adopt the family name of their mothers.

The country is cold; it produces wheat, and the natives rear horses and sheep; gold is likewise found there. The manners and customs of the inhabitants are the same as in India. The eleventh moon is the period for their grand magical ceremonies; on the tenth, the inhabitants proceed to the

moun-

* *Magasin Asiatique*, tom. I, no. II, p. 230.

† The Jo-shuy is a river celebrated in Chinese antiquity: it is often used as a general name for all the rivers of eastern Tibet which flow towards the south. It is more particularly applied to the upper part of the Ya-lung, or Ya-lu-keang; and then the Jo-shuy is regarded as one of the sources of the great Keang.

mountains for the purpose of offering up there stuffs, lees of wine, and wheat; upon that occasion they call upon the birds that fly about in flocks; if they stop, like fowls, on a sudden, the inhabitants expect that the year will be productive in corn; whereas, if the birds do not come, it is an indication of a bad harvest. They call this "Divination by birds."

Under the dynasty of Suy (in 586), an embassy arrived from this country, bringing tribute. Under that of Tang (between 618 and 626), the queen, named Tang-p'hang, sent a similar embassy. Towards the year 638, another came to the emperor Tae-tsung, who granted the queen a seal and the dignity of Wei-fou. About 657, an ambassador, named Kaou-pa-li-wan, and San-lu, the queen's son, were presented at court. The latter was made commander of the guard at one of the gates of the palace. The queen Leen-pe sent to request a title of honour for herself. The empress Woo-how conferred upon her that of general of the exterior on the left of the fort Ya-kean-wei. She was presented with a violet-coloured robe, richly embroidered.

In 693, and between 713 and 741, the queen and her son came in person to the court; she received, as well as her husband, a title of honour. After this period, there were also kings who reigned in this country. In 793, the king (or queen) Tang-le-se and the prince of Pe-k'how submitted, and their country, which was to the south of Keang-chow, in Sze-chuen, was incorporated with the empire. These, however, appear to have been the chiefs of certain Tibetan hordes, or the oriental relics of the ancient kingdom of women.

Chinese authors speak besides of a western kingdom of females. They place it westward of the mountains Tsung-ling, and state that its manners and customs were similar to that in the east. They add, that it was inhabited by women only; that it produced precious commodities; and that it formed a part of the Fu-leen, or Roman empire, the prince of which, when advanced in age, commanded one of his sons to set out in order to marry the queen. If a son had been born from this union, he would not have succeeded his mother. This country sent no embassy to China before the year 634.

The tradition respecting these western Amazons seems to refer to those which the ancient authors placed in Caucasus. It has probably reached the Chinese from the west; but the details which the latter have given us concerning the important kingdom, situated in the northern part of Tibet, is highly deserving of attention. It extended, we perceive, from the north-western frontier of the province of Sze-chuen to the south of Khoten, with a very considerable breadth.

It is curious to trace in the books of the Hindus indications of the existence of this state governed by women. According to the history of Cashmir, translated from the Sanscrit by Mr. H. Wilson, the great king Lalitaditya, who reigned in the early part of the eighth century, effected the conquest of India, as far as the island of Lanka, or Ceylon. After making war in Persia, he turned his arms against the Bhotta, or Tibetans; took the city of Prajotish, which is thought to be Gohati, in Assam, and from thence marched against the Stri Rajyá, or kingdom of women: but the queen and her subjects triumphed, by their charms, over the Cashmirean monarch and his soldiers.

In the fourth book of the *Rámáyana*, which contains a description of the whole earth, according to the notions of the Hindus, mention is made of

स्त्रीराज्यं, or a kingdom of women: but this work places it to the south of the Panchananda, or Punjab; after which comes Cashmir.

It is still more remarkable, that in the Chinese account, the name of the country, Su-fa-la-neu-ko-chu-lo, is altogether Sanscrit; namely, शुभ राज्ञी गोचर, *Subha rájñi góchara*, that is, country of the beautiful queen. The title of the ministers, kaou-pa-le, is Sanscrit likewise, गोपाल, *gópála*, and signifies properly a pastor, and also a prince or king, in short, whosoever directs a people.

Subsequently to the Tang dynasty, there is no further mention of the kingdom of women in Tibet. Only in the history of the Mongol dynasty of Yuen we find the following passage, which has a reference to this subject: "The kingdom of women is to the south of the mountains Tsung-ling; this kingdom is governed by queens only; there is, besides, another princess of less note, who takes a part in the administration. The people in that country are devoted to the service of the genii A-seaou-lo. This kingdom has sent tribute only to the Suys and the Tangs." In this passage, again, we recognize in the genii A-seaou-lo, the *assūra*, or demons of the Hindus.

What I have here stated appears to me calculated to throw a new light upon the discovery of M. Abel Rémusat, who was the first to reveal in Europe the Hindu colonies anciently established in Central Asia, and which now no longer exist.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MARINE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I would suggest, with reference to Col. Macdonald's paper on the Education of Cadets (*vide* page 664, Journal of December 1825), that the benefit proposed, of preparatory education previous to going to India, should be extended to young men intended for the Company's marine, a service in which the situation and circumstances of its officers, particularly the younger branches, are not sufficiently attended to. Young men going into the marine are placed in immediate active service on their first arrival in India; hence the importance of a previous knowledge of their duty and of the oriental languages is the more obvious. Our line of coast is daily becoming more extensive; their's is a branch of our Indian force which must consequently increase; for the British navy can never perform, but in a partial manner, the duties required of the Bombay marine: since the advantages expected from it depend on an acquaintance with the country, customs, temper, and manners of the inhabitants, and a degree of local knowledge which is to be acquired only by a life actually passed in India, and by a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language.

Yours, &c.

1826.

C. W. ELWOOD.

P.S.—If any apology be necessary for the above article proceeding from the pen of a military man, I have to state, that during the twelve years I was situated at the port of Porebunder, the greater part of the time as agent to Government, vessels of the Company's marine were frequently placed under my orders; hence affording occasion for the observations I have made on that useful branch of our Indian armament.

C. W. E.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Australian, a Sydney Newspaper.)

WE have at this age of our colony acquired a more detailed and precise acquaintance with the sinuous outline of the extensive and variously modified coasts of Terra Australis, than the cold broad sketch of its eastern shore, as left us by Cook, or the more ancient, rude, and unconnected definitions of its western coasts by Vlaming or Dampier, could possibly furnish: the labours of late years of a Flinders in completing the *minutiæ* and detail of geographical science, and more recently those of King, in the equinoctial portions of our continent, having pointed out to us the many amply sheltered recesses of those shores, and their degrees of eligibility for the establishment of dependant intra-tropical settlements.

Comparatively small, however, have been our advances towards the acquirement of some just ideas of the physical, *internal* structure of this "great south land"—the peculiar formation of those portions of our interior to which the limited researches of Mr. Oxley have been extended, and the consequent absence of navigable rivers—those important aids to extensive inland penetration, seeming to have set a bound, westerly, to our geographical inquiries of the country whose eastern shores we inhabit, and to have circumscribed our interior view (some years past extended over a variously characterized surface, not exceeding 450 geographical miles in breadth) to the longitude of 144° E., about which meridian our surveyor-general had penetrated, in nearly the parallel of our colony, so long back as 1817. In contemplating that physical defect, the non-existence of internal navigable streams, it may be observed as a singular fact, formerly remarked by Mr. Oxley, and since confirmed by others, that all the highlands of this southern continent are on, or at no great distance from, its shores; the more elevated ranges appearing to occupy its eastern coast, which they either immediately invest, or are to be observed inland, at a distance not exceeding 100 miles, lying generally north and south. These meridional ranges of mountainous land, parts of whose extreme elevation above the sea have been estimated at 6,000 feet, give rise to, and determine the courses of, the several streams that water and fertilize our expanding colony; those that fall on their eastern side, after a brief existence, being discharged on the coast we inhabit, whilst those that descend in an opposite direction, meander over some extent of declining country to the westward, until having fallen to a seemingly internal level, the velocity of current acquired in their course becomes arrested, and an extensive dispersion of these waters appears to take place. Although our present limited knowledge does not fully warrant the assertion, that thus terminate our internal waters, there are nevertheless grounds for such an apprehension; no high lands having been perceived to the westward of the eastern verge of the marshes, and no river having been yet discovered disemboguing itself on our eastern or southern coasts, whose general character in the examination has shewn an indication of distant origin in a communication with our interior swamps, the recently discovered Brisbane river perhaps excepted, which, however, can the more readily be supposed to be their eastern outlet to the sea, upon the admission that the eastern country, between the parallels of 27° and 31° S., and easterly about to the meridian of 150°, is one continuous bog; an extent of country too considerable to be thus characterized, in the existing absence of that proof which is alone to be derived from an examination.

tion. From the observations, however, that were made during the progress of the important expeditions of Mr. Oxley in 1817 and 1818, we may gather, that a vast undefined portion of our interior regions is an inhospitable level, in part subjected to continual inundation by the several waters that thereto flow from our Blue Mountain ranges; and thence are led to the conclusion, that not only the several western streams that were formerly intersected, and in part traced by our indefatigable surveyor-general, but also those of very recent discovery by Messrs. Hovell and Hume, in the parallels of 36° and 37° S., which are stated to flow from eastern *snow-capped* mountains, towards the west and north-west, and which were at their discovery respectively named "Hume's," "Ovens'," and "Goulburn's Rivers," meet one common fate,* namely, that of being dissipated over an uninterrupted plain of internal region; there being no opening on the south coast, that we know of, by which the three distinct streams that have been announced to us by those persevering south-western travellers can possibly make their escape to the sea.

If then an impassable morass occupies tracts yet undefined of our interior, forbidding all penetration westerly beyond the meridian, to which penetration has already been effected, our future journeys of discovery will doubtless be extended in a northerly direction. Thus a tour undertaken nearly on the meridian of 150° E. north to the latitude of 27° S., would prove most interesting to geographical science, and highly important to a grazing community in our colony, daily on the increase. To the one, the definition and extent, northerly, of the great marshes above adverted to; the identity of any northern or north-eastern outlet from them and the Brisbane; the origin of this latter stream, and the ascertaining how far it is entitled to be considered other than a coast-water; and the general structure of the interjacent country;—whilst to the other, such a journey would prove a solid gain, by the disclosure of the extent of undulated grazing lands, which, from the elevated character of the country easterly of the above meridian to the coast-line, may be reasonably inferred to exist, north from Liverpool Plains to the confines of the country west from the shores of Moreton Bay.

The existence of that spirit of interior geographical inquiry which had, some seven or eight years elapsed, manifested itself, appears to have met with no small check when the keen edge of curiosity was taken off by the fatal, premature terminations of those, then recently discovered, promising western streams, the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers; which, by a wished-for mutual confluence, were to have furnished an increase of magnitude sufficient to have formed a deep-grooved channel through a vast depressed surface of our continent to an embouchure on the south coast, west of the meridian of 140° E. With the exception of the late excursion to Western Port, on the south coast, no journey of any magnitude has been undertaken since those above referred to; nevertheless, certain enterprising individuals, whom leisure and circumstance have favoured, have at various periods proceeded on minor tours, wherein they have intersected previously untrodden tracts, that widely separate certain distinctly-defined portions of our colony; determining, in their perambulations, the value and capabilities of the interjacent country they had traversed,

* It may tend not a little to strengthen the inference drawn of the presumed terminations of those lately detected western waters by observing, that the point at which the Hume River was intersected in November last (1824) by its discoverers, does not exceed in distance 200 geographical miles from those very extensive internal marshes that receive the waters of the Lachlan, which, bearing from their line of route, N.W., is the exact direction in which this principal stream of their journey (the Hume) was observed by them to flow.

traversed, as also some of the geographical positions of its principal points; and what is not the least important to the settler, have pointed out the direction in which a line of practicable route could be opened to the districts they have visited. Small as have been these individual exertions (compared with what an ample means in the directing hands of talent and enterprize may ere long shew of those distant regions of our continent, over which the veil of obscurity at present hangs), still the little done, in the way of advancing the knowledge of the geographical positions of places, and thereby furnishing the *matériel* to embody the skeleton-chart of our diffusely-settled colony, as well as the opening of the country, with a view of bringing in direct communication groups of settlers, till lately separated from each other by unknown unexplored tracts, and thereby shewing the local government in what direction its labours could be advantageously bestowed in the construction of roads, —are surely acts not unworthy of the acknowledgment of a community otherwise actively and no less worthily engaged in husbandry and grazing. It was in tours of this description that the various country north from our western settlement, Bathurst, to that tributary stream of the Macquarie, named the Cugeegang, and the Mudgee country, on its banks, were discovered; and it was by a subsequent advancement on that northern line of route that the country interjacent to Bathurst and Liverpool Plains has become known, and their communication (as direct as the structure of the country would admit) been opened to the grazier.

It will doubtless be remembered that Mr. Cunningham, the King's botanical traveller, had, with considerable difficulty, in the winter of 1823, discovered a passage through the lofty dividing mountainous ranges that separate the Bathurst and Coal River countries from the extensive levels of Liverpool Plains; but that the reduced state of his provisions, and his distance from Bathurst, did not permit him to descend the pass to examine them at that particular period. He has lately returned from an important botanical tour of twelve weeks in those interesting regions, and the following epitome of his journey will mark his plan of procedure: its outline, which has traced an extent of nearly 700 miles, forming on the chart a rhomboidal figure.

Proceeding from Richmond north on the present rugged and, in parts, dangerous tract, of Mr. Howe, he intersected Hunter's River, at Patrick's Plains, in 100 miles; thence advancing N. W. up its stream about 40 miles, at which distance its channel, taking a bend from the N.E., he was induced to leave it, in order to pursue his route to the westward towards a singularly rounded hill, formerly named Mount Danger, whose elevated summit overtopping the surrounding country, forms a striking feature in the landscape of those regions. Taking a fresh departure to the N.N.W. from Mount Danger, which is situate in latitude $32^{\circ} 18' 51''$ S., and longitude (reduced from the meridian of Richmond) about $150^{\circ} 27' 30''$ E., he at length, in seventy miles, intersected those beautifully undulated tracts of sheep-pasture formerly explored, and which are bounded by the hilly country connected with the mountainous range, which, lying about east and west, forms the southern boundary of Liverpool Plains, and divides our eastern and western waters. At this stage of his journey he crossed the parallel of 32° S., and identified (from an opposite approach) all the principal points of the country, verifying generally the geographical observations he had made thereon in a former tour. Pursuing his journey west in the parallel of 32° S., he crossed without difficulty a minor lateral range, which is sheltered southerly from the main collection of mountains, and separates the streams of the Coal River from those waters that fall
into

into the Macquarie, particularly those that form its tributary rivulet, the Erskine of Mr. Oxley. Thence continuing a western course, about fifteen miles of interesting grazing country, alternately plain and forest ridge, he intersected his former line of route when on his return to Bathurst from the pass he had then discovered through the northern main dividing range to Liverpool Plains.

This mountain gap, a defile, which is situate almost under the meridian of 150° E. in latitude $31^{\circ} 43' 30''$ S., and on his former tour marked his northernmost point of penetration, he has now passed, descending on the 2d of May last (1825), with his pack-horses, on the south-western parts of Liverpool Plains.

To give some idea of this passage through the mountains, it may be observed, that its approach from the Bathurst and Mudgee country is by a valley eight miles in extent, which closes at its north-eastern extreme in the main ranges. From the level of this valley (named formerly Hawkesbury Vale) the acclivity through a rising open forest to the pitch of the pass, distant two miles, is singularly gradual, considering the elevated points of the barrier range by which it is bounded on either side; the northern declivity, although somewhat less easy, being not more than a mile in length to the grazing forest at the foot of the range, proving also very practicable—the entire pass from the head of Hawksbury Vale to the bank of Bowen's Rivulet of Mr. Oxley, at the northern base of the dividing range, and not exceeding three miles in extent, requiring simply the well-directed hand of industry two or three weeks in the construction of a few small bridges over the narrow but deep-water channels, grooved by the rains, in order to permit the team of the grazier to pass northerly to the extensive open country before him. As Mr. Cunningham had devoted a period of three weeks to the examination of portions of these singularly-featured regions of our interior, and had penetrated to the northern parts of Camden Valley of Mr. Oxley, in latitude $30^{\circ} 47'$ S., in a line bordering on the above-mentioned meridian from south to north, he is enabled to speak briefly of their feature, presumed extent, capabilities, and value to the colonist.

Liverpool Plains, which were discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818, who entered them on their north-western side, upon emerging from our internal marshes, are vast tracts of level country, comprehended between the meridians of 150° and $150^{\circ} 50'$ E., and within the parallels of $30^{\circ} 45'$ and $31^{\circ} 30'$ S. They are disposed in elongated strips, which vary in breadth from five to ten or more miles, for the most part clear of timber, with the exception of a few straggling trees of *acacia pendula*, or weeping wattle, and *eucalyptus mannifera*, or white gum, which are scattered singly at long distances on the general surface; one uninterrupted patch of level plain (stretched from south to north) proving, by actual odometrical admeasurement, to exceed fifty miles in extent; whilst another portion, crossing it from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and extending to the distant part of the main dividing range, formed a base that could not be estimated at less than fifty, and probably sixty miles. From these two principal branches, lateral ramifications stretch themselves north and south, of which the vallies of Camden and Barrow are of the former direction; the ridges and rounded mounts, which are remarked to interrupt the plane of the country, appearing by these minor branches to be perfectly isolated, and thereby to form detached elevations of various figure and picturesque appearance on the common level of the plains, whose entire area, admitting of its inclusion within the above-mentioned meridional and parallel lines, will comprehend a
million

million and a half of acres; of which four-fifths may be considered, in seasons not decidedly wet, available as rich and inexhaustible grazing lands for cattle; many dry situations on the acclivities of the detached rising grounds, and more especially along the southern side of the plains in the immediate vicinity of the dividing range, being perfectly beyond the reach of water (at a period when the level lands are more or less subjected to a partial flooding by a rainy season) furnishing healthful sound walks for sheep. Those parts of Liverpool Plains that approach their western wooded margin, are watered by a stream,* which, originating in the dividing boundary range, winds northerly through them, and, after a short course of fifty miles, unites with the Yorke River, which latter stream, becoming governed by the obvious dip of the plains at N.N.W., makes its escape to a singularly declining country at that point of bearing. We know of no tract of timberless open country in New South Wales that (laying aside its vast area) forms so nearly a level as these remarkable lands of our interior; the natural consequence is, that ordinary rains falling on the southern mountains cause an overflow of Bowen's Rivulet, and as their surface was observed to be in many parts somewhat lower than the outer banks of this stream, the greater portions of the North-western Plain, and the whole of Camden Valley,† together with the boundary forests on the same level, are laid under water; of which fact, the wrecks of floods on the outer bank of the rivulet, the little pools in the concavities of the general surface, the clodded nature of the surface-soil, and consequent heaviness of travelling, together with the uniform rottenness of these marginal forests, afforded an awful striking proof. Rising from these lower sides of Liverpool Plains, over which Mr. Cunningham had prosecuted his journey, and extending the view south-easterly, it was gratifying (whilst travelling those less favourable portions) to the colonist, to contemplate the undefined extent of grazing lands, whose varied surface, whether of timberless inclined plane, moderate undulation, or elevated detached ridge, appeared fully adequate to the views of the grazier or agriculturist. Among the indigenous vegetation of those parts of the plains that were traversed, the following European genera of plants were particularly remarked, namely, a species of *plantago*, or rib grass; *scorzonera*, or viper's grass; *lotus*, or bird's-foot trefoil; *centaurea*, or centaury; *ajuga*, or bugle; *campanula*, or bell-flower; *acæna*, or burnet; *rumex*, or dock; *galium*, or goose-grass; *epilobium*, or willow-herb; which were blended with eight distinct species of grasses, among which a late *danthonia*, or gigantic oatgrass, was most remarkable.

The soil of those parts of the plains not liable to be flooded by any overflow of Bowen's Rivulet, is of a rich loam, darkened by the fertilizing decomposition of the trap-rocks, of which the high lands in the vicinity are formed. The timber trees of the boundary ridges are stately stringy-bark, box, and some white-gum; whilst those of the lower forests on the western skirts of the

* Bowen's Rivulet of Mr. Oxley.

† Camden Valley, which may be considered the north-western branch of the Great Plains, was found, in the month of May last, to be, throughout its whole extent of twenty-five miles, exceedingly wet and boggy; and, as the dip of the country is evidently at N.N.W., in the direction of the extreme parts of the vale, and not only the Yorke River, but also certain partial drainings of the more considerable south-eastern patches of the plain (upon a somewhat higher level) are allowed slowly to escape to a lower western country, the surface of the valley throughout Mr. Cunningham's last stage northerly towards Hardwicke's Range, proved a perfect mire, abundantly saturated with water, which could not escape by percolation, the immediate sub-soil being a stiff tenacious clay. The plants of this part of Camden Valley are of those species that usually exist on lands constantly wet; and, as the surface of its lower or northern extreme was found covered with water to the depth of ten or twelve inches, no doubt can exist of the permanency of its marshy character.

the plains, are not only the two last kinds, but also iron-bark, and a species of *callitris*, or cypress; which latter will, doubtless, be found fully applicable to most of the purposes of rural economy. In a land, whose interior unfortunately does not afford us the means of a distant communication by navigable rivers, and consequently where an expensive land-carriage must ever be resorted to in the conveyance of the produce of the interior to the coast, the ease or difficulty of passing intermediate tracts of country, as well as the brevity or length of any new line of route between one portion of the country and another, will always be matters of consideration and moment with the farmer, whose possessions and stock are stationed in the interior, remote from our sea-port. To such it will be interesting to learn, that the distance from the settlement of Bathurst north to Liverpool Plains, by the way of Mudgee to the pass, is 160 miles; whilst from Patrick's Plains, on Hunter's River, those extensive level tracts may be visited by a remarkably easy line of country at N.W., through the same mountain gap, in 140 miles: the route recently discovered by Mr. Danger, the indefatigable surveyor of the Coal River (by which those extensive northern plains are said to be entered considerably to the eastward of Mr. Cunningham's tract); being possibly much shorter.

As much has been gleaned from a late tour (professedly of botanical research) of those tracts of our north-western country over which the party had travelled, as will generally interest the farmer; and, on the whole, we may now say, that our present knowledge of the interior has put us in possession of such an abundant store of grazing lands, as will be at least more than doubly commensurate to the aggregate number of acres at present in request, however considerable may be the demands that have, of late, been made upon our unlocated lands by the proprietors of large grants; and, notwithstanding the applications of a growing farming community, long since established in the colony, for further stations to sustain its rapidly increasing stock, in the numerous requisitions of European families, whom salubrity of clime, and the hopes of realizing, in the afternoon of life, a comfortable independence, have invited to our shores.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Is love a phantom of the brain,
 Usurping reason's dress?
 Is love an imp of Fancy's train,
 That potent sorceress?
 Alas! more transient its delights,
 More deep, more keen its woes,
 Than such as wait on Fancy's flights,
 Or wildest Frenzy knows.
 What is the rack, the bed of steel,
 That firmest nerves can move;—
 What are the pangs the guilty feel,
 To those of slighted love!

H.

SLAVE-TRADE AT THE MAURITIUS.

THE motion of Mr. Fowell Buxton in the House of Commons, on the 9th of May last, introduced by a speech containing very grave accusations against the Local Government at the Mauritius, with respect to the slave-trade in that quarter, has attracted our attention to the official documents * on this subject which have recently issued from the press. These documents are, however, by no means sufficient to enable us to form a judgment as to the probability of the charges against the Mauritius Government being established, when they are formally brought before Parliament next session ; so that we shall do little more than lay the substance of the papers before our readers for their information.

It has been our firm conviction that there existed, on the part of the Local Government in that island, an earnest desire to promote the wishes of the British Legislature, with respect to the extinction of the traffic in the human species. The documentary evidence before us does not destroy that conviction : on the contrary, the government seems to have exerted itself to check the traffic ; but it is with considerable surprise that we read, in one of the earliest despatches from Governor Farquhar, passages which excite a suspicion that at the period when they were written, the mind of the writer was not altogether disinclined to advocate the expediency not only of upholding the system of slavery in the colony, but of tolerating the slave-trade itself. In his letter to Lord Liverpool,† dated 15th February 1811, the Governor observes, that slavery is the very soul of the existence of Mauritius and Bourbon, “ where every labourer and domestic servant and almost every artizan is a slave ;” that “ universal torpor and poverty must reign without it ;” that “ without a fresh importation of slaves these islands must become deserts ;” that the laws, customs, and usages existing therein, and confirmed to the inhabitants by the capitulations, recognize not only slavery, but the slave-trade ; and that “ without that trade, or some other substitute or remedy, these colonies promise shortly to be annihilated.” Such arguments, which time has shown the futility of, though offered from a feeling of duty towards the colonists, we should rather have expected from a French than an English governor ; and the feeble declaration which follows,—“ I am not disposed to be a supporter of slavery,”—is not calculated to reconcile us entirely to the person who employs them. The pointed reply of the Earl of Liverpool,‡ to this despatch, and to the proposition of permitting a modified trade in slaves, which Mr. Farquhar seems to have suggested, deserves insertion :

It would be improper for me to lose even a single day in taking notice of that part of your despatch which respects the slave-trade. I cannot sufficiently express my surprise that you should have supposed it possible that, when the Parliament of the United Kingdom had thought proper, upon general principles, to abolish the slave-trade with respect to all the ancient colonies and established settlements of Great Britain, it could have been in their contemplation that this trade should be suffered to exist with respect to those islands or foreign possessions which the fortune of war might place under his Majesty's dominion. You have been entirely misinformed as to the fact that there is any foreign colony in his Majesty's possession, in which the slave-trade has been tolerated

* Papers and Communications relative to the slave-trade at the Mauritius, Bourbon, and the Seychelles, ordered to be printed 20th April 1826. Correspondence touching the Slave-trade at Mauritius, ordered to be printed 2d May 1826. Correspondence relative to the Registration of Slaves, &c. in the Mauritius, ordered to be printed 5th May 1826.

† Papers, &c. p. 6.

‡ Ibid., p. 7.

tolerated since the abolition of that trade by Parliament; and I should have thought that it would have occurred to you, that such a distinction would have been not only in direct repugnance to the principles upon which the slave-trade was abolished, but that it would likewise have been inconsistent with every consideration which was due to the ancient colonies of the British crown.

The chief incidents recorded in the papers before us are the following :—

When the French settlements on Madagascar capitulated to a British force in 1810, an account was taken of the slaves, the property of the settlers, amounting to 863; the object of which account was not only to ensure them to the proprietors, but to prevent the latter from adding to their number. When it was determined to remove the British troops from Madagascar, the French settlers, apprehensive of the consequences of being left to the mercy of the natives, by whom they were hated, demanded permission to remove with their property and effects to Mauritius and Bourbon. This permission was eventually given by Governor Farquhar, who took precautions to prevent its abuse, by its being made the cover of a fraudulent introduction of slaves into the two islands. Among other precautions, the Governor appointed an agent to proceed to Tamatave, in Madagascar, in order to watch the embarkation of the licensed slaves. It would appear, however, that the slave-traders did avail themselves of this opportunity to introduce new slaves into the colony; for Capt. Lynne, of his Majesty's sloop of war *Eclipse*, seized one vessel containing 145 slaves as contraband, though duly licensed by the agent; and he writes thus to the Admiralty :*

The shameful abuse of the indulgence granted by Government to the inhabitants of this island and Bourbon, is such, that it is high time it should be checked; a list was given of 863 slaves at Tamatave, as private property at the time of the capitulation of that colony; whereas I am fully convinced not half that number were in their possession, and I have now certain information of 880 having been introduced into the two islands; notwithstanding which, Mr. Deller, who is styled the accredited agent of Government, writes word that there are 347 slaves still remaining to be sent from Tamatave.

A second incident worthy of remark is strongly indicative of the refractory disposition of the subordinate authorities in these colonies, on the subject of the slave-trade: the prompt step taken by the Governor, upon this occasion, deserves commendation.

A case of slave-traffic in Bourbon, then a dependency of the Mauritius, having come before the criminal court of the former island, in 1813, the judges dismissed the offenders, who were liable to prosecution under the Slave Felony Act, and sentenced the Government to pay the costs of the trial, upon the following frivolous grounds; namely, that the island surrendered under a capitulation guaranteeing the maintenance of its laws and usages; that the slave-trade was a recognized usage, to forbid which a prohibitory law was necessary; that an English act, prohibiting the slave-trade, was inserted in the Gazette of Mauritius, which publication did not apply to Bourbon, the latter colony being distinct from the former in what relates to the administration of justice; that the act, though subsequently inserted in the Bourbon paper, had not the legal signatures affixed to it; that, consequently, the prohibition of the slave-trade not being *legally* known in Bourbon until subsequently to the seizure, the tribunals could not consider the law to have been infringed upon by slave-trading on the part of the colonists!

The

* Papers, &c. p. 23.

The Governor conceived that the proof which this decision afforded of "the partiality, injustice or corruption of the judges," authorized him to suspend them from the exercise of their functions, as guilty of "prevarications:" a procedure which received the approbation of the Government at home, notwithstanding a very elaborate and ingenious defence which these French judges made, in a memorial addressed to the Prince Regent.

The efficacy of this instance of wholesome severity was soon seen in the conduct of the tribunals towards a further instance of slave-trading in Bourbon, in June 1814: although we perceive no ground for the opinion delivered by Governor Farquhar in the same year, that "the current of popular feeling in this island was decidedly against the slave-trade; and that the inhabitants have almost universally begun, not only to enter cordially into the considerations of humanity and justice which triumphed in its abolition, but to regard the advantages resulting from an increased care and attention to their present stock of slaves as paramount to any that could be derived from foreign acquisition."* The conduct of the inhabitants of this colony, subsequent to its transfer to France, clearly demonstrates that, whatever might be the reasons for the foregoing opinion, it was erroneous. Almost immediately after the cession of the colony to its former masters, the year following the date of the foregoing opinion, a trade in slaves had commenced between Bourbon and Madagascar; and Capt. Curran, of the *Tyne*, seized, in 1816, two vessels, one under French and the other under British colours, with 201 slaves on board, in the port of Tamatave, bound for Mauritius and Bourbon. Governor Farquhar observes,† on this occasion, that "there is reason to believe that vessels under the cover of the French flag (from Bourbon) are more engaged in this trade than any other nation in these seas, from an opinion that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of his Majesty's courts." The removal of this false opinion by the decisions in those courts was not, however, attended with the effect of checking the trade; for next year six vessels were seized and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at the Mauritius for this offence. The number of condemnations between October 1814 and December 1816 was *fourteen*.‡

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the number of vessels seized and condemned, in not a single instance was any individual prosecuted under the Slave Felony Act: the loss of their property was the whole amount of the punishment inflicted upon the miscreants. Some, it appears, escaped from the vessel before they were in custody of the officers of justice; others contrived to break prison; and others, when brought to trial, were discharged by the grand jury, or acquitted by the petit jury. This circumstance is the more to be regretted, since the chief judge of the colony states it as his opinion,§ that in all the cases of condemnation, "a prosecution properly conducted before an English jury, with the advantage of the police and prisons in England for seizing and securing the culprits, must have terminated in the conviction of every one connected with those vessels, whose employment in them subjected him to the penalties of the Felony Bill."

In the year 1814 the Government adopted the only effectual remedy against the introduction of negroes into the Mauritius, by establishing a registry of slaves. This excellent measure, however, owing to causes which are not apparent, in our opinion at least, from the correspondence which passed upon this subject, was from the first almost inoperative. Its absolute inutility as a check upon the introduction of new slaves may be conceived from the representation

* Papers, &c. p. 80.

† *Ibid.*, p. 105.‡ *Ibid.*, p. 116.§ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

sentation of Mr. Amyot,* the registrar of colonial slaves in England, who states that he was unable to comply with an order of the House of Commons last year, for a return of the slave population of Mauritius, owing to the imperfect and irregular manner in which the slave registry was prepared. That gentleman observes :—

Since the passing of the Order in Council which established a slave registry in the Mauritius, there have been three periodical registrations, viz. in the year 1815, 1818 (*sic*), and 1822. The returns for 1815 have been in my possession from the time of the establishment of my office. Those for 1819, after a long and unaccountable delay, of which I had occasion very frequently to complain, in my letters to you and Mr. Goulburn, did not arrive till December 1823. As to the returns for 1822, they have not yet (in May 1825) been received, though it appears from the enclosures of Governor Farquhar's despatch of the 7th November 1822 (printed by order of the House of Commons, among the slave population in the following year) that a considerable progress had then been made in them.

From the foregoing statement you will observe, that I can only comply with the requisition of the House of Commons as far as regards the returns for 1815 and 1819. Even this, however, cannot be done so as to furnish any comparison whatever of the slave population at the respective periods. The registration of 1815 includes 5,761 separate returns, comprizing a total of 85,423 slaves; while that for 1819 (which is attested by the registrar as containing all which had been registered) only gives 2,088 returns, and 20,948 slaves; although it appears from the printed despatch of the Governor, before referred to, that the slave population in that year *exceeded* 80,000.

Additional evidence to the same effect is found in the despatch of Sir G. L. Cole, the present governor of the Mauritius, dated 28th July last, who states that every day convinces him more and more of the absolute nullity of the existing slave registration.

The official document last quoted contains an Order in Council, dated January 30, 1826, repealing the former order for registration, and prescribing a new set of rules and directions for the returns of slaves, and the keeping of the records in the office of the registrar; the details of which appear extremely well calculated for the object.

The stimulus afforded to sugar cultivation in the island, by the reduction of the duty on its produce in the home market, will exert a considerable influence upon the slave-system. According to a statement which has appeared in a Calcutta paper, purporting to be drawn from authentic sources, and furnished by a respectable house at the Mauritius in July last, the population of the island (exclusive of troops), in round numbers, was as follows, showing a considerable reduction in the number of the slaves since the year 1815 :—

	Whites.	Mulattos.	Slaves.	Total.
Males	5,000.....	6,600.....	42,000.....	53,600
Females	4,000.....	6,800.....	28,000.....	38,800
	9,000	13,400	70,000	92,400

Of the above number of slaves, the sugar estates then employed only 30,000; the remainder were thus engaged: in the town of Port Louis, as servants and workmen, 12,000; in the interior, as workmen, servants, and employed in agriculture, 28,000.

Of the state of the sugar-culture, and the power of production in the island, the following account is given :—

There are 159 sugar estates with mills. The number of those who plant canes, however, is 406. They whose means do not admit of the erection of machinery, carry their

* Correspondence relative to Registration, &c., p. 22.

their canes to the neighbouring mills, and pay from one-third to one-half of the produce for the manipulation of the sugar.

The exportable produce of the sugar estates this year is estimated at 18,000 tons. It is thought that, in consequence of the increased value of the sugars at home, from the reduction of the duty, many of the slaves hitherto employed for other purposes, will henceforward be applied to the culture of the cane; and that the present quantity may in a few years be doubled. Some even say tripled! It is certain that as the planters' means increase, more machinery will be employed, and a given number of slaves produce a greater result than formerly. Still much time must elapse before the Mauritius can export 36,000 tons of sugar; and although many slaves may be sent to the sugar estates in default of other equally profitable occupations, yet as no addition can be made to the number of slaves in the island by fresh importations, and as that number gradually diminishes, we doubt the possibility of our exports of sugar ever attaining to triple its estimated amount for this year, which would raise them to 54,000 tons. It may be thought that the proportion between the male and female slave population is sufficiently favourable to authorize an expectation of the births being equivalent to the mortality! This, however, does not appear to be the case, in consequence of the females slaves being principally in the towns and villages, while the bulk of the male slaves are employed at a distance on the plantations; add to this their general immorality. The climate being healthy, their diminution in number will nevertheless be slow.

The latest information respecting the state of the slave-trade in this quarter is contained in a letter from Capt. Owen, of his Majesty's ship *Leven*, to Sir G. L. Cole,* dated August 4, 1825, which includes so many desirable details on this subject, that we shall close the present article with a copious extract from it:—

The ports on the coast of Africa, from whence slaves are exported, are Zanzibar, Keelwa or Quiloa, Kisaooharra, Lindy, Moughoo or Mongaloo, Mikingamy, Mizimbarly, and Stambosezy. The two first-named are under the authority of the Imaun of Muskat; the others were formerly dependencies on Keelwa, but at this time affecting independence. All these ports are to the northward of Cape Delgado, which is assumed in the treaties as the northern limit of Portuguese dominion, and is in 10° 42' south. Southward of that limit, at Zoughy, which is the bay formed by the said Cape Delgado, the native chiefs also affect independence, but accept from the Portuguese nominations to confirm their authority; at least, so I have been informed by the Portuguese of Mozambique; and in this bay the trade of slaves is also carried on. The next port to the southward of Zoughy or Delgado is Oibo or Ibo, which is a Portuguese settlement; between Ibo and Mozambique there is not at this time a place to which there is any resort for slaves, nor between Mozambique and the river Angoxa or Angozha, which is also independent. To the southward of Angoxa, Quillimane, Sofala, Inhamban, and Delgado Bay, are the only places where the traffic for slaves is known.

The Imaun's authority is acknowledged for Zanzibar and Keelwa, and with him we have a treaty which should prevent any slaves being sent southward from those places, or being sold to Christians. With the Portuguese, their treaty with England is not attended to at all. Not only do their traders visit the places northward of Delgado, to search for slaves, but they permit, without reserve, foreign vessels to trade for slaves, and to collect them at Zoughy, Ibo, and Mozambique. The vessels employed at this time in that infamous traffic usually wear a French flag, and carry their slaves to Bourbon, where, by the laxity of its government, no obstacles appear to be opposed to them. To the northward of Delgado, it may be presumed that the only persons now engaged in that traffic are French adventurers, except only the Arabs, who carry it on to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, or assist the said adventurers by collecting cargoes for them.

The simplest method of putting an entire stop to the traffic for slaves, now carried on northward of Delgado, would be for both nations, British and French, to admit of mutual

* Correspondence touching the Slave-trade, pp. 4—6.

mutual right of search and seizure, modifying that right as may be judged prudent; so that, whilst the independent sovereignty of each is maintained, the object in question may be effected. Southward of Cape Delgado, the Portuguese may be called on to fulfil their treaty, an account to be rendered to his Majesty's Government of every infraction of it, for which purpose we should have consular residents at Mozambique and Ibo. We require also a consular agent, or one of his Majesty's subjects resident at Zanzibar, to observe that the treaty with the Imaun be fulfilled. These agents should none of them be considered stationary, but as having the surveillance or watch over a certain extent of the coast. For the ports between Keelwa and Zoughy, another and more determinate line of policy may be adopted, by separate conventions with the chiefs at the respective ports; and if some encouragement were given to merchants to trade with them for other objects of commerce, they would soon find exchanges for the coarse cottons of India, which is their principal demand; for very much of their demand for arms and ammunition, now much bartered with them for slaves, is for the purpose of obtaining and securing such slaves. One moveable agent would be sufficient from Keelwa to Zoughy, to see that the conventions were not broken; that is, that no slaves were sold. For the disposition of such slaves or vessels as may be seized by the Imaun's authority, some arrangement should be entered into with him, as also with the independent powers of Kisooharra, Lindy, Moughoo, and Stambosery.

But the most material arrangement would be, that every port named, as well as that of Mombass, should be visited by a vessel of war, at least once every two months, with specific instructions as to their line of conduct; and for such Arab or African vessels as pass southward of Cape Delgado, a passport in English and Arabic should be adopted, to prevent those from being molested that trade on acknowledged principles: at present, a vessel of war cannot know whether such be the case or not, because the seamen of the country vessels are all slaves. I had adopted such a measure, which might have been rendered effectual and permanent; and unless such a method be adopted, an Arabic interpreter will be necessary to every ship of war that goes on that coast to stop the traffic in slaves. I have said nothing of Mombass, because your Excellency is acquainted already, that the people of that place are under engagement with me not to permit any traffic whatever in slaves; and that several ships have already been seized by the officers commanding there, for a breach of that engagement, and the slaves disposed of by my orders. A similar engagement has been entered into by the Sultan of Ozy and the Chief of Brava; but the latter place is to the northward of the equinoctial line, and therefore not within the limits of this station for the ships of war, but included in the India command. For the smaller powers, between Keelwa and Zoughy, there will be no necessity for having so high a political consideration, and such vessels as may be seized there, might be disposed of in your Vice Admiralty Court.

I have never understood that there has recently existed any traffic for slaves either with the Mauritius or the Seychelles Islands; and the timidity of the French population induces me to believe that they fear to be, and will not be engaged therein under the existing laws; but neglected as the Seychelles and Amarantes are and have been (and indeed even the coast of Mauritius itself, not immediately in the vicinity of Port Louis), even since my arrival in these seas, I must observe, that the business of landing slaves on any of these points might be effected even without risk to the vessels which might transport them.

In Mauritius, and even in Mahé, the internal regulations would soon (it is probable) render the fact notorious, and the prosecutions of Government would, perhaps, render such a moral offence no worldly benefit to the parties who might engage in it; but neither the information nor the remedy are at all certain, within reasonable time, should any of her islands be chosen for an enterprize, and some there are adapted for depôts for slaves, and well situated to become so for those intended for Bourbon or other parts.

SAINT HELENA, THE LATE RESIDENCE, AND THE GRAVE OF NAPOLEON.

I HAD been at Saint Helena, on the outward voyage to China, in the year 1811; at that time nearly the whole of Europe was under the dominion or the influence of Napoleon. The fleet in which I left England had been convoyed by two frigates; we found other men-of-war lying at the island, and more came in during our stay; all destined to protect English commerce against the mighty Emperor, who would have crushed it altogether, and with whose determined hostility and colossal power my native country was then struggling for political existence.

When I again touched at Saint Helena, what a change had occurred! The long and deadly struggle was over, and it had been decided in favour of England; England, who not only rose victorious herself from the contest, but had aided in restoring other nations to freedom, and establishing the peace of the world. Her triumphant flag was now displayed on every coast, her ships navigated every sea in perfect safety; our own vessel had sailed nearly round the globe alone, without a single gun on board. The great tyrant had fallen, and the remote and once insignificant island I was now approaching had become memorable as the scene of his captivity and death. At my first visit here, the world resounded from west to east with the name of Buonaparte, and Saint Helena was almost unknown; now, his name was heard no more, and Saint Helena contained his unostentatious and unhonoured grave!

These were some of the reflections that occurred to me when the little isle appeared in sight on the voyage homeward, in July 1824; they were combined with recollections of a more personal nature connected with my former voyage, which need not be recorded, and with plans for seeing more of the island than I had seen on that occasion; the short period of our stay prevented many of these plans from being carried into effect, and the present sketch is all that memory could afterwards supply as the result of my observations.

The first appearance presented by Saint Helena, on approaching it from the sea, is desolate and forbidding in the extreme. The island, which is nearly circular in form, and in no part more than ten miles across, seems composed entirely of dark grey and brown rocks. As the ship sails round it, the observer's eye lights only on a succession of barren cliffs, steep precipices, and lofty peaks, thrown together, as it were, in wild disorder: the view reminded me of the words of Scott:—

“Cragg, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world.”

Lady of the Lake.

In short, nothing can be more dreary and savage than the aspect of the coast; there is no trace of human habitation, not even the least verdure to enliven the scene; and but for the batteries which are discovered on a nearer approach, one might suppose the island uninhabited, and indeed uninhabitable. These batteries are constructed of stone, cut out of the rocks which surround them, and of which, when first seen, they appear to form a part: some of them are built on heights, which, from the sea, seem inaccessible to man; they are all provided with heavy guns, more of which are slung in chains on the pinnacles above. These fortifications command, in every direction, the approach to the island, which must be a second Gibraltar in natural, if not in artificial, strength.

We

We bent our course towards the *Sugar Loaf*, a pyramidal hill at the N.E. extremity of the island, washed by the waves; when we had rounded this, several batteries appeared in sight at its base. We observed a board conspicuously placed above one of them, against the rock, with the words, "*Send a boat here,*" painted in large letters. Formerly, all ships were obliged to comply with this requisition, and heave to until the boat returned, before they were allowed to pass the battery: the object of this was, to enable the Governor to be acquainted with all particulars respecting the ship by means of a signal post on the top of the hill, and obtain his permission to proceed on to the anchorage. Our captain, however, did not send a boat, but the ship passed, slowly, close under the battery, from whence we were hailed by the officer commanding, who inquired from whence we came, when we sailed, whither bound, &c.* When the captain had answered these questions, signals were made with flags, from the hill above, probably to communicate the particulars to the Governor, and we sailed on unmolested, passing several fortifications, both on the heights and near the sea. As the ship approached the anchoring ground off James' Valley, the town appeared gradually in sight, and had a pretty and indeed romantic appearance. The "Valley" in which it is built is only a ravine of considerable depth, between two ridges of rocky mountains, perhaps nearly a thousand feet high, which rise precipitously on each side, and seem threatening to overwhelm the town: an accident of this nature, indeed, happened (as we heard) shortly before our arrival; a large piece of rock detached itself from the surrounding mass, and fell suddenly down the steep cliff, with a tremendous crash, on the roof of a small cabin built near its foot, which was shattered to pieces, together with a poor man, one of its inhabitants, who was fortunately the only sufferer on this occasion. It is a remarkable and providential circumstance, that Saint Helena is not subject to earthquakes, though evidently of volcanic origin, for every shock would probably bring destruction upon some of its inhabitants from the impending crags above them.

On nearing the roadstead, you first distinguish the church, a plain but neat building, with a square white steeple; the government-house, a dark old-fashioned edifice to the left; and the public stores, with long roofs of blue slate, close to it, are also conspicuous. The houses are, in general, white-washed, and roofed with slate or tiles, which, combined with the bright green of the trees thinly interspersed among them, (the first trees we had seen for nearly three months,) gives the town a pleasing and lively appearance, gratefully relieving the eye and mind after they have been fatigued by contemplating the rugged masses of dingy rocks which form the rest of the scene.

The ships anchor close to the town, for the water deepens considerably at a little distance; we were, therefore, on shore in a few minutes, and landed at a flight of steps cut out of the rock: there are two of these landing-places, which are provided with cranes for the use of the shipping. It is at times difficult to land, on account of the violence of the surf, which, some years ago, broke in upon the beach, and caused great damage to the buildings; several persons were also swept away into the sea.

We passed over a drawbridge behind a strong battery, built close to the sea, and which defends James' Town, and through a strong gateway: every thing here has a warlike appearance, and all the precautions usual in a fortified town are observed.

There

* This was done with a long speaking trumpet, the sound of which was repeated among the rocky hills by the deepest echo I ever heard, producing an effect almost supernatural.

There is but one principal street in the town, which runs in a straight direction from the sea up the valley or ravine; as we proceeded up this street several objects drew our attention, and reminded us of England—such as the European sentinels in their scarlet uniforms, a few shops with bay-windows, over which the names of their proprietors flourished in bright colours in the London style, and even the boys at play singing popular ballads, or calling to each other in English;—these are all novelties to an East-Indian, as well as the houses, built in the European style, close together, with small doors, closed, and furnished with knockers, and windows provided with blinds. No great regularity has been observed in their construction; they are built chiefly of the rough-hewn rock of the island, and when not white-washed, have a singular rather than a neat appearance. On the whole, James' Town reminded me of some small country towns in England. The valley is not level, but rises rather abruptly from the sea, and being paved with rough stones, is somewhat fatiguing to ascend on foot; carriages are, however, not in general use. We saw the Governor's equipage waiting to convey him to his residence in the country; it was an old-fashioned coach drawn by four mules; these animals are better adapted for draft work on the rocky hill-paths of Saint Helena than horses, which are, however, in general use for the saddle: they are chiefly of Cape, or other African breed; large, and apparently strong, but generally in bad condition (owing, I suppose, to the scarcity of forage), and far from handsome. The mules are brought from the opposite continent of South America, and are nearly as large as the horses.

We were recommended by the captain of our ship to a boarding-house, kept by a person of the Jewish persuasion, who is also a shopkeeper, or general dealer. We here found, besides the owner's family, some captains and passengers of other ships in the roads, mostly bound, like ourselves, for England, and having touched at Saint Helena for refreshments. The boarders and family dined together at a *table d'hôte*, which was well supplied, as indeed it should be, considering the enormous charge of thirty shillings per head daily, besides fifteen shillings per day for each servant:—there is a tavern, or hotel, in the town, where the charges are also very high.

Judging from the appearance of the inhabitants in general, the air of Saint Helena must be rather healthy than otherwise; the climate is considerably cooler than that of India, particularly in the interior; the local situation of the town, shut in by high rocks all round, except the opening to the sea, renders it warmer here; and we were told that it is at times oppressively so during the summer months: the highest range of the thermometer in ordinary seasons, at the Governor's country-house, is 80°, and the lowest 58°. This house is situated on high ground, but by no means the highest in the island; it may be about 1,300 feet above the sea. Here I was agreeably surprised, on entering the sitting-room in the morning, to find an English fire-place, with a handsome steel grate, in which a good coal-fire was burning brightly, supported by the usual appendages of tongs, poker, &c. I stood a few minutes on the hearth-rug to enjoy this novelty. It must be observed, that this was the winter-season at Saint Helena: in the middle of the day, however, it is too warm for a fire, but even then one may walk in the grounds without any inconvenience from the sun.

The road from James' Town to the south part of the island leads also to the Governor's country residence, which is called Plantation House; this road is cut out of the rock, in a zig-zag direction, on the right side of the valley, or Ladder Hill; the ascent is not particularly steep, but sufficiently so to render it

it very fatiguing to a pedestrian; besides that the loose pieces of rock and stones laying about in quantities would make it an unpleasant walk. I accordingly ascended on horseback, leisurely, and was nearly an hour on the road, though the distance is estimated at about three miles only: the road is just wide enough on the side of the hill to admit of a small cart and a horseman passing at once, and in some places the rock has been farther excavated to allow of two carts passing each other if necessary. Having passed a strong battery on the top of the hill, the road becomes wider, and runs over comparatively level ground; here and there a dwelling house appears, surrounded by a small patch of garden-ground or grass; but the general appearance of the country is barren in the extreme on this side of the isle.

The grounds belonging to Plantation House form a pleasing exception, being well stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, the natives of Europe as well as Asia—the Chinese loquat and lichi, the mango and guava of India, the shaddock and plantain of the Eastern islands, here flourish by the side of the English apple, walnut, and peach; nor are the fruits of Africa and America entirely wanting; for the dates and figs of the Cape grow along with the oranges and limes of Brazil. Besides these, the island produces grapes, melons, pears, pomegranates, jambūs or rose-apples, strawberries, pumpkins, and other fruits; although most of these were out of season while we were there. Blackberries were introduced some years ago as an experiment, and succeeded so well that they now grow wild, and in many places the bushes that overhang the road are covered with them, offering another memento of England. A trial was lately made to manufacture wine from these berries, and I heard that the produce was very palatable. There are several plantations of young oaks about the grounds, but these do not appear to thrive well, which is attributed to the stony soil obstructing the growth of the root, after the tree has attained a certain age; it has accommodated itself, however, to the change of climate, for the leaves fall during the Saint Helena winter, which corresponds with the period of summer in England. A few bushes of the elegant striped bambū of China appeared here and there, but did not seem to attain their usual size: willows were frequent, as also a kind of fir, and many ornamental trees from Europe as well as India. There was a pinery pretty well stocked, but the plants did not look healthy; indeed the vegetable kingdom throughout seemed to be suffering under a scarcity of rain; the drought having lasted unusually long for the season. Among the flowers I observed many which had long been strangers to me, but the cultivation of which in early youth had been one of my favourite pursuits, and I saw them again with something of the pleasure a meeting with a long absent friend inspires. Roses, pinks, stocks, mignonette, and geraniums were welcome novelties to an East-Indian: there were many Asiatic flowers also, but they appeared to me like weeds by the side of them.

Potatoes, cabbage, and several other kinds of Europe vegetables grow here in perfection, but not in abundance; judging, at least, from the high prices at which they are sold: water-cresses are plentiful, which is a fortunate circumstance for the sickly crews of ships touching here after long voyages. There is fine pasturage in some places, particularly on the south side of the island, but this had also been injured by the drought that had prevailed two months, and about 400 head of cattle had perished in consequence, which is a very serious loss for Saint Helena: many more were in a pining condition from the same cause, but some seasonable showers that fell during our stay gave hopes that the rains were about to set in, and refresh the withering herbage. In the

front of Plantation House there is a beautiful sloping lawn, which seemed to have suffered less from the dry weather; and a fine flock of sheep, partly of English breed and partly from the Cape, were grazing upon it.

We had been invited to dine at Plantation House, and remain the night, which is usual there on account of the danger of returning from thence down the hills in the dark. Unfortunately I was obliged to go alone, but I had every reason to be pleased with the excursion, and grateful for the polite and hospitable reception I experienced from the governor, General Walker, and his lady.

After breakfast the following day I requested his excellency's permission to visit the house and tomb of Buonaparte at Longwood, when he kindly desired his aide-de-camp to accompany me thither, and from thence back to James' Town. Thus provided with a guide and companion, I took leave of my kind host and his amiable family, and set out on horseback about ten o'clock. The road from Plantation House to Longwood, which was much improved during Napoleon's residence (having before been little better than a foot-path), runs across the island in a north-easterly direction, intersected with deep ravines, shewing in many parts traces of the violent convulsion of nature to which the island is said to owe its origin (the effects of subterraneous fire), and passes over some very high ridges of hills: the volcanic constitution of the island appeared evident during the ride. We passed a very deep hollow, surrounded on all sides by steep precipices, and terminating in a point, which is called the Devil's Punch-bowl.

The scenery of St. Helena is of an extraordinary nature; its principal feature is barrenness, yet the lofty ridges of rock, frowning over deep chasms and immense abysses, give an air of grandeur even to sterility: now and then a little spot is seen covered with verdure, which appears brighter and fresher from the contrast with the huge heaps of naked stone that surround it. There is hardly any level ground to be seen. The land is nearly all private property, and the dwellings of the proprietors are situated in the spots most favourable for culture; they are neatly built of the island stone, painted or white-washed, and have generally a most romantic appearance, being built either on the brow of a hill, or in the ravines at their base, and each having a little garden or plantation attached to it. What renders the landscapes of Saint Helena less interesting, is the absence of water; no river enlivens the scene with its beautiful windings, and the mountain rivulets that are fed by the subterraneous springs are so inconsiderable, that they are not seen until approached very nearly. A cascade was pointed out to me, descending from a fissure in the rock, but it was too small to deserve the name. It must be remembered, however, that I saw it after a long period of dry weather.

"The tomb," the grand object of curiosity to all who now visit Saint Helena, is situated in a small valley, or rather ravine, called *Sane Valley*, from the name of the first proprietor. The spot is still private property, being close to the dwelling of one of the inhabitants, and indeed forming part of his plantation. A small piece of rising ground, of nearly circular form, perhaps one hundred feet in diameter, and covered with grass, has been enclosed with a wooden palisade, and nearly in the centre of this the grave of Napoleon lies. It is covered with three flat dark-coloured stones, which were removed for the purpose from the kitchen floor of the house he had inhabited, and surrounded by a high iron railing; there is no inscription, nor indeed any thing like a monument; two weeping willows grow within the enclosure, and hang over the grave, and a row of scarlet geraniums is planted outside. This spot was a favourite

favourite retreat of Napoleon, who frequently walked here from Longwood, and passed hours under the trees, reading, or conversing with some of his suite: he was buried here at his own desire. Close by is a spring of the purest water, issuing from the rock, and from which he always drank: one of his servants came here daily with two silver bottles, which were filled at the spring for his use. I drank a glass of it, and cut some twigs from the willows, for which I had the governor's permission, communicated by his aide-de-camp to a non-commissioned officer, who lives on the spot to take care of the tomb, and prevent the trees being so cut without an order. This precaution has been found necessary from the ill-treatment they formerly experienced at the hands of the numerous visitors, some of whom carried off whole branches. Before the Countess Bertrand returned to Europe, she planted some *pensées* (heart's-ease) and *immortelles* (forget-me-not), at each corner of the grave: the places were pointed out to me, but these frail memorials of attachment had long since perished, although traces could be perceived of their having existed. The old serjeant took out of his *secrétaire*, i. e. his cap, some scraps of paper, on which former visitors had left their *morceaux* of *sentiment*, on the grave of Napoleon. There was one in French, containing only these words:—*"Hélas! que puis-je dire!"* I was told that the writer, a gentleman from Calcutta, named L****, had shed tears on writing them, and that several French visitors to the tomb had done the same. Others had been seen bowing to the grave, or kneeling upon the stones that cover it, as pilgrims would of yore at the shrine of a saint. There were also some verses, beginning *"Stop, contemplative traveller!"*—but they were not worth stopping to copy.

Napoleon was buried in full uniform, as he lay in state, with high boots, and a military hat; the body is enclosed in three coffins; some pieces of plate, &c. were buried with him, according to Catholic custom; the grave is lined with plaster, which was still wet, it is said, when the body was interred.

The tomb has been made the subject of an engraving, which is tolerably faithful. It is not surprising that this spot should have been selected by the great captive for the place of his last rest; it is very sequestered, and an air of romantic quiet pervades it. There is a house on a height above, but it is not seen from the grave, neither is that of the proprietor of the ground; the approach to the tomb is guarded by a gate usually kept locked; and the old keeper has a small hut built of wood, for his abode, on the other side of the little mound in which the grave lies: no other vestige of human habitation is visible, and no sound disturbs the awful, yet serene stillness, that reigns around this humble resting-place of fallen greatness, and "high ambition, lowly laid."

The house which Napoleon inhabited is distant about a mile and a-half from his grave; it is called Longwood House, and was formerly the summer residence of the lieutenant-governors of Saint Helena. It is, however, but a poor dwelling for the man who had once some of the finest palaces in Europe, among which to choose his abode: in England it would scarcely be considered a fit residence for a private gentleman of even moderate fortune. The house is rather low, and has but one story; Napoleon's bed-room was a small dismal-looking chamber, hung with dark red China paper; it was perhaps for this reason that he caused himself to be removed from thence during his illness, to the dining-room, which is somewhat more lively, and about as large as an English parlour in good houses. Here he passed the last days of his life, and this was the scene of his death. It was impossible to look around without feeling some degree of emotion: I cut off a piece of the paper-hanging
in

in this room, as well as of the bed-chamber. Beyond the former, and connected with it by a door, was the billiard-room; the house was unfurnished, and out of repair, which, it must be allowed, increased its shabby and forlorn condition. It was about being converted into a farm-house, and various implements of husbandry were lying around; the offices were already partly transformed into stabling for horses and cattle; and a large machine for threshing, now occupied the place of the sofa on which Napoleon breathed his last. A paltry garden surrounds the house, which bore every feature of decay. I was shewn a walk which Napoleon preferred, as being closely overhung with trees and climbing shrubs, planted by his own desire, to screen his person from the obtrusive gaze of curious visitors, or the too near scrutiny of the sentinels. There were also the remains of a pond, with a small channel for the water, made under Buonaparte's own inspection: both were now dry and overrun with weeds. He passed much of his time in this small garden, amusing himself with making improvements in it. We next entered the kitchen, where the vacant space appeared from whence his grave-stones were taken; the grate and other apparatus seemed calculated only for the use of a private family, and not a very numerous one.

The house and garden are situated on a small piece of rising ground, very much exposed, and surrounded by a road, from which a paling, part of wood and part of iron, separates them: here the guards were stationed during the night, very close to each other. At a small distance is another house, built by Count Bertrand for his own accommodation, there being no room for his family in that inhabited by Napoleon. Longwood House is 1,762 feet above the level of the sea; at a short distance is a signal post, or flag-staff, communicating with the town and Government House, from whence the sea is visible to a great extent, and ships approaching the island from the northward or eastward may be seen, in clear weather, twenty leagues off: this point is 2,272 feet above the sea.

I visited afterwards the new house built for Napoleon, but which he never inhabited: indeed it was not quite finished at his death. There are contradictory statements on this point at Saint Helena; some asserting that he had declared his intention never to occupy the house, from a feeling of pique, occasioned by his having been so long compelled to remain in the uncomfortable dwelling I had just left; others state that he was anxious for the completion of the new building, and was about removing into it, although not quite ready, when he was taken ill. I may remark in this place, that very little is publicly known at Saint Helena respecting his habits or feelings, and the treatment he received from the local authorities; and no doubt many unfounded stories have been circulated on these subjects.

The new building, however, would have been a comfortable, and indeed handsome, residence; in its internal arrangements every attention seems to have been paid to the convenience of the destined inhabitant. One suite of rooms, including every requisite for his personal comfort, is entirely separated from the rest, so that he might have lived as privately as he pleased. The apartments intended for company are roomy, and handsomely papered, with elegant marble chimney-pieces; the library is hung with bright green, with gold mouldings, and glass doors, which gave it a cheerful appearance. There is a separate suite of rooms intended for Count Bertrand, and another for Count Montholon; other apartments were appropriated to Napoleon's medical and spiritual attendants, as also to the British officer whose duty it was to watch over the important prisoner. The house, externally, has a neat, rather
than

than splendid, appearance. Like the old one, it consists only of a ground-floor ; it is roofed with blue slate, and the walls are white-washed or stuccoed ; there is a small veranda on one side, nearly overhung with creepers and enclosed by trellis work, intended for Napoleon to walk in, being screened from observation, which he always shunned. There is enough level ground about the house to form a little park, which was indeed in contemplation, but his death put a stop to the works that were in progress for ornamenting the grounds ; and now, with the exception of some flower-plants and shrubs in a garden immediately adjoining the building, there is no verdure to be seen from it, but the dark copses of the gum-tree, the only one that is indigenous at Saint Helena, and which seems to abound in this part of it : these have a gloomy and mountainous appearance, rather augmenting than relieving the barren and desolate aspect of the scenery around.

On the whole, in selecting this spot for the abode of Napoleon, attention would seem to have been directed to the security of his person, as the paramount consideration, rather than the softening his captivity by fixing his residence in a comfortable and pleasant situation. Longwood has no natural beauties to recommend it ; it is bare and unsheltered, often deprived of water ; in short, the situation offers no advantages whatever, except that of rendering the captive's escape next to impossible.

We returned from Longwood to the town by another road, leading to the eastern parts of the island, and commencing on the left side of James's Valley, where it is called Side-path. Many picturesque spots, containing dwelling-houses, gardens, and plantations, are seen from this road ; I particularly noticed one, called the Briars, which it is said Napoleon would have preferred for his residence ; the ride, and visits to Longwood and the grave, had occupied the whole morning, and I returned just in time for dinner, somewhat fatigued, but very gratified by the excursion.

J. D. P.

INVOCATION OF CARALA.

From the Málalí Mád'hava, a Hindu Drama.

Blest be thy holy sport,
 Delight of Siva's court !
 The mighty globe, beneath thy ponderous feet,
 Sinks from its seat,
 Crushing the tortoise in its shell,
 And driving ocean from its deep to hell.
 Attendant spirits cease their plausive lay,
 Aghast, with blank dismay,
 At the wild laughter bursting from the heads,
 Strung round thy neck like beads ;
 Which liquor, oozing from thy moony crest,
 (Torn by that horrid hide, thy monstrous vest,
 Swung in mad contortions high,)
 Inspires with life and energy :
 Whilst by the jerk of thine arm of power—
 With serpents twined, whose hissing jaws do scorch
 With flakes of poisonous flame—vast mountains topple o'er.
 Thy rolling head with fiery eye
 Seems to contract the ample sky,
 Like to a circle made by burning torch :
 Whilst at thy skeleton's dark flag the stars affrighted fly.

INTERPRETERS TO REGIMENTS IN THE BURMESE PROVINCES.

THE following judicious letter from a Bengal Officer appeared in the *Calcutta Weekly Messenger* of September 4, 1825; the events which have occurred in the country to which it refers, whereby our connection with people who speak the Burma language is likely to become permanent, reinforce rather than weaken the arguments and suggestions of the writer: —

“ To the Editor of the Weekly Messenger.

“ Sir: I have on more occasions than one, remarked on the qualifications of interpreters to native corps, and hinted towards rendering this line of duty more efficient than has been the case of late years; I now proceed to notice another point of qualification, which, though certainly of not much consequence to interpreters stationed with their regiments in the upper provinces, yet is essentially necessary to those serving in the countries of Assam, Arracan, and Ava. The study to which I allude, is that of the Mugh or Burma languages; and as the individuals referred to are serving in countries in which these languages form the current dialect, the subject cannot be viewed by any means as immaterial, but as one which, connected as it is with the administration of justice, is of the utmost importance.

“ The cause which leads to my present communication, is the consideration of the possibility of a native court of inquiry, or court-martial, taking place, in which one of the parties, or the evidences, may be Mugh or Burmese, and, situated as we at present are, in the heart of their country, the idea is far from improbable; the interpreter who has not studied that language, must depend solely on his *dobhashee*, or *Hindoostanee* interpreter, for a correct interpretation of his deposition; these men are often far from possessing that degree of *Hindoostanee* knowledge which is required, and are consequently as liable to err from inability, as from wilful misrepresentation, were they inclined to do the latter. Against either of these evils there is no resource, unless the interpreter be himself possessed of knowledge sufficient to be enabled to overlook and check such erroneous interpretation; but many, indeed I may say all, at this present time, are so far from viewing the subject in this serious light, that were a Burmese evidence to appear on a court-martial, to swear him according to the tenets of his proper faith would be a difficulty of no little magnitude.

“ In such a case, the proceedings of the court would be most probably suspended, or on deliberation, the interpreter so situated would, by means of his *dobhashee*, explain to the witness the punishment which, agreeably to our customs, awaited him, should he be detected in prevarication, or in stating any thing otherwise than the truth; and having done so, with this frail security towards so material a point as that of securing a true deposition, the proceedings would be resumed; and though the court might bear in mind that the evidence of an unsworn witness, from necessity accepted, could not be viewed otherwise than with the utmost caution, yet the ends of justice would, if not rendered totally unavailing, be certainly at least impeded.

“ It is to be hoped, that the time is not far distant when considerable assistance may be given to interpreters situated as above described, who may be desirous of rendering themselves in every way fit for the situations they hold, by allowing to each a good *dobhashee*, in every way qualified to teach, on a handsome salary, for the sole purpose of their private tuition. The *dobhashees* now attached to regiments, on a small salary, are, in my idea, however

well

well calculated to conduct the common details for which they were hired, totally inadequate to the performance of this most necessary object; and without instructors, an interpreter cannot of himself, however willing and desirous he may be, attain much progress; or, at all events, his exertions cannot be productive of great effects: the mind becomes dull by fruitless essays, and the frequency of failure is apt to engender disgust.

"As it is the duty of every individual to render himself of service to his employers, and to use his best endeavours towards the welfare of his country, and with the view, principally, of the promotion of the administration of justice and general improvement, the writer has been at some considerable pains to ascertain a proper oath to be administered at courts-martial to Burmese witnesses; and through the medium of an intelligent friend, who ranks high as an oriental scholar, and has opportunities of affording such information, he has been enabled to note the following particulars, which, as the subject is one which has been hitherto unexplored, and, it is hoped, will prove of utility, may be deemed deserving of a column in your literary gazette.

"Oath to be administered by the Interpreter to the Court to a Witness, whether Mugh or Burma, at any Court-Martial.

"See āā'moo, a kheng, dweng, ma how, ma man, choo 'lhre, én, keon dawgo (*when the witness is a man*, or keon daw mago, *when the witness is a female*), Pha ra choo ba jé; a thet, sa gya, ow na ga, see ba jé, ā sheen da 'ne se ba jé; keeāu, choo ba jé; loo ba wah goo ma ra, be shee ba jé.*

"The above had been prepared in its proper character: but being apprehensive that types would not be easily procured, or that in doing so the publication of the letter would be delayed, I have omitted its insertion.

"The manner of swearing in the evidence is thus. The keān or creed is placed on a vessel of water, which the witness holds up to his forehead, standing, facing towards the east, when the oath is read over, clearly and distinctly, by the interpreter, the witness repeating each sentence successively after him.

"In swearing in a soldier on being enlisted, or any other matter purely of a military nature, the person is sworn in on the dow, spear, or matchlock; but the Burmese, in cases of a doubtful nature, have frequently recourse to the trial by ordeal, thus: the accuser and the accused are plunged suddenly into water, and whichever retains his breath longest while under water, is considered as ignorant of the alleged crime.

"They not unfrequently, on these occasions, dip the tips of their fingers into melted lead, and after the expiration of seven days, the part affected is probed with a needle; if any pus or matter is extracted, the man is considered guilty; but should blood appear, he is judged innocent.

"I annex the following translation of the oath given above, in order that its nature may be understood, with the assumption that all those who peruse it will admit its being sufficiently binding for any purpose, however solemn.

" ' In

* It will be seen from the following "Division Order," that the hint of the writer has been adopted. The regulation it prescribes was founded, we understand, upon the above letter, the writer of which is a regimental interpreter on service in Arracan.—[*Ed. A. J.*

"Division Orders by Brigadier General Morrison, C.B., commanding South-Eastern Division, Head-Quarters at Arracan, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1825.

"The mode of swearing and the form of oath to be used with Mugh or Burmese witnesses is to be obtained at the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, at which place interpreters of corps will make application for it.

"The words of the oath are written in the English as well as the Burmese character, and the Burmese mode of pronunciation accented.

" W. B. SCOTT, Lt. D. A. A. G."

“ ‘ In the matter now before the court, I swear to speak the truth, and the whole truth. If I forswear myself, then may I suffer the wrath and vengeance of God, and of the Angels in Heaven ; may I be tortured by the Nag, or sea-dragon ; may I be slain by the sword of my master ; may the sacred writings bear witness against my falsehood, and in every Outar, or transmigration, render my state more vile and abject than in the preceding one !’

Before I conclude this subject, I cannot refrain from adding a remark. We have a regiment of Mugh sharpshooters in our service, and late events have shewn that every hope of their proving valuable soldiers may be reasonably entertained ; and though this corps has been raised two years, it must appear surprising that the Articles of War have not yet been translated into the language current among them, which must be viewed as a most desirable object, and which could be undoubtedly effected if Government, sanctioning the act, would bear the expense attendant on the publication, the principal difficulty lying, I conceive, in the commencement.

“ I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

“ Arracan, Aug. 8, 1825.”

“ M.”

LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : In Beloe’s “ Anecdotes of Scarce Books,” vol. ii, page 118, in a note to the concluding lines of the first satire of Lodge’s “ Fig for Momus,” printed 1595—

“ What ! is he wise ? Aye, as Amphistus strong,
That burnt his face because his beard was long”—

the editor observes : “ I confess I do not comprehend the meaning of these concluding lines.”

Among the stories told in an old Persian jest-book is one of *The Foolish Causee*, who, thinking his beard too long, held the ends of it to his lamp, with the intention of burning off so much of them as his hand did not cover ; but as soon as the hairs took fire, the flame obliged him to remove his hand ; and he, in consequence, not only lost the whole of his beard, but had his face scorched into the bargain.* *Quere* : Did this actually happen in Europe also, two centuries and a half ago, when every man wore a beard ? or, how could Lodge become acquainted with this Persian anecdote ? Permit me to rescue Dr. Smollett’s memory from the imputation of writing nonsense. In Boswell’s *Life of Johnson*, vol. i, page 190, 4to. 1791, a letter is given from Smollett to Wilkes, in which Johnson is called the *Great Chum* of literature ; on which Boswell in a note observes : “ Had Dr. Smollett been bred at an English University, he would have known that a *chum* is a student who lives with another in a chamber common to them both. A Chum of literature is nonsense.” It is evident that Smollett wrote the *Great Chàm*, *id est*, the king or prince of literature, in allusion to the Great Cham of Tartary ; which mode of spelling the title of kan or khan (and all other Arabic words having a k in them) will be found in all the old histories of the East, adopted from the Italians, who were the first to visit the Levant, and who pronounce *ch* as *k*.

CRITICUS.

* Our correspondent will find this story related, as the origin of a Persian proverb, in this Journal, vol. xx, p. 286.—[Ed.]

CHARACTERISTICS OF AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY.

THE peculiar and distinguishing traits in the character of nations are seldom imparted, or, at least, are but indistinctly perceived, in the elaborate descriptions given by historians and travellers, when they treat of manners, habits, and the incidents of a society in general. It is with a people, as with an individual: their real characteristics are often depicted more fully and more accurately by a few skilful touches, than in the most comprehensive dissertation upon the various details of their domestic as well as their public manners.

The talent of developing individual character by means of one or two striking and discriminative traits, was possessed in perfection by some of the ancient classic writers. Their skill in the application of the same principle to the manners of nations was almost equally apparent: witness, as examples, the writings of Tacitus and Cæsar.

In our own time we have a remarkable instance of this successful mode of describing the manners of England at different epochs of its history, in certain modern novels: the genius displayed in the composition of these works of mingled truth and fiction is in no respect more apparent than in the admirable skill with which the author contrives to display, as it were by accident, and without formality of preparation, all the peculiar characteristics which distinguished the period assigned to the transactions of the story. This he has accomplished by the dramatic representation of a few familiar scenes in private life, thereby giving the reader the same opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of its manners as if he were a joint actor.

In an article which appeared in a preceding volume of this Journal,* it was observed that the publication of newspapers was, amongst other advantages, calculated to afford to after-times a history of existing manners; and that had the art of printing been known to the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and had they possessed records analogous to our daily newspapers, we should probably gain from a few relics of such publications more facts and real information as to the peculiar features of their respective societies, than can now be obtained from all their other works extant. It is with this impression that we examine foreign journals with an interest altogether new; we read even the *advertisements* they contain with an expectation, not always groundless, that they will afford some insight into the domestic character of the country from whence these publications emanate.

It is not through curiosity alone, but from a higher motive, that we are incited to watch with particular attention the progress of our *embryon* empire in southern Asia; and we find that the periodical publications in the British colonies in Australia, which multiply with the increase of their inhabitants, supply us with the best *criteria* of the character of society there. It was probably with a view of imparting to the English public one means of acquiring an exact idea of Australian manners, that a late historian of New South Wales† has published in his book a literal copy of an entire Sydney Gazette! We shall not carry the joke quite so far as this; but we think some *excerpta* from these chronicles may amuse, if not instruct, our readers: they are mostly advertisements, taken from the latest files we have received from Sydney.

Let

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 790.

† *Statistical Account of the British Settlements in Australia*, by W. C. Wentworth.

Let us begin with the following polite announcement, quoted *verbatim et literatim*, which will at once shew that *cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*; and that philosophical fortitude goes a great way towards disarming calamity of its sting, and making "afflictions objects of a smile."

MR. BROWN respectfully thanks the community of thieves for relieving her from the fatigues and wearisomeness of keeping a chandlers shop, by taking the following goods off her hands, viz.—35 yards of shirting, 12 do. of muslin, 40 do. of calico, and various articles, as the auctioneer terms it, "too many to mention in an advertisement." But, the gentlemen in their despatch of business forgot that they had taken along with them an infants paraphernalia, two dozen of clouts, so elegantly termed by washerwomen. If the professors of felony do not give a dinner to their pals, and convert them into d'oyley's for finger glasses, Mrs. Brown will thank them to return them, as they would not be so unmagnanimous and deficient of honor to keep such bagatelles from a poor mother and four children. This is to apprise the receivers of stolen property, that she will sooner or later have the pleasure of seeing their necks stretched, and that they will receive a tight cravat under the gallows by their beloved friend Jack Ketch. As the old saying is, "the better day the better deed," the fraternity performed their operations on Sunday night last.

17, Phillip-street.

The figurative expression "tight cravat," is so much the more happy as it harmonizes with the species of property purloined: it is the offer of a *quid pro quo*.—The next specimen is an advertisement addressed to a higher class: the charge of robbery is, in this case, we cannot say more *elegantly*, but more *indirectly*, insinuated:—

It is requested that those Ladies and Gentlemen who have, from time to time, borrowed Books from Mr. S. Levey, will return them to the undersigned, who respectfully solicits all books, now in possession of persons to whom they do not belong, to comply with the above—a fresh supply may be had. Among the number missing are the Pastor's Fire Side, Tales of my Landlord, Kenilworth, Princess Charlotte, Secret Revenge, Smollet's Works, Ivanhoe, Tales of the Times, Paradise Lost—so are the books until found by

No. 72, George-street.

B. LEVEY.

The "respectful solicitation" addressed to the books themselves, "to comply with the above," is, we suppose, an Australian figure, whereby, in order to avoid an obnoxious accusation against the borrowers, of keeping them too long, the books are supposed to be unwilling to return. The ingenious mode in which the advertiser closes his announcement is above praise.

THIS is to CAUTION all PERSONS against purchasing a HOUSE and PREMISES, situate No. 74, Cumberland-street, Rocks, as the said House and Premises belongs to me.

CATHERINE REDMOND.

It is singular that Mrs. Redmond should be able to give no better reason for her caution.

There is so much playfulness in the succeeding, that the reader would almost fancy the advertiser to be a person of too much good-humour to put his threat into execution.

Sydney, August 22, 1825.

MAY it please those I solicit, and be it known hereby—

That all those persons who stand indebted to me, upwards of twelve months, and who do not pay the same within fourteen days from the date hereof, will be by law compelled.

JAMES WILSHIRE.

From the last newspapers received we observe that there is a strong contest in the colony for the vacant office of a Bank Director! Various advertisements appear from the different candidates, one of which is as follows:—

To

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the Directorship of the Bank of New South Wales at the ensuing election.

Acknowledging, as I do, having no claim whatever to your support; yet should you be disposed to honor me with your vote and interest, you may confidently rely on a faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of that important trust.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

your obedient humble servant,

Charlotte-place, Nov. 12, 1825.

W. JEMMET BROWNE.

The candour of this gentleman is unprecedented: he petitions the electors for their vote and interest, yet tells them he has no claim *whatever* to their support!

“Royal Mails” and “Furious Driving” we should hardly have expected to find in this part of the world:—

ROYAL MAIL-COACHES.

IN CONSEQUENCE of REPEATED COMPLAINTS from Passengers, of dangerously rapid driving, particularly towards Sydney on Monday night last, the Proprietors beg leave to inform the Public, that each Coachman is directed to take one hour and fifteen minutes in performing his distance; five minutes of which time is allotted for watering and resting the horses; and the Guard is particularly directed to take notice that the above time is strictly attended to.

The *mysterious announcements* which occasionally appear in English papers, and which disorder the nerves of morbid sentimentalists, are very successfully imitated in the following:—

To * * * * *

(HOPE DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK.)

YOU HAVE FORFEITED YOUR WORD—you said I should see you on Tuesday. If you have the slightest regard for *my* peace of mind meet me as soon as possible, on the spot we parted the last time I saw you. Love is out of the question altogether. You have heard something to my disadvantage, and I *cannot* rest until I explain it to you. The idea of marriage never entered my head.—My pride revolts at the opinion I am almost positive you now entertain. When I assure you that death would be preferable to *your* contempt, you will not wonder that I solicit an interview. All you have heard is from the idle tongue of slander. I have felt for you nothing but sincere regard—a regard which I shall always feel towards you while you remain as you are.

After I have told you all, I dare say we will not meet again.—So remember * * * * *.

P.S.—Answer me next week by the Paper, if we do not see each other before that time.

July 31, 1825.

The Bankrupt laws do not extend to this colony; so that, it would appear, great vigilance is necessary, in cases of levy, to prevent a return on the part of the sheriff of *nulla bona*, so disagreeable to a creditor. The following letters relate to an alleged attempt on the part of a Mr. Josephson to withdraw his property from the just claims of a Mr. S. Levey (the same individual whose books manifested such unwillingness to return to their owner); which attempt was defeated by the sturdy integrity of a New South Wales victualler:—

SIR,

Parramatta, 27th October, 1825.

IN reading the Gazette of this day I see an advertisement, from the creditors, offering a reward to any person giving information of property concealed by Jacob Josephson, to prevent his creditors getting their just claims. As an innkeeper, prospering under the patronage of a liberal public, I am bound to make them acquainted, and more particularly you sir, whose favours and friendship in gratitude I must remember.—About five weeks back Mrs. Nash bought at Jacob Josephson's shop a great quantity of wine glasses and tumblers, &c. They were packed in boxes, and ordered to be sent by the Parramatta boat; with them came a large heavy trunk, and a note from Josephson, observing that this trunk was to be taken care of till MRS. J. came up. On that lady's

lady's calling at my place she said I was to take care of the trunk till she sent a cart for it; and as it is evident Josephson was making a hiding-hole of my house in a most unjustifiable manner, I feel it my duty to inform you of these circumstances, so that you may do all that is necessary to get possession of this box, which I suspect contains valuable property; and admitting it is worth five thousand pounds, I will not accept of a shilling as a reward, for it is the property of the creditors, and if they think proper to make a present to the benevolent society it will perfectly satisfy

To Mr. S. Levey, Macquarie Place.

Yours truly,

ANDREW NASH.

Mr. Josephson had the audacity to treat Mr. Nash's disinterested conduct with ridicule in the following obscure advertisement:—

To the Editors of the Australian.

GENTLEMEN,

YOURS of the tenth instant appeared a pompous statement, announcing the discovery of a box, which had neither been lost or mislaid, at that well known abode of integrity. I will not, Gentlemen, offer any comment at present upon such statement, but Gentlemen, I am with the majority of your readers (particularly the old hands) positively electrified at the formidable miraculous declaration of mine host, that he would not touch the informers dividend. The comet has doubtless purified the vulgar sentiments of the happy residents of that distinguished quarter.

I protest that I will cheerfully subscribe my humble pittance for the purpose of erecting (in honour of Boniface) a statue of Hermes, divested of his grappling iron, reposing in the lap of honour. I shall conclude by reiterating the olden enquiry—"What!" "is Saul also among the Prophets?"

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Nov. 11, 1825.

JACOB JOSEPHSON.

The art of *puffing* is yet in its infancy in Australia: a diligent study of the English newspapers will remedy this defect.—*Ecce signum!*

NOTHING NEW.

THERE'S nothing new beneath the Sun,

So ancient wits decisions run;

But wit, no match for facts we see,

For I know things and so do you,

Though not lasting, ever new;

What think you, Sirs, the Price of TEA?

Now selling at 2s. 6d. per lb. by A. POLACK, No. 7, Pitt-street.

The *vulgo-elegant* style in which certain English publications have been accustomed to indulge—a style which has fortunately become almost obsolete in this country—seems to be gaining a settlement in the more congenial clime of New South Wales. The following paragraphs are specimens:—

A smart battle took place on Monday last, on that favourite spot of ground known by the name of Jack the miller's Point, in Cockle Bay, between two game chickens, Rylands and Trainer, the former sterling, and the other currency. The match was made at a sporting house. The combatants fought two good rounds, when a slight interruption ensued, by the arrival of unwelcome visitors. This put an end to the sport for some time, the ring was broken into, and a cessation of warfare took place until the gentlemen of the peace could be chaffed off. Sixteen other rounds were then fought, when Rylands won it. A dose of the briny ocean was administered to Trainer for a drop of the exhilarating. Whether this was done by accident or not would be hard to say; however, its operation was rather too powerful, as it proved a sickener to the native youth.

On Saturday last a mistaken mortal was brought to the bar of the Police Office for indulging too freely at the cost of others.—It appeared that Mr. Speedy, being somewhat seedy, and feeling himself joyously inclined, repaired to the Wellington's Head in George-street, on Friday evening, and indulged himself with copious draughts of 'heavy,' garnished occasionally with "blue ruin," and a blow of his "brosely," and a puff of his tobacco pipe. Now it so happened, that when the reckoning was talked about, he discovered that his waistcoat pocket was thread bare, and that two silver dumps had taken their leave of him through a little aperture. This was a bitter piece of business to him, for it obtained him a night's lodging in the cell of a watch-house. Mr.

Speedy

Speedy being asked what he had to say to it? Why, please your worship, said he, "I was rather degenerated in my faculties with the drink, and the talk, and the tobacco, and one thing or another, that I do not recollect it, your worship, or certainly I should not have done it, that's certain." He was ordered to pay for the "bitters," and was discharged, with admonitions for his future government.

We shall conclude this collection of the flowers of Australian periodicals with a sample of the poetry which graces their columns. In the following exquisite piece, the names printed with blanks (for what reason it would be difficult to guess) are those of "Macquarrie" and "Brisbane."

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN.

THE PROPHECY.

Favete Linguis.

When time has his sceptre relentlessly swayed
 O'er the nations of earth, for some hundreds of years :
 When new kingdoms have flourished, and old have decayed,
 And the wisdom and science their statesmen displayed,
 Alike with each Monarch's name disappears.

A country shall rear its proud crest to the sky,
 Whose sons shall be valiant, whose daughters refined.
 When flourishing Britain in ruins shall lie,
 The Antiquarian from Sydney, in vain shall pry
 'Mongst the ruins of London, the Abbey to find.

From Australia, shall wisdom extend her white wand,
 And shade o'er all nations, serenely, her sway ;
 And the world shall with wonder look up to our land,
 As supported by wisdom and valour to stand,
 " The sun of their system, the star of their day."

And Australians rejoicing shall question their sires,
 " In what age had this empire a date ?
 " What gave Sydney that grandeur the world admires,
 " Its castles, its palaces, domes and spires ?
 " What gave rise to so mighty a state ?"

Each shall answer, while rapture beams forth from his eye—
 " My son, tho' its founders, be ages since, dead,
 Their memory remains, and their fame shall not die,
 You will see them enrolled in the tablet hard by,
 With M——q——e and B——b——e placed at their head.

They built their first city, some hundred years since,
 Our hardy ancestors came from the black north ;
 Our state has been always flourishing since
 We have beat all our rivals, expelled them from hence,
 And no country, to cope with us, dare to come forth."

Sydney, Sept. 27, 1825.

S. D.

Newspaper poetry perhaps furnishes not the fairest example by which to judge of the condition of this fine art in the colony; we shall, therefore, subjoin a specimen from another source. The Sydney papers contain an advertisement of a volume, to be published by subscription, by Thomas Par-meter, M.D., who describes himself (*nunc pro tunc*, it is presumed) as "Assistant

tant Surgeon to the Herefordshire regiment of Militia, and Surgeon Extraordinary to his Serene Highness the late Duke of Brunswick Oels." This volume is subscribed for by most of the people of rank in the colony. It contains poetry, a specimen of which the author has appended to his advertisement. The following is from a poem called "Anticipation :"—

Pride of *birth* I scorn—and freely scan
The *wretch*, who dares to hate his fellow man ;
Like a *stubble* goose who proudly struts,
With pampered, hale, inflated, grumbling guts ;
And *chaff* would consign to the nobler steed,
What the *wind* would own as a mighty meed.

" And one great *light* the Romans did not know,
That vice (in the *British Press*) has a foe ;
Whose *freedom* and *fire* we must all endure
Like *sharp* caustic, we must *probe* to cure ;
Thought more than *rhyme* is all my ardent aim,
To please the *few*, not mount the stool of fame."

Another is from "The Dream, a Satire."

Ages to come will write and rhyme in song,
And chaunt the progeny to our race belong ;
It matters not so long as *christians* rise
To praise our maker, ruler of the *skies*.

It might be imputed to a malicious motive were we to leave it to be inferred that science and literature are really in the condition which the foregoing specimens would imply. Our present number contains an evidence to the contrary, and further proofs are contained in the work of Mr. Barron Field.* This gentleman has appended to his collection of scientific papers some samples of Australian poetry, from which we select the following :

SONNET

On affixing a Tablet to the Memory of Capt. Cook and Sir Joseph Banks against the Rock of their first landing in Botany Bay.

I have been musing what our Banks had said,
And Cook, had they had second sight, that here
(Where fifty years ago the first they were
Of voyagers, whose feet did ever tread
These savage shores)—that here, on this south head,
Should stand an English farm-hut, and that there,
On yon north shore, a barrack tower should peer ;
Still more had they this simple tablet read,
Erected by their own compatriots born,
Colonists here of a discordant state,
Yet big with virtues (though the *flowery name*,
Which science left it, has become a scorn
And hissing to the nations), if our great
Be wise and good. So fairest Rome became !†

* Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales, by several hands. Edited by Barron Field, Esq. London, 1825.

† *Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma.* VIRG. Georg. II.

CHINESE THEORY OF THE CREATION.

There does not appear to prevail in China any uniform, generally acknowledged, or consistent opinions respecting the origin of the material world. So far as we can judge from the fragments which Chinese scholars have translated from the works of the philosophers of that country, this is a subject which is still open to the excursive speculations of its writers, who seem to indulge whatsoever imaginations present themselves, and to pursue them to the verge of absurdity.

This incertitude upon a point so important is remarkable, especially amongst a people somewhat addicted to recondite and metaphysical inquiries, who boast of the extent of their learning, and who are celebrated for their precision and systematic exactness in matters of trivial moment. In whatsoever relates to their history, their laws, their politics, their language, their ceremonies, their social and domestic economy, they display even an ostentation of system. The ancient writers of China would have incurred as little labour in framing a theory of cosmogony, as in composing the fabulous details of the early events of its history: there would have been greater scope for the exercise of invention in the former than in the latter, and less hazard of detection, or of provoking the doubt and incredulity of mankind. One might be inclined to venture a suspicion, therefore, that the system of cosmogony heretofore admitted in China, and its original religion, whatever it may have been, as they were essentially and closely connected, have shared the same fate, and that both have perished together.

The vagueness of Chinese notions respecting the creation of the world is demonstrated even by the terms they employ when speaking of the various subjects and things connected therewith. The word *t'héen*, or *téen*, compounded of the character *great*, surmounted by a horizontal line, would seem to denote *the highest of the great*, or, *above all which is great on earth*: but in practice its vagueness of signification is beyond all comparison greater than that of the term *heaven* in European languages, which is often employed, by an abuse of metaphor, in such a manner that it is difficult to divine whether the person who uses it be a theist or an atheist. But the latitude in which the Chinese indulge is far more extensive: it is seldom that a reader can conjecture, from the use of this term by a Chinese philosophical writer, whether the latter means a supreme intelligent being, or the material heavens, i. e. the sky. One of their most esteemed writers, Choo-foo-tze,* tells us, indeed, that "to affirm that heaven has a man (i. e. a sapient being) there to judge and determine crimes, should not by any means be said; nor, on the other hand, must it be affirmed that there is nothing at all to exercise a supreme control over these things."

The same writer, upon being asked whether the "heart of heaven" was intelligent or not, or whether heaven was merely a vast, inert expanse, answered: "It must not be said that the mind of nature is unintelligent; but it does not resemble the cogitations of man."

The active agency of an omnipotent power seems to be denoted among the Chinese by the expression "principle of order;" but what this principle is it would be difficult to ascertain from the vague and unsatisfactory definitions given of it by different writers. *Téen-taou*, "the ways of heaven," implies the principle of order, in its operation upon nature; *téen-ming*, its operation upon man and other living creatures, according to the properties given by nature.

* Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, in voce T'héen, l. 1, p. 572.

nature. One writer states that this principle of order, which pervades heaven, earth, and all creatures, was antecedent to *t'ien*: adding, that "by motion it produced the *yang* principle, and by rest it produced the *yin* principle." This would seem to imply some belief in a great first cause, an intelligent creative being; but when Chinese writers attempt to expound the exact nature of this principle of order, it is evident that they have no intention that it should be thus understood.

Dr. Morrison, in his *Chinese Miscellanies*, has investigated, at some length, this doctrine of the *yang* and *yin* principles (pointing out some imaginary resemblances between it and the theories of European philosophers), and of the *le*, apparently synonymous with *tae-keih*, or the principle of order; though some writers distinguish the *le* from the *tae-keih*. From the passages which this learned Chinese scholar has collected from the writings of the philosophers of China, it is impossible to conceive any distinct or rational idea of what any one of them means by this principle of order, or first cause; and the discordance of their several notions on this subject is extraordinary. It is said to be illimitable, yet to exist in some luminous body; to be outside the *yang* and *yin*, yet to act in the midst of them; it is represented as a circle, yet pronounced indescribable, without figure, voice, smell, shadow, or sound.*

The manner in which the term *t'ien* is used might easily mislead, and has misled, Europeans (Dr. Milne, for example) into a belief that the Chinese entertain rational notions upon this subject. Thus, according to one of their authorities, "*T'ien* is called ruler, or sovereign (*choo*), from the idea of supreme control;" and another expresses himself thus: "Had heaven (*t'ien*) no designing mind, then it must happen that the cow might bring forth a horse, and on the peach-tree be produced the blossoms of the pear." On the other hand, it is said, that the mind of heaven is deducible from what is the will of mankind!

It is to be remarked that the Chinese followers of Mahomet do not use the word *t'ien* to express the deity; but that of *choo*, lord, or sovereign, which occurs in one of the preceding quotations.

The Chinese pay great regard to a being whom they call *T'ien-how*, the queen of heaven; or, in a more respectful style, *T'ien-how-neang-neang*, which may be rendered, "her ladyship the queen of heaven." This personage, it appears, was a woman named Lin, who was born in the province of Füh-k'een, or Fo-kien, about A.D. 811. Her legend is as follows: Her parents were seafaring people; at five years of age she learned to recite the prayers addressed to the goddess Kwan-yin, and at an early period she made a solemn vow never to marry. She is said to have fallen into a sort of trance, or to have left the body during a gale of wind, for the purpose of saving her two brothers; but her parents hastily called her back, which awoke her; whereby she failed in saving the eldest of the brothers, who was drowned. She died, or, as the Chinese writers express it, she ascended; and was translated A.D. 871. She became the patroness of pregnant women, and occasionally assisted at their labours in person, like the Juno Lucina of the Romans. During the Sung dynasty, a posthumous title was conferred on this personage, who was created *her ladyship the queen of heaven, defender of the country, and protector of the people*.†

With such vague and indistinct notions respecting the author of creation, it is not surprising that the conjectures of Chinese writers on the work of creation itself should be wild and incoherent. On this point one of them thus expresses his individual opinion: "I think that when heaven and earth were yet

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xx, pp. 313—316.

† Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, *in voce* T'h'ên, l. 1, p. 580.

yet in a chaotic state, previously to their being separated, there existed only two elements ; *fire*, or the matter of heat, and *water* ; and that the sediment at the bottom of the water became the earth. Even now, when we ascend an eminence, and look round to a distance, the groups of hills have the exact appearance of waves, which arose from the water being agitated : but the period at which the concretion took place is not known. The mass was at first soft, and by cohesion afterwards became hard.

“ I suppose the effect was produced in a similar manner to that in which the tides drive up the sand of the sea ?

“ No doubt. The impurer parts of the water became earth ; whilst those parts of the matter of heat which were most pure became wind and sleet, and hail, and thunder and lightning, and the sun and the stars, and the rest.”

The same writer imagines the earth to be kept in its place by the incessant rotary motion of the heavens ; and he adds, “ the production of creatures resembles the middle part of the mill, from whence are thrown out both coarse and fine materials !”

The creation of animals is thus related by Chinese authors, who herein discover an obscure allusion to the Mosaical account : “ At the creation of heaven and earth, on the first day, fowls were produced ; on the second, dogs ; on the third, swine ; on the fourth, sheep ; on the fifth, cows ; on the sixth, horses ; on the seventh, man ; on the eighth, grain.” Hence the Chinese now consider the seventh day of the first month of the year *man's day* ; and on that day, as well as on the following, no Chinese will sweep the house : the reason given for which is, that it might otherwise be supposed he was desirous of sweeping man and his food to destruction !* This motive is plainly not the genuine and original cause of the custom. This strange people are anxious to assign a ground for every minute article of their economy, and they are little scrupulous about its reasonableness.

The creation of man is explained by an hypothesis not a whit less absurd than that which accounts for the origin of the universe. We are told, that when the *yang* and the *yin* (the active and the quiescent principles, which, we have before seen, resulted from the *principle of order*), and the five elements, intermingled in the centre of the universe, where moisture and heat mutually operated upon each other, a man was produced. “ This man was by nature intelligent. As he gazed upon the heavens, he saw, darting forth from a star, and falling to the earth, a blaze of golden light. In approaching it, he found it to be an animated being, which he supposed was of the same species with himself. This being addressed him, saying, ‘ The wings have long embraced you ; on the breaking forth of the fructifying principle, I knew you had entered into the world.’ Then plucking up certain plants, he formed garments for the lower part of the body. He named the man Hwang-laou (yellow old man), and informed him of the manner of creation ; of the division of the heavens and the earth ; the *yin* and *yang* ; the separation of the darkness from the light, &c. ; that all things were produced from an egg, first formed in water ; that there were four other human beings formed, one at each of the four points of the compass. Having said this, the being called Kin-sih-jin (man of the golden city) disappeared, and the four persons referred to flew to the spot, each from a different quarter. The man first formed, called Shwüy-tsing-tsze,† came from the north ; the second, named Chih-tsing-tsze,‡ came from the south ; the third, Müh-kung,§ from

* Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, in voce T'hen. l. 1, p. 579.

† This name seems to signify son of *etherial water*.

‡ Son of *etherial carnation colour*.

§ Müh signifies *wood* ; kung, *just*.

from the east; the fourth person was Kin-moo, "the golden mother," who came from Kwán-lun-shan (a hill described as a kind of paradise) in the west. It is further said, that these five persons, by a chemical process, obtained, from an immense crucible, a male being, and also a female; the latter of whom was called Shay-neu, "serpent-woman." These, obtaining celestial influence from the sun and moon, produced other human beings, who again united, and gradually filled the earth with people. Hwang-laou directed the dispersion of the first families, and supplied them with rafts to cross the seas and rivers to whatever place the wind might drive them. Pwan-koo, an extraordinary person, whose origin is not known, came from the vast deserts. He was four times taller than other human beings; had horns on his head, and his teeth stood out of his mouth. He taught navigation more perfectly, and made passages through the mountains. All submitted to him, and he became the first king of men."*

Such is the absurd account which Chinese writers give of the creation of the world. It is a more wretched and inartificial representation than we might have expected from a people who have really some pretensions to just notions upon a few subjects, and who vaunt of their intellectual superiority over the "barbarous nations of Christendom!"

* Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, *in voce* Jin. i. 1, p. 59.

NECROLOGY.

No. XI.

JOHN BRUCE, ESQ.

HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.*

MR. BRUCE was born in the year 1744. He was the representative of the ancient family of Bruce, of Earls Hall, a branch of the illustrious house of that name; and his patrimonial estate of Grange Hill was a portion of a larger estate which his family had acquired by intermarriage with that of the celebrated Kirkaldy of Grange. He received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, where he soon distinguished himself by his talents and learning, and was, at an early age, appointed professor of logic. At the same time, during the absence of Dr. Adam Fergusson, he consented, at a very short notice, to teach his class of moral philosophy; and during the greater part of the succeeding winter, in addition to the labour bestowed on his own lectures, he composed in the evening the lecture which he was to deliver in Dr. Fergusson's class the ensuing forenoon.

Upon obtaining a grant of the reversion (conjointly with the late Sir James Hunter Blair) of the patent of King's printer and stationer for Scotland, by the interest of the late Lord Melville, to whom he was distantly related, he resigned his chair at the University. The office did not fall, however, to the reversionists for fifteen or sixteen years afterwards. Lord Melville likewise procured for Mr. Bruce the appointments of Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Historiographer to the East-India Company. Mr. Bruce was for some years a member of Parliament, and held for a short time the post of Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

By

* Substance of a memoir published in a Scottish paper, and written, as we have reason to think, by a gentleman connected with Mr. Bruce.

By his great exertions in the State Paper Office, the valuable records therein deposited were brought into an arrangement so methodical, as to afford considerable assistance to the various departments of Government resorting to them for information or precedents.

Mr. Bruce possessed great intellectual powers, and was remarkable for the extent, variety, and accuracy of his general knowledge. His conversational talents were pleasing; he combined shrewdness with urbanity.

During the latter period of his life, he spent several months at his estate at Nuthill, in the county of Fife, where, as well as at Falkland and Myres, he was carrying on extensive improvements; having expended a large sum in repairing the palace of Falkland, so as to preserve what remains of that relic of royalty in Scotland. He died at Nuthill, April 16, 1826, at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Mr. Bruce was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen. His printed works are contained in the following list. It is believed that he has left at the State Paper Office, in MS., several memoirs relating to that department.

“*Elements of Ethics* ;” being the heads of his Lectures on Moral Philosophy.

“*Plans for the Government of British India.*”

“*Report on the Renewal of the East-India Company’s Exclusive Privileges.*” 1794.

“*Review of the Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Balance of Trade in favour of Great Britain.*” 1796.

“*Report on Conjunct Expeditions to frustrate the Designs of the Enemy, by Attacks on his Foreign Possessions or European Ports.*” 1798.

“*Report on the Internal Defence of England against the Spanish Armada in 1588, with a View to the Defence of Great Britain in 1798.*”

“*Report on the Union of England and Scotland, with a View to the Projected Union with Ireland.*” 1799.

“*Annals of the East-India Company.*” 3 vols. 4to. 1810.

DR. NOEHDEN.

GEORGE HENRY NOEHDEN was a native of Hanover. He was born at Gottingen, January 23d, 1770. He was instructed in classical knowledge by Mr. Suchfort, the head master of the grammar-school of that place, and a scholar of great repute; he also acquired a proficiency in the languages of Italy, France, and England.

In the year 1788 he entered the University of Gottingen, and studied classical literature under the celebrated Heyne; who, in the preface to his *Homer*, makes honourable mention of his pupil’s services in collating the Greek MSS.

In 1791, he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Richard J. Lawrence, who was then at Gottingen. In the course of his lessons on the principles of the German language, Noehden was sensible of the imperfection of the German grammars then in use, and eventually constructed one himself, which he afterwards (1800) published for the use of English learners, and which has attained to a fifth edition.

In 1793, by the recommendation of Mr. Lawrence, he became private tutor to the eldest son of Sir Wm. Milner, at Eton, to which place he attended his pupil in the following year. His residence at this seat of learning was rendered particularly agreeable by his introduction, through a letter from his tutor, Heyne,

Heyne, to the learned Jacob Bryant, with whom he cultivated a close intimacy. He also visited his countryman, Dr. Herschel, at Slough.

He spent two years and a half at Eton, occasionally, during the holidays, visiting the seat of Sir Wm. Milner, at Nun-Appleton, in Yorkshire, with the romantic beauties of which he was highly captivated. When his pupil had finished his education, he was prevailed upon by the family to undertake the education of the second son of Sir Wm. Milner, now Major Charles Milner. In 1796 he went with this young gentleman to Gottingen, thence to Brunswick, and afterwards to Berlin; returning in 1798 to Eton. He made another excursion with his pupil on the Continent in 1802; and in 1804 he accompanied him to Edinburgh, where Noehden formed an acquaintance with Dugald Stewart, Dalzel, Playfair, Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, &c. Here he learned the death of his friend Bryant, and of his own brother Adolphus, on the same day.

In 1811, the late Sir Wm. Milner died, recommending, on his death-bed, the care of his children to Noehden.

In 1818 he accepted an invitation to superintend the education of the children of the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and was treated with great distinction at that elegant court. He was nevertheless too partial to England not to feel a desire to return thither, and upon a vacancy in the British Museum, in the year 1820, his friends, especially General Milner and Lord Milton, exerted themselves so warmly in his behalf, that he was appointed to the place, although there were thirty candidates. He learned the news of his appointment whilst at Rome.

He had for some time the charge of a portion of the library; but upon his publication of a translation of Goethe's Observations on Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," with an introduction and notes, he was placed in the more appropriate department of antiquities and coins, the entire superintendence of which (owing to the malady of Dr. Leech) soon devolved upon him.

In 1823, when the Royal Asiatic Society was instituted, Dr. Noehden was chosen honorary secretary. His duties in this office were discharged with great punctuality, and his manners were marked with great mildness and suavity. The Society has evinced their respect by ordering a bust of him to be made from a cast taken after his death, to be placed in their rooms.

He died March 14th last, at his apartments in the Museum. He had suffered much from the gout, and was in the habit of using strong medicine to obtain relief. His mortal malady was mistaken for diabetes; but the symptoms were merely an effort of nature. He expired without any signs of pain. On opening the body, the mucous membrane was found to be much inflamed, and the cartilaginous parts of the ribs were ossified. The head contained a large quantity of water.

He has left several manuscripts, but none in a perfect state. His paper on the "Banyan tree, or *Ficus Indica*, as found in the ancient Greek and Roman authors," is at once a monument of the extent of his classical erudition, and of the facility he had attained in English composition.

Dr. Noehden, besides his foreign diploma, was LL.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., M.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.H.S., and member of several literary and scientific societies on the Continent.

LITERARY FRAUDS.

WHILST exculpating this Journal, in our last number, from a charge of borrowing from a foreign work without acknowledgment, which was the act of an individual who imposed upon us an article which he had taken from a French publication, we observed that it was not possible for the conductors of periodical works (who are obliged to pay for literary aid) to secure themselves, whatever vigilance they may exert, against the arts of a person capable of stooping to the commission of such a contemptible fraud. We are now furnished with additional evidence of the truth of this observation.

In the *Oriental Herald* for last month are two pieces of poetry, translated from the Arabic, one addressed "to Ibla" (p. 508), the other entitled "The Monument" (p. 557), which appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for September and October last,* under different titles. These, as well as other pieces, were *purchased* for this Journal from the individual whose signature (E. C.) they bear in both publications, and who has probably disposed of his poetical stock a second time to the *Oriental Herald*. He is the *same person who was guilty of the fraud we referred to in our last number*.

It is superfluous for us, after what we have said, to add that we acquit the editor of the *Oriental Herald* of any participation in, or any knowledge of, the plagiarism. We notice this circumstance thus publicly, in order to put him and the conductors of other periodical works upon their guard in future against the tricks of this individual, or of others, if there be others capable of such despicable conduct.

In consequence of the clear evidence of guilty intention manifested by this literary cheat, we examined another article in the *Oriental Herald* for last month, which bore the signature of C., the initial of his name, entitled "Expeditions to Timbuctoo," and we soon recognized it as one which had been offered to us some months back, and rejected, from a strong suspicion (founded on internal evidence) that it was a mere translation, unacknowledged, from the French. If the contributor of this should prove to be the same individual (as we are pretty sure is the fact) who furnished the others, our suspicion would be converted into certainty.

The internal evidence referred to is apparent from the manner in which the proper names are exhibited, which are French not English synonymes; *viz.* Nasamons instead of Nassamonians, and Automoles instead of Automoli (as our translators write the words), in the extract from Herodotus, which is not copied from any English version, and which is just such a *paraphrase* of the original† as a translation from a translation would exhibit. The passage from Pliny discovers similar evidence, by blunders which are easily accounted for in the same manner.

Carrying our examination of the contents of the last number of the *Oriental Herald* a little further, we made a curious discovery. One of the articles (without signature) attracted us by its title—"JAPANESE ANTIQUITIES." It begins thus: "We have before expressed our surprise that no attempt has been made to show the affinities subsisting between the architectural monuments of Egypt and Japan; Sir T. Raffles, in his work on the latter country, has furnished ample materials for the reciprocal survey."

Having no recollection of a work by Sir Stamford Raffles on Japan, we referred,

* See vol. xx, p. 317, and p. 388.

† *Euterpe*, 29—33.

referred, at a venture, to his "History of Java," and were astonished to find that the article in the *Oriental Herald* was a most extraordinary plagiarism committed upon Chapter ix. in the second volume of that history; which was neatly epitomized, with the remarkable substitution of *Japan* and *Japanese* for *Java* and *Javanese*, wherever those terms occur in the work of Sir Stamford. The dissertation in the *Oriental Herald* exhibits, consequently, one of the most monstrous specimens of absurdity ever found in print.

A little consideration induced us to suspect that the plagiarist had not taken the article directly from the work of Sir Stamford Raffles, but had purloined it from some French periodical work, which contained an abridgment of this chapter; and that, as ignorant as he was dishonest, he had mistranslated it, rendering *Javanaisé* by *Japanese*, and converting Java into Japan. We accordingly commenced a diligent search through such of the French periodical literary journals as were within our reach; and although we failed in detecting the source from whence the article was borrowed (for as the work of Sir Stamford Raffles has been published some years, it is as difficult to guess when as where the original appeared); yet we did discover sufficient, we imagine, to justify the conclusion, that the article in the *Oriental Herald* is a clumsy plagiarism, and that the author is no other than the individual who committed the others.

In a recent number of the *Bulletin Universel des Sciences* we noticed a remark from one of the conductors of that respectable work, expressive of surprise at the ignorance of the editors of the *Monthly Magazine* and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1825, in admitting an article (the same in both publications) respecting "*Japanese Antiquities*," wherein the writer had confounded *Japan* with *Java*. We turned to the passages indicated by the French editor, and there, indeed, we met with the same *pseudo* "*Japanese Antiquities*," treated in a similar manner—in short, the same article as that which appeared last month in the *Oriental Herald*, in a dress somewhat different. The article in the *Monthly Magazine* was signed with the initials E. C.

Whether the expression "before," which occurs in the opening sentence of the essay in the *Oriental Herald*, refers to any antecedent discussion of this subject in that work we cannot tell. Surely the author has not abused the editor's simplicity by palming upon him one spurious article and audaciously referring to the cheat in a second!

Here, then, are *three*, if not *four*, examples (perhaps *six*, for we see two other contributions with the suspicious signature of E. C.) of gross plagiarisms appearing in one monthly publication (two of them committed upon our own work), in which it is plain that the editor of that publication has been deceived by a mercenary individual, who has perhaps been paid several times over for what, we have little doubt, he had at first no right to sell. Even the verses were, probably, not composed by E. C.: a person possessed of so much taste and elegance as that poetry discovers, would scarcely dishonour his talents by such an act as he has been guilty of.*

We trust, after this exposure, that the editors of periodical works (ourselves amongst the rest) will not be hastily accused of plagiarism, when they may be "more sinned against than sinning."

* It is worthy of remark, that a laudatory notice of the last number of the *Oriental Herald* appeared in a Sunday newspaper, in which the only articles particularised as possessing eminent merit were those entitled "Expeditions to Timbuctoo," and "*Japanese Antiquities*," together with the poetical *merpages* we have referred to, one of which (copied from our Journal) was published as a specimen!

ODE OF KATARI.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : Having read in the *Asiatic Journal* for June a short account of *Abou Noama Katari*, with some lines given as a translation of an ode by him, part of which I do not comprehend, I have referred to *Ibn Khallikān*, and subjoin a copy of the original ode, with a translation very nearly verbal. *Ibn Khallikān* says, that the verses are recorded in the first book of the *Hamāsa*; but, in the search I have made, though two other odes, ascribed to *Katari*, occur, I have not discovered in the first book the ode here treated of. If suitable, this may be inserted in the *Journal* for the ensuing month.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. S.

Croydon, 14th June 1826.

أبو نعامه قطري *Abū Na'āma Katari*, of the tribe of *Māzin*, was a brave man, experienced in battle, strong of mind, fearless of death: addressing his soul (or self), he says—

1. أقول لها وقد طارت شعاعاً من الأبطال وبحك لا تراعي
2. فانك لو سألت بقاء يوم علي الأجل الذي لك لم تطاعي
3. فصبراً في مجال الموت صبراً فما ينل الخلود بمسطاعي
4. ولا ثوب الحياة بثوب عز فيطوي عن أخي الخنع اليراع
5. سبيل الموت غاية كل حي وداعيه لاهل الأرض داعي
6. ومن لا يعتبط بسأم وهرم وتسلمه المنون الي انقطاعي
7. وما للمرء خير من حياة اذا ما عد من سقط المتاع

1. I say to it, when it flies agitated from the heroes (opposed to me) ah ! fear not ;

2. For if thou askest the duration of a day over the term, which is thine, thy request will not be complied with :

3. Therefore, patience ! on the field of death-patience ! since immortality cannot be obtained by the most powerful.

4. And the robe of life is not the robe of honour ; (if it were) then it would turn away* from the brother of baseness, the coward.

5. The way of death is the goal, to which all living hasten ; and his challenger is the challenger of the (whole) earth :

6. And he who falls not in youth and vigour, in wearisomeness and old age fate delivers him up to his cutting off :

7. And what good (is there resulting) to man from life ? Lo, what is reckoned from cast away, worthless merchandize (left behind) !†

* Or, it would fold up from—

† My manuscripts of *Ibn Khallikān* vary in the reading of the last couplet: in a more modern copy than that from which the above is taken, the couplet runs thus—

وما للمرء خير في حياة اذا ما عد في سقط المتاع

And what good is there to man in life ? Lo, that which is reckoned in cast away, worthless merchandize !

Review of Books.

Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces on the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea. With an Appendix, containing short Notices on the Geology and Commerce of Persia. By J. B. FRASER. London, 1826, 4to., pp. 384.

THIS is the continuation of Mr. Fraser's travels in Persia which we were promised in his "Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan," reviewed in a preceding volume of this Journal.* The author justly observes of the present work, that it "consists more of personal adventures, and dwells less on statistical and historical details," than the preceding; although he admits that the parts of Persia it relates to are "very little known." For the reasons he has furnished, namely, that the greatest proportion of the narrative is consumed in relations, occasionally somewhat tedious, of his personal adventures, and that we miss those particulars respecting the features of a country "little known," the character and habits of the people, &c., which constitute the chief sources of the gratification derived from the perusal of his previous works, the present volume is comparatively deficient in interest.

We left the traveller at Astrabad, situated at the south-east corner of the Caspian Sea. He arrived at that city on the 6th April 1822, and quitted it on the 15th. Astrabad was built in the eighth century; its extent was once considerable; at present the greater part of it is in ruins. Its appearance differs from that of the southern and more elevated provinces of Persia. It is closely surrounded by thicket or forest, and the gardens which appear within the walls increase the picturesque beauty of the houses, which are chiefly of wood, constructed in a style of architecture rather Indian than Persian. All the streets are well paved with stone, and have regular drains to carry off the water, which, in most other Persian cities, stagnates in pools, or destroys the streets in its course. This peculiar advantage the people of Astrabad owe to Shah Abbas (who also made the great causeway through Mazunderān); and they are so sensible of its value, that they keep the pavement in good repair; whereby Astrabad exhibits a singular air of comfort and cleanliness. The causeway referred to extends from Kiskār, in the western part of Gheelān, to the foot of a pass east of Astrabad, leading to Bostām, and from the top of that pass along the valley of Mey Omeid and Jah Jerm, to a point near Chinārān, in the valley of Khoordistan, about forty-five miles from Mushed. It was formed by filling a deep trench with gravel and small stones, laying thereon a superstructure of larger stones compactly built together. Mr. Fraser (contrary to other authorities) calculates its original breadth at fifteen or sixteen feet only, and in some places not more than ten.

Ashruff, once the magnificent abode of Shah Abbas, is now a scene of ruins, which are subject to daily dilapidation; mean parsimony withholds the court from expending the smallest sum for the repair of the buildings, and the splendid tiles and marble slabs, brought at a vast expense from distant quarries, are carried off by any one who thinks proper to do so, and applied to his own use. The town of Ashruff, which, tradition states, included within its walls 300 baths, besides other public buildings, and a population in proportion, now contains only 500 houses, thinly scattered through an extensive jungle.

At Ashruff, our traveller found his guide and companion, Meerza Abdool Rezak,

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xx, p. 551.

Rezak, so far gone in a species of melancholy, occasioned by compunction of mind at associating and especially eating with a Kaffer, that argument (though he was a man of some sense) and ridicule were equally ineffectual in dispelling it, and they agreed to part at Saree, for which place they started on the 20th April. They proceeded along the causeway, which, from Nica, "both through the cultivated ground and forest, resembled a well-metalled English road, being raised in the middle, and having hollows or drains along the sides." On their arrival at Saree, they were lodged in the house of the Nazir, or superintendent of the household, to Mahomed Koolee Meerza, one of the King's sons, and Governor of Mazunderān. As this house was remarkable for its neatness, and is described by the author as "one of the neatest and most comfortable he had ever seen in Persia," we shall give his description of it, as a specimen of Persian taste and comfort :—

The house, in so far as met the eye, was good, comfortable, and clean ; and the rooms of reception were neat and even elegant. The walls were nicely plastered, and adorned with devices in stucco ; the windows were carved and coloured in forms like those exhibited in the kaleidoscope. Numerous niches in the walls were fitted up with velvet and gold-worked coverings. A handsome fire-place occupied one side ; beautiful numuds and rich carpets were spread above Indian mats on the floor. But the moment these rooms were passed, the bare bricks and unplastered walls stared you in the face ; the passages and staircases were so narrow that two persons could hardly pass each other, and every thing looked slovenly and unfinished. The approach from without was by a dirty lane, so narrow, that a man on horseback could not reach the door ; on either side of which were heaps of broken bricks and earth, dirt, and pools of green or slimy water. P. 34.

Saree, the capital of Mazunderān, a place of great antiquity, and formerly of much importance, is now insignificant ; it is about two miles only in circuit ; the streets are unpaved, and the bazars miserable. The object in it most worthy of examination is a tower of cylindrical shape, with a conical top, rising to the height of about 100 feet, its internal diameter being somewhat less than thirty. It is built of burnt brick and mortar, put together with excellent workmanship, and resembles, in the style of its architecture, other towns met with by the author in Khorasan. The name of the tower is Gom-buz-e-selm-e-Toor.

The manners of the Mazunderānees Mr. Fraser represents in an unfavourable light. The higher ranks are ignorant, arrogant, and excessively bigoted, though notorious transgressors of the law of Mahomet ; the poorer classes are in a state of only partial civilization. Ramzaun Beg, our traveller's host, though a very excellent specimen of a Mazunderānee, was not only an opium-eater, but a drinker of wine, and sooffee, or free-thinker ; yet he shrunk from polluting himself by eating from the same pillaw with Mr. Fraser, who our readers will perhaps recollect, had nominally become a Musulman.

Previous to quitting Saree, our traveller visited Furrabhad, at the mouth of the river Thedjin, which falls into the Caspian. This city was also renowned as having been the residence of Shah Abbas, and as the place where he ended his days. Notwithstanding the interest which attaches to a place which was the last scene of the life of a prince who holds so celebrated a rank amongst the sovereigns of Persia, Furrabhad is in ruins ; its cultivated plain is almost abandoned ; and "the thicket and the forest are now again invading it, and effacing the traces of man." At no great distance from it, on the sea-side, is a small establishment for the purpose of catching sturgeon and curing them for the Russian market. The farmer of the fishery is an Armenian. There

is a similar fishery at the river Mazzur, further westward, rented by Russians.

Mr. Fraser left Saree for Balfroosh, which presented an unique spectacle of a Persian town purely mercantile, peopled entirely with merchants, mechanics, and their dependants; not a khan or noble is found in the place; even the governor is a merchant. Mr. Fraser describes it as prosperous and happy, far beyond any in Persia, and as exhibiting an air of plenty, ease, and comfort, rarely, if ever, met with in that country. Nor is its commercial character injurious to its reputation for learning: Balfroosh is as celebrated for the number and eminence of its moollahs, or learned men, as for its merchants; and it contains between twenty and thirty madrissas.

From Balfroosh he proceeded to Amol, through a more open country than before; the fields divided by hedges, and the ground in general intersected by water-courses. The roads of Mazunderān, Mr. Fraser says, present a singular appearance, being ribbed transversely, as if by art, into the resemblance of a ploughed field, which is caused by the regular tread of cattle; their feet, following each other in succession with equal steps, sink constantly into the same place; so that the path becomes a series of ridges of solid earth and hollows of mud, corresponding with the pace of a cow.

Amol contains between 4,000 and 5,000 houses, and from 35,000 to 40,000 souls, when the city is fullest; but the number varies at different seasons. The only object in the city worth notice is a fine mausoleum, erected by Shah Abbas over the remains of a prince of Mazunderān, named Meer Buzoorg, which, like every other ancient building in these parts, is in ruins. To prove how far the inhabitants of Mazunderān have fallen behind those of most parts of Persia in the refinements of life, Mr. Fraser relates that, wishing to recruit his stock of tea, he vainly inquired after that article, both at Amol and Balfroosh. The only parcel he could find was about a quarter of a pound, at a druggist's shop, which was *retailed* in trifling quantities, at the rate of about forty shillings a pound. What is more extraordinary, on asking for coffee, they were ignorant of even the name!

Upon leaving Amol, our traveller skirted the sea-shore, and the prospects he now enjoyed compensated for many of the evils attendant upon his journey: the blue sea; the deep and magnificent forests, interspersed with fields and cottages; the mountains rising like a wall to a height of 6,000 feet, in every variety of form and tint. The sea contains an abundance of fish, large shoals of which could be seen, pursued by cormorants, sea-eagles, and gulls. Mr. F. shot a species of otter, called by the natives "sea-dog." It is unfortunate that his descriptions of objects of natural history are so defective; he tells us merely that it was about three feet and a half long, including a short tail; that its head resembled that of an otter; that the body was covered with thick fine brown hair; and that all the four feet were webbed. The water near the shore was barely brackish, and sometimes so fresh that the horses drank it readily.

Labajān, the first place of any importance in Gheelān, is celebrated for its silk. Much rice is cultivated in its vicinity; and Mr. Fraser gives a minute account of this branch of agriculture, which does not, however, essentially differ from the system of rice-cultivation in other parts. He reached Resht, the capital of Gheelān, May 19th.

This town (one of the very few places in the province deserving of that title) contains a population of between 60,000 and 80,000 souls. It contains nothing worthy of remark, except the number and impudence of its beggars, who swarm in the streets, disgusting the eyes of passengers by their filthy and loathsome

loathsome appearance, many of them labouring under leprosy and other hideous diseases. Some of these wretches were opium-eaters, and heightened the horror inspired by their emaciated and frightful aspect, by exclaiming, in a sort of frenzy, "For the sake of God, of the Prophet, and of Alee, give me some money to buy opium, or I shall die!" Hadjees and religious mendicants likewise abound in Resht.

At this place Mr. Fraser was agreeably surprised by a visit from a Persian named Meerza Mahomed Reza, who addressed him in good English. He was one of the young men who had been sent to England for education by Prince Abbas Meerza. This individual, though he proved in the sequel to be not entirely free from the selfishness inherent in the Persian character, seems to have rendered our traveller many good offices; and his collection of English books was an agreeable solace to him, whilst detained, in the sequel, at this place. Mr. Moore will doubtless be gratified to hear that his *Lalla Rookh* has found its way to the southern shores of the Caspian, and can recommend itself to the taste of the countrymen of Hafiz and Firdousi.

Resht was at this time governed by Alee Reza Meerza, a youth of about sixteen, naib or deputy to his elder brother, Mahomed Reza Meerza, who had been summoned to Tehran. This young deputy seems to have behaved with great harshness towards Mr. Fraser. He received him at first in a very contemptuous manner; subsequently, he thought proper to order him to be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of a statement made by some gossip at the royal court, which reached Resht, that Mr. Fraser was a Russian spy. As soon as this order was issued, our traveller experienced the most unmannerly behaviour from the authorities of the place; and as it was uncertain when the elder prince would return to Resht, he contrived to effect his escape, in company with a seyed, called Alee.

The adventures which befell Mr. Fraser in this journey, his recapture and reconveyance back, together with the rough and inhuman treatment which he and his companion endured from the Talish mountaineers who retook them, form, perhaps, the most amusing portion of the work. When he was brought back to Resht, the mistake respecting his character had been discovered, and the local government made some apology for the indignity he had suffered. Nothing, however, was offered in the way of substantial redress, except the return of some of the articles of which he had been plundered, and thirty tomauns, about £16, which Mr. Fraser's necessities obliged him to accept, whereby he cancelled his claim for reparation. Even at Tabreez, the Caimookan, or chief minister of Abbas Meerza, showed no disposition to do him justice; rather enjoying the details of the drubbings which the Englishman had received, recapitulating them in a manner which reminds one of that in which Scapin, in Molière's farce, persecutes the old gentleman, whose carcase he had belaboured with *coups de bâton*.

Of the Gheelanees, the most remarkable are the mountain tribes of Talish. They possess many traits in common with the ancient highlanders of Scotland, except that they are more ferocious. Their district has been the theatre of war between the Russian and the Persian empires. Mustapha Khan, chief of the Talish tribes, shook off the authority of Aga Mahomed Khan, the late king of Persia, and placed himself under the authority of the Russians, whom he invited to Lankeroon, and who succeeded, in 1813, in carrying that place by assault. During the life of Mustapha Khan, Russian Talish, as it is called, was nominally subject to that empire; since his death, it has been parcelled out

out amongst his family. Persian Talish has likewise been divided amongst several chiefs, by the policy of the court of Persia.

Mr. Fraser quitted Resht finally on the 2d July 1822, and reached Tabreez on the 12th, where he found that the report which he had previously heard was accurate, namely, that Mr. Willock, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, had left Persia for England. The cause of this step Mr. F. relates as follows:—

It appeared that demands for certain arrears of subsidy had been made by the King of Persia upon Mr. Willock, who, from circumstances not necessary to relate here, could not comply with them. His Majesty, badly advised by persons whom it ill became to urge any measure hostile or insulting to England, forgot his own dignity so far as to send a message to Mr. Willock, of a very uncourteous and even a threatening nature. Mr. Willock declared that his free agency was entirely done away, and demanded his passports, and a mehmandar, that he might leave the country. His firmness brought the semi-barbarous court to its senses; the Shah disavowed his message, and showed to the astonished Persians the extraordinary spectacle of their “King of Kings” prevaricating, and eating his own words, before the representative of a distant nation, unsupported by the smallest force. P. 303.

A great deal has been reported in Europe about the vast improvements making by Abbas Meerza in the provinces under his government; but, according to Mr. Fraser, these reports have but little foundation in fact. The arsenal and magazines were trifling to a degree hardly to be credited, and calculated to excite little else than contempt. The parsimony of the government palsies every effort at improvement; the army was in a state of disorganization, for want of pay, at the commencement of the Turkish campaign in 1822. The eagerness to introduce European discipline amongst his troops, appears to have originated in a sort of childish love of novelty in Abbas Meerza, rather than from any conviction of its superiority, or anxiety for solid improvement. The character of the prince is thus drawn by Mr. Fraser, who derived his knowledge from conversation with Europeans and natives at Tabreez, possessed of the best means of appreciating his character:—

In point of personal courage, the prince is said to be far from pre-eminent; and his moral conduct is not less objectionable, in any respect, than that of his countrymen in general. He is subject, in so high a degree, to that common failing of princes, a love of flattery, and a dislike to listen to disagreeable truths, that he cannot bear any one about him whose powers of mind, or openness of character, throws restraint upon his own caprices. Hence most men of ability have been driven from his councils, and even the old Caimookan was forced to manœuvre, and earn his confidence by address. I have understood that he is not by any means naturally penurious. Most people, indeed, allow, that though he is not exempt from the meanness common to his countrymen, he is rather disposed to be liberal in his dealings; but he is a wretched economist, and dissipates a large income in a way that redounds neither to his credit nor advantage. He unfortunately does not possess that happy graciousness of manner which doubles the value of a gift, and makes a trifle seem precious. On the contrary, from some unlucky want of address, a boon from his hand seems rather to lose than improve in value; and a petitioner, although successful, often retires more disgusted by his reception than gratified by his success. These defects have, unquestionably, very much hurt the popularity of Abbas Meerza; and were it not that, on the death of his father, he probably will be put in possession of more solid means of support than his own resources can supply, his success in the anticipated struggle for the throne would be very questionable. Pp. 310, 311.

The Caimookan, or chief minister, is described as a man of violent passions, but disposed to justice (though not in Mr. Fraser's case), and strongly imbued with

with a desire for the prosperity of his country. He is said to be favourably inclined towards England, and to hate the Russians. When Mr. Fraser was at Tabreez, this minister was employed in writing a book to refute a treatise which the late Mr. Martyn* (who was accustomed to converse with, and often confounded, the learned moollahs) composed in Persian, containing a summary of the arguments he had used in conversation against the Mahomedan religion, challenging the moollahs to answer it if they could. Finding none of the learned doctors disposed to undertake the task, he resolved to do it himself. He wrote much, but without effect; and Mr. Fraser adds, "it has been said that this matter cost him more sleepless nights than all his state-business." Whatever might have been the success of his labours, had he been permitted to finish them, can only be conjectured; whilst deeply engaged in them, the epidemic cholera began to rage in the city: the Caimookan was seized with it, and died under the rough remedies prescribed by the native physicians.

Before Mr. Fraser left Tabreez, he made an excursion, with Major Monteith, to the northern shore of the lake of Ooroomea, which is contiguous to some of the most fertile districts in Persia. A government capable of perceiving and of employing the means of improving this country, could easily, by rendering navigable some of the streams which fall into the lake, open an advantageous market to the produce of the rich and well-cultivated vallies through which they run, now almost valueless.

To the west of the districts of Ooroomea and Selmast, or Salmas, lies the wild and mountainous country in which the Tigris has its sources, and which, Mr. Fraser says, is inhabited by a race of Christians of a singularly savage and ferocious character, and of whom he gives some scanty particulars:—

They are said to be the remains of the numerous Christian population which inhabited all this part of the country in the times of the Greek emperors, and who were forced by their Mahomedan enemies to take refuge in these inaccessible regions. They now almost entirely consist of four different tribes: the Teearees, by far the most important, amount to about 10,000 families; the Kojumees to 1,000; the Jiloos 500; and the Tookabees 300. They all live under the rule of a sort of prelatical chief, whose dignity is hereditary in the family, although the chief himself, being set apart for the church, cannot marry. The family name of the present chief is Marchimoon. He acts both as priest and general, leading the people to church or to war; and they all pay him implicit obedience. They are of the Nestorian creed, and hate Roman Catholics even more than Mahometans, putting to death, without mercy, all that fall into their hands. Indeed they behave little less cruelly to any others who unfortunately come in their way. They keep up a sort of alliance with Mustapha Khan Hukaroo, a Khoordish chief; and can bring into the field 14,000 capital matchlock-men. They live exclusively among themselves, admitting no one into their country, which is so strong and impenetrable that none can enter it without their leave. The only method to obtain admission is to write to Marchimoon, who sometimes grants a courteous permission, in which case the stranger is sure of protection and the most devoted attention. If that is withheld, any attempt to enter would inevitably be followed by death. Pp. 324, 325.

We may expect to learn more particulars respecting these Khoordish Christians from the missionaries despatched about three years back into Persia by the society of Basle, who were expressly instructed to direct their attention to them.

Mr. Fraser returned to Tabreez, which he left August 29th, 1822, and proceeded, by the way of Teflis and Odessa, to Vienna and England.

The

* Mr. Fraser writes this name *Martin*; and that of Browne, the traveller, *Brown*. We observed similar instances of carelessness in his former work.

The Appendix contains some geological observations on the parts of Persia traversed by Mr. Fraser, and an account of the commerce of that country. Mr. Fraser observes that the revolution in our eastern trade, through which our home manufactures have superseded those of India, has had a powerful effect in central and eastern Asia, which is now supplied with British goods. "The woollens of Yorkshire clothe the nobles of Khorasan, and the cottons of Manchester and Glasgow are to be found in the bazars of Bockhara, Samarcand and Kokaun." This taste for European goods, however, he adds, is but arising, and requires to be fed gradually and judiciously, till it is matured into a steady demand. The great obstacles are the long and expensive land carriage, the arbitrary imposts in intervening states, and the risk of plunder from robbers or rapacious chiefs. When the benefits of commerce shall become known, these obstacles will disappear.

The Modern Traveller, a popular Description, Geographical, Historioal, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. Birmah, Siam, and Assam. With a Map of Indo-China, and Plates. London, 1826. 12mo. Pp. 367.

THIS is a very useful as well as amusing little work, containing much information respecting countries, the imperfect notices of which are dispersed throughout a variety of books, and which the compiler has brought together, at the expense of much toil. We observe that he has in very many places acknowledged his obligations to the *Asiatic Journal*, which contains (the later numbers especially) a considerable portion of information, either original, or borrowed from the Indian papers, concerning the Burmese empire. It is not saying much, indeed, when we describe the work before us as presenting the best account extant of the countries it refers to; since we should be at a loss to specify any work whatever which can be safely consulted as a faithful historical account of the people inhabiting the ultra-Gangetic peninsula.

The compiler of this work appears to be well qualified for the office, and to have left no source accessible to him unexplored which might contribute to his object.

Index, containing the Names and Geographical Positions of all Places in the Maps of India; designed to facilitate the use of those Maps, especially that of the newly constructed and extended Map of India, lately published by Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen. London, 1826. 12mo., pp. 448.

THE title as above quoted supersedes the necessity of a description of this work, which originated in what we conceive to be a very happy idea. A person searching for a place situated in India, either in the maps or in the gazetteers (which late discoveries and surveys have proved to be erroneous), is not only perplexed to find it, but in nine cases out of ten cannot discern it at all, or confounds it with a place bearing a similar or perhaps the same name, though situated some hundreds of miles apart. This "first attempt," therefore, to furnish the *desideratum* deserves, and we make no doubt will meet, encouragement from the public.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, on the 4th January; the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

At this meeting the Hon. Sir John Franks, Capt. Paton, and Dr. Hewett, were elected members of the Society.

The Vice Presidents of the preceding year, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Hon. W. B. Bayley, were re-elected, and the Hon. Sir Charles Grey added to the number.

The members of the Committee of Papers were also re-elected, with the exception of Col. Blacker, who was elected in the place of Mr. Atkinson, proceeding to Europe.

The skins of a flying squirrel and of a rat, both peculiar to the Himalaya Mountains, were presented by Mr. Hodgson.

A further supply of books was received from Mr. Colebrooke, and also the following donations:

The Philosophical Transactions, Part 1st and 2d of the volume for 1824, presented by the Royal Society.

The Transactions of the Geological Society, second series, volume 1st, presented by the Geological Society.

The Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Travels of Marco Polo, in the old French and Latin translations, and various tracts, presented by the *Société de Géographie* of Paris, forwarded by the Commissaire de Marine at Chandernagore.

An English and Armenian Dictionary, abridged by Mr. Avdall, was presented by the author.

An *Itinéraire de Rome* was presented by Mr. J. Paxton.

A letter was read from Mr. Hutchinson to the Secretary, describing the remains of Gurrah Mundelah, in illustration of the inscription found there by Captain Fell, of which the translation is published in the last volume of the Researches. Captain Fell had neglected to mention in what situation it was found, and Mr. Hutchinson says that the inscription alluded to is cut on a slab, or slabs, of blue marble, fixed in a depression on the outer side of the wall, facing the north, of a temple, situated about eighty yards west from the palace of Ramnuggur, which is about sixteen miles above the fort of Mundelah, on the left bank of the Nerbudda River. Gurrah Mundelah is about fifty-eight miles distant from Jubbulpore, by a very

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

Indifferent road, which passes over considerable mountains, covered with forest-jungle, and through vallies, apparently of the richest soil, but totally uncultivated. The jungle is infested with tigers. Both the fort and town of Mundelah are hastening fast to decay; indeed the whole interior of the former is one mass of ruins. The palace of Ramnuggur, supposed to be the country residence of the Goand'h kings, stands about 100 yards from the high bank of the Nerbudda river. It is said to be a beautiful building, and of great extent, but falling rapidly into decay.

A letter was read from Mr. Lushington, chief secretary to government, communicating a memorandum from Captain Herbert, superintendent of the geological survey in the Himalaya mountains, relative to the discovery by him of the mineral called *Graphite*. This production is found in the Himalaya, in round nodules of sizes from one to three inches in diameter, lying scattered on the surface of a hill, composed of highly carburetted mica slate. No bed, or mass, *in situ*, has been yet observed, but there is little doubt of the existence of such, from considering the character of the rock, and the actual occurrence of the mineral as described. The specific gravity of the specimens tried was found to vary from 2.21, to 2.26. They appear to be of a quality fit for common pencils, but not for drawing. Boiling the mineral in oil, however, would probably render it fit for that purpose. The coarser kind of graphite is largely used as a coating to preserve cast iron from rust, and is an excellent material for lubricating the joints and pivots of machinery. The patent anti-attrition composition is supposed to be a mixture of graphite with some greasy substance.

Mr. Wilson, the secretary, read an abstract, written by himself, of the *Kurma Purana*. The *Kurma* or *Kaurma Purana* is included among the eighteen great compositions known by the name *Purana*, but, as hitherto met with, the work to which attention is now directed is one of rather doubtful character. Manuscripts in the Devanagree, Bengalee, and Telinga alphabets, current at Benares in Bengal, and in the Deccan, as this *Purana*, have been examined and found to agree in subject and arrangement with the work here analyzed; and they consequently prove, that the same composition is received in different parts of India as the genuine *Purana*. On the other hand, the copies consulted consist of but about 6,000 *Shlokés*, and the *Kaurma Purana* is said in the *Bhagavat* and *Matsya Puranas*, to contain 17,000 verses

verses. The *Agni*, however, states 8,000, and perhaps this difference proves little or nothing either way. A more unanswerable objection is the testimony of the work itself, which very particularly specifies its being one of the four *Sanhitas*, collections, or compendiums of the Puranas. Mr. Wilson seems to think it most likely that the work called the *Kurma Purana* is not the original and genuine Purana, but a compendium or summary of its contents, which appears to have supplanted the original, probably lost in consequence, and therefore no comparison can now be made between them.

The first chapter enumerates the five subjects of a Purana, as usual, and contains brief and partial accounts of the creation of the world, both primitive and secondary; the genealogies of some princes of the solar and lunar race, and the house of Yadu, and the arrangements of the Manwantaras. The creation of the universe, according to this work, in one place, was completed in nine successive attempts, the seventh creation being that of man. In another it was the work of five stages, or that of gods, sages, progenitors, men, and inanimate things. The first series is matter, the elements and light, the earth, animals, gods, men, goblins, and what is called the Kaumara creation, or that of Brahma's own will-born sons, Sanaka, Sananda, Sanata, Sanatkumara. The last is rather an unusual addition to the number of Brahma's sons.

In our limited space we cannot follow Mr. Wilson through the whole analysis, but, in conclusion, he thinks it evident, that the *Kurma Purana* or *Sanhita*, whichever the work now examined may be, is clearly the text-book of a particular sect, written to recommend the preferential, not exclusive worship of Mahadeva, and the superior merit of the Yoga ritual. This last peculiarity makes it likely that the compilation is a work of some antiquity, at least prior to the tenth century. It cannot, however, bear a very remote date, as from internal evidence, it is plainly posterior to the whole of the Hindoo system; referring not only to the Vedas, Puranas, Upapuranas, and the codes of Manu and Yajnavalkya, but to the works of the Tantrikas and Jainas.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society took place on the 7th January, at which A. Gibb, Esq. was elected president, H. H. Wilson, Esq. vice president, and Dr. Adam secretary.

The papers read for the evening were very interesting. One by Dr. Kennedy, of the Bombay establishment, treated of the Indian penance, called *Guhuxty Chumk*,

(churruck poojah) by the Bombay people. It is very surprising how the self-devoted victims, who have for some time been suspended by iron hooks inserted into their flesh, can run about, upon their descent from their unenviable elevation, as if nothing had happened, and how speedily the wounds heal without inflammation or supuration. Dr Kennedy makes some appropriate remarks on the subject in a medical point of view, with reference to the employment of the seton.

The other paper read was by Dr. Gibson (also of the Bombay establishment) on mercurial fumigation, being a continuation of a former essay on the same subject read before the Society. It contained many valuable practical facts and observations connected with the mode of employing mercury, not only derived from his own experience, but that of his medical brethren.

An interesting case of polypous tumour was presented by Dr. Browne.

Mr. Breton presented an essay on the native method of couching, accompanied by several drawings.

Mr. Hodgson presented, for the library, a copy of his work on the art of defending and preserving the hoof of the horse, with models of his patent shoe, and casts of the hoof in plaster of Paris.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this society on the 19th May, Mr. Howship produced an interesting specimen of Burmese art, being an edict written upon a varnished and highly-gilt leaf.

VIRTUE OF THE GANGES.

The following story appears in one of the books of the Hindoos:—"A Brahmin, who had been guilty of the greatest crimes, was devoured by wild beasts: his bones only remained. A crow took up one of these bones, and was carrying it over Ganga, when another bird darting upon it, the crow let the bone fall. As soon as the bone touched Ganga, the Brahmin sprang to life, and was ascending to heaven, when the messenger of Yama, the Judge of the Dead, seized him as a great sinner. At this time Narayana's messengers interfered, and pleaded that the sins of this man, since one of his bones had touched Ganga, were all done away. Appeal was made to Vishnoo, who decided in the Brahmin's favour. The Brahmin immediately went to heaven."

JEWES.

The *Ephémérides Géographiques* of Weimar contains the following notice concerning this remarkable people:

"We find the Jewish nation scattered over

over all parts of the world. Nowhere do they form an independent people, and in no country, indeed, have they a fixed residence, if we except some villages in Russia and Arabia, where they live in distinct communities. The number of the Jews is not decreased much since the time of David and Solomon. Their population was then four millions; at the present day they amount to about 3,200,000 souls, who are distributed in the following manner:—

In Bavaria	53,402
Saxony	1,300
Hanover.....	6,000
Wurtemberg	9,068
Baden	16,930
Electorate of Hesse	5,170
Grand Duchy of Hesse ...	14,982
Rest of the Allied German States	18,248
Frankfort on the Maine.....	5,200
Lubeck	400
Hamburgh.....	8,000
Austrian States	453,545
Prussia	134,980
Russia	426,908
Poland	232,000
Great Britain.....	12,000
Low Countries	80,000
France	60,000
Sweden	450
Denmark	6,000
Switzerland	1,970
Italy	86,900
Ionian Islands	7,000
Cracow	7,300
Turkey in Europe.....	321,000
Asia	138,000
Africa (of which 300,000 in the empire of Morocco)...	504,000
America	5,700
West-Indies	50

“ There are no longer any Jews in Spain and Portugal; there never have been any in Norway; Sweden did not admit them till lately; in the Austrian States they enjoy some rights; in England, although they participate in all the rights of dissenters, they have never prospered; in Russia they are tolerated, but under strict surveillance. Lastly, in the States of the German Confederacy, in France, in the Netherlands, in Prussia, the Jews enjoy all the rights of citizens, without however being eligible to places of public trust.”

—[*London Paper.*]

CAMEL'S FLESH.

When any of the camels belonging to the caravans which cross the deserts of Africa are unable to proceed farther, from fatigue, the Arabs despatch them instantly, and store up part of the carcasses to serve for provisions. Four camels, Capt.

* These numbers make a total of only 2,566,503.
—Ed. A. J.

Denham tells us, were knocked up during one day's march on the road to Bornou. “ On such occasions,” he continues, “ the Arabs wait, in savage impatience, in the rear, with their knives in their hands, ready, on the signal of the owner, to plunge them into the poor animal, and tear off a portion of the flesh for their evening meal. We were obliged to kill two of them on the spot; the other two, it was hoped, would come up in the night. I attended the slaughter of one; and, despatch being the order of the day, a knife is struck into the camel's heart, while his head is turned to the east, and he dies almost in an instant; but before that instant expires, a dozen knives are thrust into different parts of the carcass, in order to carry off the choicest part of the flesh. The heart, considered as the greatest delicacy, is torn out, the skin stripped from the breast and haunches, part of the meat cut, or rather torn, from the bones, and thrust into bags which they carry for the purpose; and the remainder of the carcass is left for the crows, vultures, and hyenas, while the Arabs quickly follow the *kafila*.”

RULES FOR THE EYES.

The *Le-king*, one of the classical books of the Chinese, contains rules for looking at persons:—to look higher than the face indicates pride; to look lower than the girdle indicates sorrow; to look aslant indicates perfidy. Ministers of state must not look the emperor in the face; they may not look higher than the vest which binds round his neck, nor lower than his girdle; they must fix their eyes upon his heart, and with profound reverence wait the high decisions of his sovereign will.

AFRICAN SUPERSTITION.

Almost every town in Africa has its charm or wonder, and Tegerby is not without one. There is a well just outside the castle gates, the water of which, we are told most gravely, “ always rose when a *kafila* was coming near the town! that the inhabitants always prepared what they had to sell on seeing this water increase in bulk, for it never deceived them!” In proof of this assertion, they pointed out to me how much higher the water had been previous to our arrival than it was at the moment we were standing on the brink. This I could have explained by the number of camels that had drunk at it; but I saw it was better policy to believe what every body allowed to be true: even Boo Khaloom exclaimed, “ Allah! God is great, powerful, and wise! how wonderful! oh!”

—[*Denham and Clapperton's Travels.*]

BENGALIESE ENGLISH.

The following copy of a letter appears in the *India Gazette*.

I 2

“ Hon.

"Hon. Sir: With the utmost submission, I beg leave to inform your honor that the Gunga Govind Bose he is my son, and your favorable servant is very unable for Learned. I wish to give him some aducate with your generious mind, and I allows make Praer Tmple of god for your wellfair.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

30th September, 1825.

HUNTING WITH TIGERS.

At Nunjengobe, the *cheeta*, a species of bunce, resembling a tiger, is employed in the chase of the antelope. These cheetas lying down, each in a country cart, called a hackery, are tied with a slip-knot, and hoodwinked. When within about a hundred yards of a herd of antelopes, which he approaches with the greatest caution, the sheekaree, or huntsman, takes the hood off from one cheeta, and occasionally from two, turns the head towards the game, and loosens the slip-knot: the animal instantly springs from the hackery, and makes towards the herd of antelopes, taking advantage of every bush between them which can for a moment conceal his approach, and invariably singling out the old buck as the object of his attack. If the cheeta can approach undiscovered sufficiently near to spring on the prey, he strikes it down with the ferocity of the tiger; but if, as is generally the case, the antelope discovers him at a little distance, he darts off with all the speed which an agony of terror can inspire, and the cheeta after him; but should the latter not overtake him in the first two or three hundred yards, he usually stops short, retreats to some neighbouring bush to conceal himself, and is then in so sulky a humour, that it requires caution for his keeper in approaching him to put on the hood, and reconduct him to the hackery. If the chase is successful, the cheeta seizes the poor antelope in his mouth, throws his paws round him, and there remains sucking his blood until the keeper or huntsman comes up; who, in order to rescue the prey from his grasp, dips a piece of raw flesh in its blood, places it in a wooden bowl with a long handle, and offers it to the cheeta; while he is engaged in devouring this, a rope is fastened round his neck, and the prey gradually removed from its sight, until he can be again hoodwinked, and replaced in his hackery.

THE WALRUS.

The ability of the walrus to climb steep surfaces of ice, and smooth high rocks, which has often astonished Polar navigators, has been found by Sir Everard Home to be owing to their hind feet, or flippers, being furnished with a cupping-like ap-

paratus, similar, but on a gigantic scale, to those in the feet of flies, which enable the latter to walk on upright glass, or even on a smooth ceiling, supported by the atmosphere pressing against the vacuum they are enabled to form in the cavities of their feet. It is the same also with the gecko, a rat-like animal, which in India runs up and down the faces of the smoothest walls, in chase of flies and insects. The bones of the walrus flipper, in a surprising manner, represent a gigantic human hand, capable of spanning twenty-eight inches or more. Although these animals sometimes weigh a ton and a half, there seems little reason to doubt their capability of supporting this great weight, by pedalian suction, against a mass of ice.—[*Phil. Trans.*

RAJAH OF MYSORE'S CARRIAGE.

The Mysore Rajah's elephant carriage is a most magnificent conveyance; the genius of Aladdin could scarcely have done more. Its interior is a double sofa for six persons, covered with dark green velvet and gold, surmounted by an awning of cloth of gold, in the shape of two small scalloped domes, meeting over the centre, and surrounded by a richly ornamented verandah, supported by light, elegant, fluted, gilt pillars; the whole is capable of containing sixty persons, and is about twenty-two feet in height. It moves on four wheels; the hinder ones eight feet in diameter, with a breadth of twelve feet between them. It is drawn by six immense elephants (with a driver on each), harnessed to the carriage by traces, as in England, and their huge heads covered with a sort of cap, made of richly embroidered cloth. The pace at which they move is that of a slow trot, of about seven miles an hour: they are very steady, and the springs of the carriage particularly easy. As it is crane-necked, the elephants turn round with it with the greatest facility. The shape of the body is extremely elegant, resembling a flat scallop shell, and painted dark green and gold. The elephants are an exact match, of an enormous size. The whole was constructed by native workmen, assisted by one half-caste Frenchman, under the immediate directions of the Rajah.—[*Bengal Paper.*

MOUNT ARARAT.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat—more awful than its height; all the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts;—no hard rugged features—no unnatural prominences; every thing is in harmony, and all combines to render it one of the sublimest objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until

until it reaches the regions of snow, when it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous work, a smaller hill rises from the same base, similar to it in shape and proportions, and in any other situation entitled to rank among the high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat, for the rapid ascent of its snowy top would appear to render such an attempt impossible. Of this we may be certain, that no man in modern times has ascended it; for, when such an adventurous and persevering traveller as Tournefort failed, it is not likely that any of the timid superstitious inhabitants of these countries should have succeeded.—[*Moricr*.

RAINING TREES.

In the ancient histories of travellers in America, and also by Thévet in his *Cosmographie*, mention is made of a tree which attracted the clouds from the heavens, and converted them into rain in the dry deserts. These relations have been considered as fables. There has been lately found in Brazil a tree, the young branches of which drop water, which fall almost like a shower. This tree, to which Leander has given the name of *cubea pluviosa*, is transferred by M. Decandolle to the genus *Cassalpinia* (*pluviosa*) in his *Prodromus*, vol. ii. p. 483. Also many vegetables, as the *calamus rotang*, and tender climbing plants, the vine, and other twigs, at the season of sap, particularly when they are cut, weep abundantly. This genus *Cassalpinia*, which furnishes the dyeing wood of Pernambuco and the sappan wood, presents also a species the leaves of which are almost as sensible to the touch as the sensitive plants at Malabar; it is the *Cassalpinia mimosoides* of Lamarck.—[*Journ. de Pharm.*

CHINESE METHOD OF REARING DUCKS.

In China, the rearing of ducks is an object of great moment. In that country the major part of them are hatched by artificial heat: the eggs, being laid in boxes of sand, are placed on a brick hearth, to which is given a proper heat during the time required for hatching. The ducklings are fed with crawfish and crabs, boiled and cut small, and afterwards mixed with boiled rice; and in about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves. The Chinese then provide them with an old stepmother, who leads them where they are to find provender, being first put on board a sampan, or boat, which is destined for their habitation, and from which a whole flock, often, it is said, to the amount of three or four hundred, go out to feed and return at command. This method is used nine months out of twelve;

for in the colder months it does not succeed, and is so far from a novelty, that it may be every where seen; but more especially about the time of cutting the rice and gleaning the crops, when the masters of the duck-sampans row up and down the river, according to the opportunity of procuring food, which is found in plenty at the ebb-tide, on the rice plantations, as they are overflowed at high water.

RUSSIAN SHAWLS.

More than fifteen years past, there have been dyed at St. Petersburg, shawls which are perfect imitations of those of Cashmere, whether we regard the designs, or the strength and vivacity of the colours. It has been hitherto imagined that certain natives of Bokhara were employed in this branch of industry; but the inventor is, in fact, the Russian Wassily Michaelowitch Schtschukarew, of St. Petersburg.—[*Zeitschrift, in Bull. Univ., April 1826.*

DISSECTING IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The ancients, who held dissecting the dead in abhorrence, were accustomed, with the view of improving medical knowledge, to give up criminals to their doctors, for the purpose of being cut up alive, if the physicians chose, as dogs and cats are cut up by our physiologists; and, at a much later period, Pope Clement VII. delivered up criminals to the medical men of his day, not literally to be cut up alive, but to be killed with aconite, and dissected as soon after as the doctors pleased, *experimenti causa*—so Dr. Milligan informs us, on the authority of Celsus, and of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*.—[*London Paper.*

SNAILS.

It is stated by Mr. De Martens, that the annual export of snails (*Helix pomatia*) from Ulm by the Danube, to be used as food in Lent at the convents of Austria, formerly amounted to 10,000,000 of these animals, which were fattened in the gardens in the neighbourhood. Before the revolution in France, large quantities of the *H. aspersa* were exported from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge, in barrels, for the Antilles, and some are still sent to those islands and to Senegal for food. The consumption of snails is still very considerable in the departments of Lower Charente and the Gironde. In the isle of Rhé alone it is estimated at the value of 25,000 francs. At Marseilles the commerce in these animals is also considerable. The species eaten are the *H. rhodostoma*, *H. aspersa*, and *H. vermiculata*. In Spain, Italy, Turkey, and the Levant, the use of snails as food is common.—[*Bull. des Sciences.*

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, May 30, 1826.

On Tuesday, the 30th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, were received by the Principal and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, accompanied by several visitors, the Students being previously assembled, when the following proceedings took place :—

A list of the Students who had obtained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read ; also, a list of the best Persian writers.

The Hon. Robert Forbes delivered an English essay on “ *The Love of Country.*”

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman according to the following report :

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, May 1826.

Fourth Term.

Charles Marriott Caldecott, medal in law, medal in Persian, prize in Bengali, and prize in Hindustani.

Edward Cornwallis Wilmot, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Frederick Cardew, medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Merttins Bird, medal in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Charles Grant, medal in Sanscrit.

Marius Read, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Third Term.

Charles Merivale, prize in classics, prize in law, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Patrick Scott, prize in classics, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Robert Grote, prize in Bengali, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Maxwell Batten, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Bracken, prize in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alexander Fraser, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Second Term.

Robert Jackson Meek Muspratt, prizes in classics, law, Sanscrit, Arabic, Deva-Nagari writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Eyles Valentine Irwin, prize in history, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

David Home, prize in Hindustani, prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Frederick Barlow, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles Allen, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Hon. Robert Forbes, prize for the best English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

First Term.

Hudleston Stokes, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Edmund Smith, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alexander Frederick Donnelly, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

William Arthur David Inglis, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

John Thornton, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following were highly distinguished :—

4th Term.	Mr. Strange,
	— Ravenscroft,
	— Tulloh.
3d Term.	— Chambers,
	— Coles,
	— Thos. C. Scott,
	— Hare,
	— Mytton,
	— Bell,
	— Woodcock.
2d Term.	— Sturt,
	— Cornish.
	— Bainbridge,
	— M'Mahon,
	— Todd,
	— Smyth,
1st Term.	— Colvin,
	— Muir.

And

And the following passed with great credit:

4th Term.	Mr. Trotter,
	— Loughnan,
	— Oswell,
	— Kynaston.
3d Term.	— Udny,
	— Francis Edw. Read,
	— Halkett,
	— Martyn,
	— Forsyth.
2d Term.	— Lean,
	— Harvey,
	— James.
1st Term.	— Jas. Burnett Fraser,
	— Ewart,
	— Edmund Wilmot,
	— Trench,
	— Tracy.

Prizes in Drawing.

Mr. Cooke,
— Hare,
— Popham.

Rank of Students leaving College, having passed their Four Terms.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1.	Mr. Caldecott,
2.	— Wilmot,
3.	— Cardew,
4.	— Grant.
2d Class.—5.	— Bird,
6.	— Read,
7.	— Tulloh,
8.	— Loughnan,
9.	— Trotter.
3d Class.—10.	— Bentall,
11.	— Lang,
12.	— Erskine,
13.	— Raikes,
14.	— Travers,
15.	— Taylor,
16.	— Plowden.

MADRAS.

(No First Class.)

2d Class.—1.	Mr. Strange,
2.	— Oswell.

BOMBAY.

(No First Class.)

2d Class.—1.	Mr. Ravenscroft.
3d Class.—2.	— Kynaston,
3.	— Cooke.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would only take effect in the event of the

Students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked, or by any one of the regular ships that may be despatched for the presidency to which the Student is destined, between the expiration of the said six months and the 1st day of March next ensuing; and that should any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Thursday the 27th July, and that those Students who had to return would be required to present themselves at the College within the first four days of it (allowing the intervening Sunday), unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students. He observed, that he could hardly find language adequate to express the great satisfaction which he had derived from the report of the Council Council of the successful result of the literary exertions of the past term. He rejoiced to find that it had been distinguished by a degree of improvement highly creditable, both to the Students and to the Professors; and he felt persuaded, that those gentlemen whose duty it would be to return to the College would, by a perseverance in the same course of study, continue to reflect honour upon themselves, and afford further gratification to all those who were interested in their welfare.

To those who were destined shortly to enter upon the sphere of public life, he observed, that duties would devolve upon them of a much higher class, and of a more elevated description, than usually fell to the lot of many of those even of a mature age whom they were about to leave behind them; he hoped they would feel duly impressed with the great importance of those duties, and that, while absent from their friends and connexions, they would studiously endeavour to cherish that love of home, which every man who quits his native country for a time ought always to preserve. That on this occasion he might observe, that their immediate patrons had not only directed their attention to facilitate their acquirement of knowledge in this country, but had made the most ample provision for their future return to the bosom of their families; and friends, and that if the opportunity thus afforded them was promoted by prudence and industry, and by a proper regard for the high character they had to maintain in the public service, they would be enabled, after a reasonable period, to return to their friends with

with happiness, independence, and comfort.

He hoped they would feel that their patrons had done all that depended upon them, and that those before him would reward those pains by such an honourable course of public conduct as would entitle them to be received on their return as faithful servants of the Company, and as the proved friends of the interests of

their country. With these feelings he bade them affectionately farewell.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 19th, and Wednesday the 26th July, are the days appointed at the India-House to receive Petitions from Candidates for the College for the Term which will commence on Thursday, the 27th.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RETURN of the Population at the Cape of Good Hope, in each Year, from 1812 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing the White and the free Black or Coloured from the Slave Population, and also the Sexes.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th May 1826.)

Years.	CHRISTIANS.		FREE BLACKS.		HOTTENTOTS.		NEGRO APPRENTICES.		SLAVES.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1812	17,090	15,617	—	—	9,355	9,995	—	—	18,804	11,103	81,964
1813	17,714	14,154	—	—	9,936	10,250	—	—	19,238	11,081	82,373
1814	18,019	16,814	—	—	9,202	9,365	154	29	19,730	11,344	84,657
1815	19,081	18,183	—	—	9,160	9,387	267	54	18,287	11,320	85,739
1816	19,578	18,416	—	—	9,696	9,786	573	242	18,614	11,581	88,486
1817	20,750	18,884	918	958	11,640	11,796	411	132	19,481	12,565	97,535
1818	21,772	19,620	993	1,037	11,062	11,016	963	402	19,528	12,506	98,899
1819	22,046	20,171	1,096	787	12,161	12,272	987	441	19,188	12,508	101,657
1820	22,592	20,505	905	1,027	13,445	13,530	1,061	492	19,081	12,698	105,336

RETURN of the Number of Births and Deaths that have taken place at the Cape of Good Hope, in each Year, from 1812 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing the White from the Slave Population, and also the Sexes.

Years.	CHRISTIANS.				SLAVES.				Total.	
	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.
1812	523	528	226	229	78	66	149	72	1,425	811
1813	686	706	292	177	188	234	141	91	2,156	888
1814	802	825	242	238	230	183	189	93	2,963	960
1815	888	894	287	193	221	193	185	123	2,540	974
1816	805	892	305	207	325	294	210	112	2,723	1,090
1817	918	927	320	227	487	467	264	143	3,195	1,206
1818	814	832	340	247	516	482	270	152	3,058	1,277
1819	810	815	340	224	506	509	255	118	3,001	1,251
1820	881	898	375	264	463	464	248	130	3,124	1,406

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

June 3, 1826.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day, at the usual hour: Sir A. Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The donations presented were from MM. E. Burnouf and C. Lassen; their *Essai sur le Pali*.

Capt. Melville Grindlay; Part I. of his work on the Scenery, &c. of Western India.

Lieut. Col. W. Francklin; his works, *viz.* History of the Reign of Shah Aulum, and Enquiry concerning the Site of the Ancient Palibothra.

Major Gen. Hardwicke; eight volumes of works on Oriental subjects.

Thanks were voted to the several donors.

A paper communicated by Sir A. Johnston was read. It was entitled a History of the Hindu Princes of Madura; and it conveys much curious and interesting information relative to the period of their reigns.

June 17.—The last general meeting of the Society for the season took place this day at 2 o'clock.

The Director (H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.) presided.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following donations were presented, *viz.*

From the Horticultural Society; Part III. of Vol. VI. of their Transactions, and Report of the Garden Committee for 1826.

From Lieut. Col. Farquhar, for the Society's Museum; head of an elephant complete, lower jaw of ditto, thigh bones of ditto, head of a tapir, ditto of a royal tiger, ditto of a black tiger, ditto of a babi-rúsa.

From Lieut. Col. Coombs, for the Museum; four poisoned arrows from the Celebes; specimen of the stick insect, from Prince of Wales Island; specimen of caoutchouc, from ditto; a case of cock-spurs, from Malacca.

From H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; a painting on silk, representing the life of Buddha, with portrait in the centre.

From Lieut. Col. Warren; a copy of the *Kala Sankalitá*.

From Col. M. Wilks; a copy of the *Akhlak e Naseri*.

From Capt. Grant Duff; a copy of his History of the Mahrattas.

From Mrs. Williams (presented through Capt. Melville Grindlay); a copy of a Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche, by the late Lieut. Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-General.

From Geo. Paterson, Esq.; *Observations sur la Calorique, &c., par M. Samuel Pugh*.

Thanks were returned to the several donors.

Lieut. Col. Lushington, Lieut. Col. Francklin, and Capt. G. Everest, were elected members of the Society; Lieut. Col. Francklin being present was admitted.

Lieut. Col. Farquhar communicated abstract registers of the thermometer and barometer at Singapore for 1822 and 1823, and also an abstract register of the thermometer at Malacca for 1809.

A translation of some extracts from the *Akhlak e Naseri*, by Col. Wilks, was read. This work is a treatise on the knowledge of the human soul. The attention of the translator was recently drawn to the arguments of some English divines, in answer to some physiological works on materialism; and, being struck with the similarity of them to those of a Mahomedan writer in the thirteenth century, he was induced to examine the work, and the extracts of which this paper is a translation are the result of his examination.

The Society's meetings were then adjourned to November 4th.

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 127. K

Burmese War.—Bhurtpore.

Supplement to London Gazette, May 30, 1826.

India-Board, June 3, 1826.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract of Letter from Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to Secret Committee of Court of Directors of East-India Company, dated 9th Dec. 1825.

We have the honour to transmit to your honourable Committee copies of some despatches received this day from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, from which, we regret to say, you will learn that a body of native troops, sent in advance to dislodge the enemy from a position they occupied on the route by which the British army was to move from Prome, failed in its object, and was compelled to return with the loss of its commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Commandant Mac Dowall killed, and thirteen officers wounded.

Extract of Letter from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, 16th Nov. 1825.

The enemy having pushed forward a division of his army upon the road, by which we shall advance, to within a few miles of Prome, and it appearing desirable that our columns should not be harassed and delayed at the very commencement of our march, I yesterday directed Colonel Mac Dowall, of the Madras army, to move forward with four regiments of Madras native infantry, and dislodge the enemy from his posts.

Copy of Letter from ditto to ditto, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, 18th Nov. 1825.

[This despatch is inserted in our Journal, vol. xxi, p. 692.]

Copy of Letter from Major Evans to Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Zeeoup, 17th Nov. 1825.

[Ibid., pp. 692, 693.]

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Brook to Lieut. Col. Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Prome, 17th Nov. 1825.

[Ibid., p. 693.]

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Smith to Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Prome, 17th Nov. 1825.

[Ibid., p. 694.]

Extract of Letter from Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to Secret Committee of Court of Directors of East-India Company, dated 30th Dec. 1825.

We hasten to transmit to your honourable Committee, by the Minerva, on the very eve of departure, copies of despatches received this morning from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, announcing the very gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the Burman armies, on the 1st, 2d, and 5th instant, and to offer our congratulations on the splendid achievements of the British troops.

[The despatches referred to were published in our Journal, vol. xxi, pp. 689, 690, 691.]

Extract of Letter from Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to Secret Committee of Court of Directors of East-India Company, dated 20th Jan. 1826.

With sentiments of the liveliest satisfaction, we have now the honour to announce to your honourable Committee the arrival of the steam vessel Enterprize, from Rangoon, with the important intelligence that the preliminaries of peace with the government of Ava were signed, by commissioners on both sides, at Patnagoh, on the 3d instant, and that the treaty ratified by the King

of Ava was to be delivered to the British Commissioners in fifteen days.

Capt. Snodgrass, Military Secretary to Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, had sailed from Rangoon on the 9th inst., with the despatches announcing the signature of the preliminary treaty, and may be expected to arrive in a few days. The ratified treaty not being expected to reach Rangoon until the 24th inst., Brigadier Smelt, commanding at Rangoon, determined not to detain the Enterprize, as the time admitted of her conveying to us intelligence of what had occurred, and returning to Rangoon for the expected treaty. We propose, accordingly, to despatch her to Rangoon this day.

The accompanying copies of despatches from Brigadier Smelt to Mr. Swinton will afford your honourable Committee all the information we have received by the Enterprize, and we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations on the recent success of the British arms in Ava.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Smelt to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Rangoon, 13th Jan. 1826.

Sir: I have the honour to forward to you a copy of two letters, dated the 4th and 6th Jan. 1826, from Lieut. Col. Pepper, commanding a detachment in the Pegue district, detailing a gratifying account of his operations in that quarter.

Private accounts have reached me, which I have no reason to doubt, that an attack on the strong post of Setoung, which was supposed to have been evacuated, with a party detached by Colonel Pepper, of the 3d regt. L.I., under Lieut. Col. Conroy, did not succeed, with the loss of two officers and ten men killed, two officers and sixteen men wounded. I regret to say, that Lieut. Col. Conroy, a most able and intelligent officer, was killed, also Lieut. Adams; Lieut. Harvey wounded severely, Lieut. Power slightly. I am in expectation that Colonel Pepper, with a reinforcement and guns, will have taken Setoung before he receives Sir A. Campbell's recall to Pegue, in consequence of the treaty of peace having been agreed to. I have, &c.

W. SMELT, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Lower Provinces.

Extract of Letter from Lieut. Col. Pepper to Brig. Smelt, commanding in Lower Provinces, dated Camp, Shoeegoon, 4th Jan. 1826.

I have the honour to report to you that this place fell into my hands yesterday, without opposition; indeed I found it completely deserted. Our preparations were all made for storming it, and it was not till reaching its base that I had the least idea of its being abandoned, as our route was opposed, in several instances, by parties in the jungles, who fired on our advance. It was particularly fortunate, that by taking the route of Meckeeo, instead of the high road, I was enabled, by sending forward the 3d light infantry, to secure the whole of the boats at that place, and drawing off 300 of the enemy to relieve the inhabitants, otherwise I should have found it most difficult, if not impossible, to have succeeded.

The resources of this province I have not yet been able to ascertain, but nothing indicates them to be great. There is little or no rice here, nor do I yet observe a single bandy or any number of cattle. Some of the people are returning, and I expect the whole will do so in a few days. Our march, for the most part, was through bad roads, particularly the nearer we approached this; but the troops are in good health and excellent quarters.

Extract of Letter from ditto to ditto, dated Camp, Shoeegoon, 6th Jan. 1826.

Since my letter to you of the 4th, I have the honour to acquaint you that a communication has reached me from the officer I left in command of the detachment at Meckeeo, stating that his post was attacked, on the morning of the 4th inst., by a party of the enemy, to the amount of four or five hundred men, from Setoung; that he was fortunate enough to beat them off, and with little injury to his own men, one only being wounded in the

the groin. The various calls I have for the services of my men, has forced on me the necessity of directing the party I left at Pegue to join me, and to escort the provisions, ammunition, &c. in store there to this place; but as there is little doubt of the fall of Setoung, Pegue requiring but a very small detail, a native officer's party I considered as sufficient, and therefore directed Capt. Kitson to leave one, as well as the sick and convalescent men, and a native dresser to attend them.

Extract of Letter from Brig. Smelt to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Rangoon, 13th Jan. 1826.

The sloop of war *Champion* sailed on the 9th inst. for Calcutta, with Capt. Snodgrass on board, with despatches to announce that Sir A. Campbell and the army reached Patnagoh, on the 27th ult., and that negotiations were opened with the Burmese authorities on the 30th, and that a treaty of peace was agreed to between them and the civil commissioners (by the latter of whom it was dictated), and signed on the 3d Jan. 1826. The outline of the treaty is as follows:—

“The cession of Assam and other states in that quarter; the four provinces of Arracan, the provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, viz. Ya, Tavoy, and Mergue. Moneypoor to be given to Gumber Sing, and one crore of rupees to be paid. The treaty is to be ratified by the King of Ava, and returned to the commissioners at Meloun, with the European prisoners who may be at Ummerapoora, and three lacs of rupees, on or before the 18th instant. Some minor clauses regarding the good treatment of the Peguers, who may have joined or assisted the British during the war.”

Supplement to London Gazette, June 10, 1826.

India Board, June 10, 1826.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Government of Bengal; with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract of Despatch from his Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 23d Dec. 1825.

[See our Journal, vol. xxi, p. 786.]

Extract of Despatch from ditto to ditto, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 26th Dec. 1825.

[Ibid., p. 786, 787.]

Copy of Despatch from ditto to ditto, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 29th Dec. 1825.

[Ibid., p. 787.]

Copy of Despatch from ditto to ditto, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 2d Jan. 1826.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that since my despatch of the 29th ult. the engineers have been employed on the following works:—

By the morning of the 31th, an advanced battery for two 8-inch howitzers was constructed, commanding the whole of the northern face of the north-east angle of the town and the ditch in front, with a trench connecting it with the advanced parallel, likewise the grand battery of twelve guns was augmented to sixteen.

By the 31st a battery of ten guns was constructed in front of the battery before Kuddeem Kundee, connected by a trench with the advanced parallel, and the sap was commenced on the counterscarp of the ditch on the north face.

By the 1st Jan. a new mortar-battery was constructed to the left of the ten-gun battery, and a similar one was commenced on the extreme right; the sap on the counterscarp was also extended fifty yards, and from thence the gallery for a mine towards the ditch on the north face was commenced.

Since that day these works have been in progress for completion, and I trust, that by to-morrow morning every thing will be prepared for commencing the intended breaches.

A battery for four 8-inch mortars is in preparation on the west side of the town, to play on the inner fort in concert with the batteries on this side.

It would seem that the enemy are determined to reserve to the last their means of defence, as our

operations hitherto have never been materially interrupted; our loss, consequently, has been extremely small, though I regret to have to report the death of 1st-Lieut. Tindal, a promising young engineer officer, who was killed in the trenches yesterday.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of the casualties in this army since the 29th ult. inclusive. I have, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in Army before Bhurtpore, from 29th Dec. 1825 to 1st Jan. 1826, inclusive.

2 Europeans, 2 natives, killed; 2 Europeans, 29 natives, wounded.

Engineers—Lieut. Tindal, killed by a cannon-shot on night of 1st Jan. 1826.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

Copy of Despatch from his Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, to the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 5th Jan. 1826.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that since my despatch of the 2d inst. the artillery have been actively employed in breaching the curtains to the right of the north-east bastion, and to the southward of the long-necked bastion on the left of our approaches. The ditches in front of both curtains have been found dry, and from the ruggedness of the counterscarps, offer less obstacle than I had reason to expect; owing however, to the extreme toughness of the walls, they have with difficulty been made to yield to our shot; but I trust that, in the course of three or four days at farthest, every thing will be prepared for our storming the town.

The engineers have been employed in driving the galleries of the mine, extending the sap in front of our left batteries, and in executing the necessary repairs to the batteries, also in constructing a small battery in front of the Jugeena gate to destroy the defences on our right.

I beg to inclose a return of casualties to the 5th inst., and have the honour to be, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in Army before Bhurtpore, under personal command of his Exc. Lord Combermere, from 1st to 5th Jan. 1826, inclusive.

Camp, before Bhurtpore, 5th January 1826.

Foot Artillery—1 staff-serjeant, 1 golundause, 1 bullock-driver, wounded.

Sappers and miners—1 lieut., 1 staff-serjeant, killed; 1 havildar, 4 privates, wounded.

(Name of officer killed, Lieut. Tindal).

H.M.'s 14th regt.—1 private killed.

11th regt. N.I.—1 staff-serjeant wounded.

21st regt. N.I.—2 seapoys wounded.

23d regt. N.I.—1 subadar wounded.

32d regt. N.I.—1 staff-serjeant killed.

36th regt. N.I.—1 captain (slightly), 1 sepoy, wounded. (Name of officer wounded, Captain Godby.)

37th regt. N.I.—1 havildar, 6 seapoys, wounded.

63d regt. N.I.—1 havildar wounded.

1st Nusseere Bat.—1 sepoy killed.

Total killed—1 lieut., 2 staff-serjeants, 2 privates (European and native).

Wounded—1 capt., 2 serjeants, 1 subadar, 3 havildars, 14 privates (European and native), 1 bullock driver.

W. L. WATSON, A.G.

Copy of Despatch from His Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, Commander-in-chief, to Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 11th Jan. 1826.

My Lord: I have delayed some days addressing your Lordship, in the hope that I should have been enabled to report the result of an assault on the town of Bhurtpore. The breaches, however, have not yet been rendered practicable.

It having been ascertained that the batteries were not sufficient effectually to breach the walls, a mine was commenced on the evening of the 6th instant, in the scarp of the ditch, on the northern face, to improve the right breach; the engineers, however, fearing a discovery, should they continue their operations during the day, sprung it at day-light on the following morning, when not sufficiently advanced to have any material effect on the wall.

K 2

A second

A second attempt was made, when our miners were driven away, having been countermined from the interior, before they had entered many feet. This gallery was subsequently blown in by us, having discovered that the enemy were keeping watch in it.

Brigadier Anbury having represented to me that it was his decided opinion that the breach was not sufficiently easy to authorise his reporting it practicable, I was induced to delay the assault, waiting the result of two mines, which he is now driving into the curtain, from the sap, and under the ditch. Much as I must regret this unexpected delay, I feel a consolation in a hope that the place will eventually be stormed with comparative facility to the troops.

The mines under the counterscarp of the ditch, in front of the right breach, have been sprung with success, and similar ones are nearly ready in front of the left breach.

A serious accident occurred on the night of the 8th instant, by the blowing up of several tumbrils in rear of the old mortar battery, in front of Buldeo Singh's garden, setting fire to a number of cotton bags collected there, and destroying about twenty thousand pounds weight of ammunition. I am happy, however, to state that the loss in lives was not so extensive as might have been expected, only eight sepoys and some few labourers having been killed; the explosion was occasioned by a shot from the fort passing through one of the tumbrils.

I beg to inform your Lordship, that Doorjun Sal having sent a message, offering to come over to my camp, and declare Bulwunt Sing Rajah, he was informed that he would be received in camp, but that hostilities would not be suspended until the town and fort should be unconditionally surrendered, since which no serious proposition has been received from him.

I beg to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of casualties which have occurred since the 5th instant, and have the honour, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in army before Bhurtpore, from 5th to 11th Jan. 1826.

Killed—2 naicks, 22 privates.

Wounded—1 lieut. col., 1 ensign, 2 soubadars, 2 jemadars, 2 havildars, 1 serjeant, 3 naicks, 54 privates; 2 horses killed, and 1 wounded.

Officers Wounded.

83d regt. N.L.—Lieut. Col. Faithfull, severely, not dangerously, Ens. Campbell, slightly.

W. L. Watson, Adj. Gen.

A Despatch has also been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council, dated 29th Jan. 1826; of which despatch, and of its enclosures, the following are copies:—

Copy of Letter from Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, to Court of Directors of East-India Company, dated 29th Jan. 1826.

Hon. Sirs: We have the honour to transmit to your hon. Court the accompanying copy of a despatch from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated the 19th inst., announcing the capture of the fortified town and citadel of Bhurtpore, and

to offer our most cordial congratulations on this highly important and glorious event.

We have, &c.

AMHERST,
J. H. HARRINGTON,
W. B. BAYLEY.

Copy of Despatch from his Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, to Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c., dated Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, 19th Jan. 1826.

[This despatch appeared in our Journal, vol. xxi. pp. 804, 805.]

London Gazette, June 13, 1826.

India Board, June 12, 1826.

A despatch, dated the 26th Jan. 1826, has been received at the East-India House from the Government of Bengal, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C.B., to that Government, of which the following is an extract:—

Patanagoah, Jan. 2, 1826.

I cannot deny myself the gratification of congratulating your Lordship in Council on the happy termination of the war in Ava, by a treaty of peace, the terms of which will, I hope, be found not less honourable than advantageous. Deeply penetrated with the distinguished attention which has been shown me by the commissioners, in inviting me to become a party in the late negotiations, it is no less flattering to my own feelings than creditable to the naval branch of the expedition, and well calculated to harmonize the two professions. My employment enables me to bring under the consideration of the Supreme Government the conduct of the officers and other individuals in the Hon. Company's Bombay marine, and of other establishments connected with the flotilla, as more particularly described in the inclosure. More promptitude, zeal, and gallantry could not have been displayed by the members of any service, than they have invariably exhibited throughout a long and arduous contest. In short, they vied with the navy in the performance of the most laborious duties. The native crews of the gun-boats have shewn the greatest cheerfulness under fatigue and privations, and a firmness under fire, at once highly creditable to themselves and to those through whose provision and regularity they have been brought into that efficient state.

Names of Officers belonging to H.C.'s service, &c. who were attached to the flotilla on Irrawaddy, under command of Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Bart. and C.B.

Officers commanding divisions of gun-boats.

Lieut. Nagle, H.M.'s 47th regt.

Lieuts. Rowband and Laughton, H.C.'s Bombay marine.

Messrs. Linguist, Huttin, Ravenscroft, and Crawford, Bengal pilot service.

Officers commanding gun-boats.

Messrs. Robson, Power, Leggatt, and Cooper, Bengal pilot service.

The H.C.'s steam vessel Diana, commanded by Mr. Geo. Windsor (admiralty mate of the Alligator), was of the most essential service.

In addition to the above force, thirteen men-of-war's-boats, under the direction of Capt. Chads, of the royal navy, composed the light division of the flotilla, which, with fifty-six gun-vessels, and row-boats were under the immediate control of the commodore.

JAS. BRISBANE, Commodore.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL DEPÔT AT DACCA.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1825. — The Governor-general in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, to direct the abolition of the Medical Depôt at Dacca from the 1st proximo, when the various articles of medical stores are to be returned to the presidency.

GRANTING OF FURLONGHS TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5, 1826. — In obedience to instructions received from the Horse Guards, the right hon. the Commander-in-chief directs the following declaration may be substituted in lieu of that required from officers applying for leave to proceed to Europe on private affairs, or medical certificate, as announced in G. O. of 23 Aug. 1822.

I, ———, hereby declare, upon my honour, that it is not my intention, at the expiration of my leave, to retire from the service; but if at, or previous to, the expiration of my leave, I should quit the service, exchange to another corps, or to half-pay, I will hold myself responsible for the payment of the passage to India, of the officer who may succeed to my commission.

GRANTING OF FURLONGHS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort William, Jan. 19, 1826. — Advertising to the inconvenience likely to arise, both to the government and to the members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward, any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have enjoyed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence; unless the government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

SYLHET LOCAL HORSE.

Fort William, Jan. 27, 1826. — With reference to G. O. of 1824, dated 27th May and 30th Sept., the squadron of horse attached to the Sylhet local battalion will

be reduced from the 1st March next, experience having shewn that horse are of little service on that frontier.

The native officers and men composing the squadron will be enrolled as supernumeraries on the strength of the infantry companies of the corps, and the horses will be transferred to complete the field batteries requiring them, or otherwise disposed of as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be disposed to direct.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. J. JENKINS, H.M.'S 11TH L.D.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 20, 1825. — At a General Court-Martial held at Meerut, on the 19th day of Oct. 1825, Capt. John Jenkins, of H.M.'s 11th regt. Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge. "Conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances," to wit:

1st. "In having, in the month of Oct. 1823, or in some month previous to Oct. in the same year, received charge of two horses, the property of Hugh Fraser, Esq., for the purpose of disposing of them, for and on account of the said Hugh Fraser, Esq., which said two horses he, the said Capt. John Jenkins, did, on or about the months of Nov. 1823 and Jan. 1824, sell to Col. Sleigh, C.B., and to Capt. Enderby, for the respective sums of seven hundred, and two hundred and fifty rupees, receiving the full prices for the same, without coming to any settlement with the said Hugh Fraser, the original proprietor of the said horses, for the purchase money; and in having, in the month of May 1825, positively and falsely asserted to the said Hugh Fraser, Esq., that the balance due to him, on the sale of the said horses, being the sum of 748 rupees, or thereabouts, was lodged in the regimental paymaster's hands, although he, the said Capt. John Jenkins, was well aware, at the time of such false assertion, that no such sum, or any other, was in the said paymaster's hands, on account of the said Hugh Fraser, Esq., or on his own account; and further, in not having paid to the said Hugh Fraser, Esq. the said balance due upon the sale of his horses, until after his conduct in this, and other transactions, had been made the subject of a formal investigation by the officers of his regiment.

2d. "In having, in or about the month of Nov. 1823, purchased of R. H. Scott, Esq. a horse, named Orville, for the sum of 1,200 rupees, which he, the said Capt. John Jenkins, promised to pay the said R. H.

R. H. Scott, Esq., in the month of Jan. 1824, but which said sum of 1,200 rupees was not paid, although repeatedly demanded of him by the said R. H. Scott, Esq., until about the month of July 1825, after it had become the subject of investigation by the officers of his regiment.

3d. "In having, in the month of Jan. 1825, contracted debts of honour at the Meerut race, to R. Grindall, Esq., and Major Wyatt, superintendent of the stud department at Hauper, to a considerable amount, i. e. the sum of 2,500 rupees, or thereabouts, and having failed in the payment of the said debts of honour on the day appointed by the stewards of the races for the final settlement of all such debts, and having, subsequently, deferred the balance due by him the said Capt. John Jenkins, on account of his said debts of honour, being the sum of 1,600 rupees, or thereabouts, to the said R. Grindall, Esq. and Major Wyatt, until about the month of July last, when he, the said Capt. John Jenkins, knew that this transaction had become the subject of investigation by the officers of his regiment.

4th. "In having, on or about the month of June 1824, obtained, through the medium or responsibility of Mr. James Henderson, quarter-master of H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drags., from Bahary Loll, a native shroff or banker, attached to the bazar of the said regiment, the sum of 500 rupees on loan, he the said Capt. John Jenkins promising and engaging to pay the same with interest within one month from the date of the said loan; yet, nevertheless, he the said Capt. John Jenkins did, on various pretences, evade the payment of the said sum of 500 rupees, and the interest accruing thereon, although repeatedly applied to for it, and urged by the said Mr. Henderson to relieve him from his responsibility for it, until the month of June or July 1825, when he, the said Capt. John Jenkins, well knew that his conduct in this transaction had been inquired into by the field officers of his regiment.

2d Charge. "Behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 12th June 1825, wilfully and falsely declared to Col. Sleight, C. B., his commanding officer, that Major Everard, of H.M.'s 14th Foot, upon being called upon by him the said Capt. John Jenkins, for satisfaction for a report prejudicial to his character, and which was said to have originated with, or been circulated by the said Major Everard, had denied all that had been stated by Lieut. and Acting Adj. Williamson, of H.M.'s 11th Light Drags., as coming from him, the said Major Everard, regarding a former transaction between him, the said Capt. Jenkins, and Mr. Bathurst,

relative to the sale of a horse; in repeating his false assertion to other officers in the regiment, and afterwards, on the 13th of June 1825, on being called on by the field officers of the regiment for explanation, falsely denying, in writing, under his signature, that he had ever made the aforesaid false assertion to Colonel Sleight, or to any other person.

"The whole of such conduct, as set forth in the foregoing charges, being highly disgraceful to him the said Capt. John Jenkins, and discreditable to H.M.'s service."

Deliberation.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and of the defence, and what the prisoner hath otherwise urged in his justification,

Finding.—Do find him, the said Capt. John Jenkins, of H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drags., on the first charge, and the several counts therein contained, not guilty, and do therefore acquit him thereof.

In pronouncing their acquittal on the first charge, the court cannot refrain from remarking the want of punctuality which Capt. Jenkins has displayed in his money transactions, and which has led to this charge being preferred against him.

On the 2d charge, the court find the prisoner, Capt. John Jenkins, not guilty, and acquit him of the same.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBRMERE.

Capt. Jenkins to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and to be read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

LIEUT. E. GRIFFITHS, H.M.'s 59TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5, 1826.—At a General Court-Martial held at head-quarters of the grand army, camp, before Bhurtpore, on the 22d day of Dec. 1825, Lieut. Edward Griffiths, of H.M.'s 59th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st Charge.—"For coming to the mess of H.M.'s 59th regt., on the afternoon of the 24th Nov. 1825, in a state of intoxication, such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."

2d Charge.—"For being drunk on the morning of the 25th Nov. 1825, whilst the regiment was on the march from Ferrozabad to Etamadpore, both charges being in breach of the Articles of War."

Deliberation.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution and for the defence, and what the prisoner hath urged in his justification,

Finding.—Do find him, the said Lieut. Edward Griffiths, of H.M.'s 59th foot, guilty

guilty of the charges, and of every part thereof.

Sentence.—The court adjudge the prisoner, Lieut. Edward Griffiths, H.M.'s 59th foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed; but, in consideration of his distressed circumstances, as represented by his commanding officer, his length of service, and his having purchased his first commission, Mr. Griffiths will be recommended to be allowed the sale of his Ensigncy.

COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Mr. Griffiths is to be struck off the strength of the 59th regiment from the date of this order being made known to him, and he is to be directed to repair to Calcutta forthwith, where, upon his arrival, he will report himself to the town-major of Fort William.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 8. The Hon. F. J. Shore, assistant to commissioner in Kamaoon.

29. Mr. J. J. Harvey, register of Zillah Court of Ghaseepore.

Jan. 5. Mr. J. Sadford, senior judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Walpole, third judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. H. Oakeley, fourth judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. M. Fleming, second judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Patna.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, third judge of ditto ditto.

12. Mr. T. B. Beale, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Sarun.

19. Mr. C. W. Steer, fourth judge of provincial courts of appeal and circuit for division of Patna.

Political Department.

Dec. 16. Capt. Alex. Davidson, 13th N.I., assist. to agent to Gov. Gen. on north-east frontier.

Capt. Adam White, 58th N.I., ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 29. Mr. J. Donnithorne, salt agent and collector at Hidgelee.

Mr. J. W. Laing, ditto at Bullooh.

Mr. C. Phillips, collector of land revenue and customs, and salt agent at Chittagong.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 19. The Rev. J. Whiting, a joint chaplain at Cawnpore.

The Rev. C. Wimberley, district chaplain at Allahabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 26, 1825.—32d N.I. Ens. A. P. Graham, to be lieut. from 14th Dec., v. Boileau dec.

Mr. T. S. Burt admitted to engineers, and prom. to 1st-lieut.

Lieut. Col. J. Clark, 44th N.I., permitted to retire from H.C.'s service, on pension of his rank.

Dec. 30.—*Infantry.* Major H. W. Wilkinson to be lieut. from 24th Dec. 1825, in suc. to Collyer ret.

84th N.I. Capt. W. Kennedy to be maj., Lieut. H. B. Henderson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. S. Price to be lieut., from ditto, in suc. to Wilkinson prom.

Lieut. E. F. Spencer, 32d N.I., transferred to Invalid estab.

Assist.surg. J. Stewart, lately attached to service of King of Oude, placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com.-in-chief.

Lieut. Col. Com. MacInnes, 61st N.I., who stands appointed to temporary command of south-eastern division during absence on sick leave of Brig. Richards, now confirmed in that command as a permanent arrangement.

Mr. J. F. Middleton admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 6.—27th N.I. Ens. A. B. Ogilby to be lieut. from 30th Dec. 1825, in suc. to Robe dec.

32d N.I. Ens. J. Woods to be lieut. from 30th Dec., in suc. to Spencer, transf. to Inv. estab.

65th N.I. Ens. R. H. De Moutmorency to be lieut. from 13th Oct. 1825, in suc. to Lawe dec.

Mr. Hart, surg., to do duty temporarily as an assist. surg. on estab.

Brevet Rank. 1st-Lieuts. of artillery F. S. Sotheby, R. C. Dickson, E. W. Huthwaite, G. R. Crawford, and H. Delafosse to be capt.

Mr. A. Runick, surg., formerly attached to late Dromedary Corps, to do duty temporarily as an assist.surg. on estab.

Jan. 13.—49th N.I. Lieut. G. F. Agar to be capt. of a comp., from 28th Dec., in suc. to Mackenzie dec.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Leith, 55th N.I., permitted to retire from H.C.'s service, on pension of his rank.

Jan. 20.—33d N.I. Lieut. G. Barker to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. F. Tytler to be lieut., from 1st Jan. 1826, in suc. to Agnew dec.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Richards, to be commandant of fortress of Agra, in room of Lieut. Col. Com. D. MacLeod, C.B., who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Assist.surg. J. Innes to be residency surgeon at Malacca.

Assist. surg. F. S. Matthews to have medical charge of civil station of Balasore, v. Barker.

Lieut. G. H. Cox, 69d N.I., to officiate as superintendent of gentlemen cadets at Fort William, v. Blake permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. F. Malcolm admitted as an assist. surg.

94th N.I. Ens. H. Maynard, to be lieut., v. Wilson placed on h. p., with rank from 8th Aug. 1825.

Assist.surg. T. Luxmoor to be surg., from 20th Jan., in suc. to Hardtman dec.

Mr. G. Reid admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. A. F. Macpherson and H. Spottiswoods admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Jan. 21.—Sen. Superintend. Surg. A. Ogilvy to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board until further orders.

Jan. 25.—Mr. T. B. Studdy admitted a cadet of cav., and prom. to cornet.

Mr. J. McKenna, surg., appointed, temporarily, to do duty as an assist. surg. on estab.

Capt. C. Kiernander, 15th N.I., transferred to Inv. estab.

2d-Lieut. J. T. Smith, corps of eng., having been transf. to Madras estab., his name directed to be struck off strength of Bengal army.

Jan. 26.—*Infantry.* Maj. J. C. Grant to be lieut. col. from 21st Jan., in suc. to Clark ret. from service.

22d N.I. Capt. T. W. Broadbent to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Oliphant to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Hunt to be lieut., from 21st Jan., in suc. to Grant prom.

Mr. F. A. Williamson admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Capt. G. H. Robinson, 34th N.I., to command escort of Resident at Catmandhoo, in suc. to Capt. Maxwell.

FURLOUGHS.

To Bombay.—Jan. 30. Lieut. W. F. Benson, 54th N.I., for five months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 6. Capt. W. Cunningham, garrison storekeeper, for twelve months, for health.—13. Lieut. Col. Com. Penny, 33d N.I., ditto, ditto.—30. Capt. T. Williams, 3d Extra N.I., ditto, ditto.—Maj. J. P. Bolleau, dep. commissary of ordnance, ditto, ditto.—Maj. F. Sackville, 55th N.I., ditto, ditto.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 15. Lieut. Donithorne, 44th Foot, for one year, for purpose of retiring on h.p.—31. Capt. Waring, Queen's Royals, for health.—Surg. Alexander, for health.—Surg. Capt. Patience, 30th Foot, for health.—Surg. Jackson, 14th Foot, for one year.—Jan. 13. Lieut. Radcliffe, 6th Foot, for one year, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Jan. 28.

Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq. took the oath as a barrister, and precedence next to the Advocate-General.

EDUCATION.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The buildings are now complete, with the exception of the chapel, printing-house, and dwellings for the native instructors, which, with some further improvements extremely desirable in the grounds, are at present suspended for want of funds. There are now resident within the walls of the college, besides the Rev. Principal Mill and his family, one missionary (the Rev. Mr. Tweddle), the printer, three foundation and five non-foundation students. The Rev. Mr. Christian has been placed, by the Bishop, at Bhagulpore, in Bahar, where he is diligently engaged, and at present with the most favourable promise of success, in the promotion of a circle of schools among the Hindu children in that neighbourhood, and in acquiring the dialect and confidence of the mountain tribes near Rajmahal, an interesting race of men, resembling, in habits and character, the Goonds, and other races of Central India; and whose freedom from caste, and indifference towards the idolatry practised on the plains, appear to point them out as peculiarly calculated to attract the notice and reward the labours of a pious mis-

sionary. It is encouraging to be able to state that Mr. C. has already three candidates for baptism. Mr. Morton is engaged in the formation of a mission at Chinsurah, while Mr. Tweddle is occupied in the superintendence of an extensive range of schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, hitherto supported by the diocesan committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The remaining establishment of the college consists of a Sanscrit and a Bengalee pundit, a moulavie, who gives lessons in Hindoostanee and Persian; to which it is proposed to add, as soon as the funds of the institution can bear the expense, native teachers of the Mahratta, Tamul, and Cingalese languages.

The present establishment will be completed by the arrival of Professors Craven and Holmes, who left England for India in July last, together with a fourth ordained missionary, the Rev. Mr. de Mello, who, agreeably to the statutes, will be a domiciliary of the college during his first year.

Prayers are daily read in the library, and are attended on Sundays by a small but highly respectable congregation from the neighbourhood. The daily course of lectures, by the principal and by the native teachers under his inspection, is uninterrupted, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.—[Gov. Gaz., Dec. 5.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

The meeting at the Town-Hall, on 14th January, for the distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Anglo-Indian College, was numerously attended, both by European and native visitors, and offered much gratification to those who take an interest in the dissemination of real knowledge amongst the native community. The members of the committee of public instruction presided on the occasion. The president, the Hon. Mr. Harington, opened the proceeding by reading extracts from the visitor's report of the late examination, which gave a favourable view of the progress of the students during the past year, in the command of the English language, arithmetic, and natural and experimental philosophy, and bore testimony to the diligence and attentiveness of the pupils and preceptors. The president then addressed to the students, and to the native managers present, some observations on the important objects of the institution, and intimated the disposition of the government to give it every reasonable encouragement, as long as the members of the native society evinced their sense of the benefits to be derived from it, and an inclination to co-operate for its advantage. The hon. the President also noticed the purposed appropriation of the munificent grant

grant of Maharaja Baidyanath Rai, and other similar donations to the endowment of scholarships in the institutions under the control of the committee, in order to enable such scholars as have not the means of protracting their studies to maturity, to remain for a longer period in the college.

The classes were then called up in succession, and the boys to whom prizes had been previously awarded, being selected from the rest, gave short specimens of their acquirements: the accuracy with which even the youngest explained, in Bengali, the meaning of their English lessons, was highly satisfactory. The first class underwent a more particular examination; and, besides reading and explaining their lessons, afforded ready and correct replies to various questions in history, geography, and the different branches of philosophy, as mechanics, optics, hydraulics, &c. They also submitted specimens of original composition in essays "on the advantage of education," one of the best of which was read by its author: some poetical recitations concluded the examination. The prizes were distributed, as the examination proceeded, by the Hon. the President; they consisted entirely of books.

At the conclusion of the examination the Hon. the President expressed his satisfaction, and that of the general committee, with the state of the college, and urged upon the native gentlemen present, and the students, the importance of the pursuits in which they were engaged, recommending particularly to the latter to persevere in a course they had so well begun, and to qualify themselves, by perfecting the elementary knowledge they had acquired, to become useful servants of the public and respectable members of society. The importance of education, he observed, appeared to be duly appreciated by themselves in the essays they had written on the subject, and it remained for them to exhibit a practical illustration of the justice of the principles they had advocated. Baboo Prasannakumar Thakoor then rose, and, on the part of the native managers, expressed their participation in the sentiments of the president, and returned their thanks to the visitor of the college, to the general committee, and to the government, for the interest taken by them in the prosperity of the institution.—[*Ibid.*, Jan. 19.

NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOLS.

On Monday, the 16th January, were examined, at the Benevolent Institution, in the presence of many of the most active promoters of native education, the female schools supported by the Bengal Christian School Society. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and

Yates, assisted by Messrs. Pearce and Piffard.

The pupils (near 100) had some creditable specimens of their improvement in writing, arithmetic, and sewing; the latter evidenced very respectable proficiency in this interesting and useful branch of native female education.

The pupils examined, which were as many as could be conveniently brought such a distance, were selected from the northern division of schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; the schools in the southern division, being too distant to allow the children to attend in the city, will be examined at Kidderpore at a future period.

It was truly gratifying to see so many native females present on this occasion, and still more pleasing to witness the rapid improvement they had made, and the readiness with which they could answer all the questions put to them. We cannot but hail, as the dawn of brighter days to India, the vigorous efforts that are now making to instruct native females. It is evident, from the trial that has been made, that the capacity of the girls in this country to receive instruction is equal to that of the boys; and there can be no doubt but such capacities, stored with moral and religious truths, instead of legendary tales, must render them a blessing to society.—[*John Bull*, Jan. 26.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The fourth report of this Society has been published, and evinces the interest, in regard to education, which the efforts of the Society have awakened amongst the natives. The following is an extract of a letter from Radacant Deb, the native secretary of the Society:—

"I have great satisfaction in saying that our countrymen are convinced of the advantage derived by their children from our society, and that the indigenous schoolmasters and the parents of boys, who were first alarmed and refused to receive our school-books, are now anxious to come under the control of the society; and that, at the commencement of the institution, I persuaded sixteen or seventeen gooroos only to use our reading-books, and to give examination thereon at my house, on the 2d June 1819, pledging myself there should not be introduced any religious matter therein; and then I divided all the schools, amounting to 166 in Calcutta, into four divisions, and named four Baboos (the present superintendents) to take care of them, of which, eighty-five schools are at present under the patronage of our society, and the remaining masters are about to be joined with them; and thirty small schools have been since abolished, on account of the number of free-schools which have been established in Calcutta."

L

Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS.

BHURTPORE.

The following sketch of the events from which the rupture with this state originated appears in the *Calcutta John Bull* of January 24.

About the month of August 1824, Bulder Singh, then rajah, finding his end approaching, and being anxious to secure the peaceable accession of his son, Bulwunt Singh, to the guddee, applied to the British Government for a killaut of investiture to the boy; this request was urgently supported by the late Sir David Ochterlony, then political agent in Rajpootana. The expense attending a new investiture for the son, so soon after that incurred for the father, was overlooked in the political importance of the measure, as calculated to obviate the evils incident to a disputed succession, of which some indications had appeared on Bulder Singh's own succession to the raj. As Bulwunt Singh was unquestionably the son and heir apparent to Bulder, no doubt existed as to the course to be adopted. The tender age of the boy, and the knowledge that there would be wanting no disposition to usurp his rights, urging the immediate execution of the measure, the investiture of Bulwunt Singh by Sir David Ochterlony accordingly took place, some time in the end of 1824, on the return of the general from Jeypoor to Delhi; and soon after the event Bulder Singh departed this life.

It does not appear that, from the period of Bulwunt Singh's investiture up to the month of March 1825, any thing of importance, or demanding the interference of "the paramount state," occurred at Bhurtpore. But at that period Sir David Ochterlony received intelligence that a revolution had taken place; that the regent mother and uncle of Bulwunt Singh had been attacked by Durjunt Sal, a cousin of the reigning rajah; that the regent's uncle had been murdered, many lives lost, and the boy taken possession of by the usurper. This revolution was effected with great skill and secrecy, and there was reason to apprehend that the popular voice of the jauts was not in favour of the rightful heir. It appeared to Sir David Ochterlony absolutely necessary to have such a military force ready as should enforce the just claims of Bulwunt Singh, and the acknowledgment which the British Government had made of the succession. While this force was collecting, Sir David attempted to win over as many partizans as possible within the fort, and with this view issued a proclamation, addressed to the "peaceably disposed Bhurtporeans." In the mean time the general directed a force to be immediately collected under

Major General Reynell, and proposed to draw from his own division as many troops as could be spared. The usurper, on succeeding in seizing the power, sent orders immediately to the vakeel of Bhurtpore, at Delhi, not to inform the general of what had occurred, and to come immediately into the presence at Bhurtpore.

Finding that the revolution had become known to Sir David Ochterlony, who was taking measures to punish the insurgents, Durjunt Sal saw it expedient to send vakeels to the general, who had by this time reached Muttra, on his way to Bhurtpore. By these vakeels Sir David was assured that Durjunt Sal had nothing to do with the disturbances that had occurred; that, on the contrary, all had been effected against his wishes and inclination, and even his positive orders. To this Sir David replied, that such a revolution could not have been brought about by a body of mercenaries, having no interest to seek it, much less to volunteer their services; but that, admitting it to be true, it did not establish a right in Durjunt Sal to act as he had done. In ascribing the occurrences to the conduct of Ram Ruttun, the uncle regent, which it was said had disgusted the jauts, it was obvious that the first step which Durjunt ought to have taken, was to have apprized Sir David Ochterlony of this conduct, who would have taken measures to correct it. Nor was it likely that, during the short period Ram Ruttun held the regency, he could have been guilty of many acts of oppression; that had he been so, the jauts would have doubtless remonstrated with him, and not employed mercenary troops to redress their grievances.

The claims of Durjunt, when his vakeels first waited on Sir David Ochterlony, went however to the length of his right to the Guddee. From this they were soon driven, and then maintained it as limited to the regency; after a fruitless attempt to found upon an alleged testamentary document, by which it was said that Maha Rajah Budheer Singh had named Durjunt Sal as his successor; and when driven from this claim, the vakeel went on to say, that all his master desired of Sir David Ochterlony was to hear every thing, and decide according to justice, and take the office of moonsif, or arbitrator, upon him. Sir David reminded the vakeel and others of having offered their nuzzers on the occasion of Bulwunt Singh's accession; and asked if they could imagine that the British Government would desert any one whom it had taken under its protection; stating his own opinion to them that Durjunt Sal, who had caused or admitted of unnecessary murder, would never be recognized by the English as mookhtar, or regent, during the minority of Bulwunt Singh. This conference

conference ended in the vakeels requesting that the general would not decide hastily. Sir David Ochterlony, knowing well the character of those with whom we were dealing, placed no reliance on these professions, and trusted to his appearance in force to exact obedience, as the only means of bringing them to his terms. Negotiations continued to be carried on some time longer, without Durjunt Sal's vakeels coming to any thing definite, the general assuring them in the mean time that he dreaded the displeasure of the Government for having received them at all, and listened to them so long. To protect him from this he suggested that Durjunt Sal should write a letter to him, distinctly disclaiming all right to the guddee, that he would be faithful to Bulwunt Singh, that he would declare upon oath he neither approved of nor ordered the death of Ram Ruttun, and that he relinquished all desire of interference in the raj. The last proposal was the most unpalatable to the vakeels, who asked if Sir David would receive a khuriatah from Durjunt Sal. As this might have been equivalent to an acknowledgment of power and authority in Durjunt, it was declined by Sir David, or at least time was taken to consider of it, and a vakeel was despatched to Bhurtpore with the general's proposals.

On the 16th April a vakeel waited on the general, with a very positive declaration, that Durjunt Sal was inclined to make the personal concessions required of him.

Sir David, however, had reason both to doubt his sincerity, and his ability to prevent the fort still being held by the insurgents under his younger brother Madhoo Singh; he accordingly affected indifference as to Durjunt Sal coming in to him, but assured the vakeel that the safety of Bulwunt Singh was what he was much interested in. Durjunt was assured however of safety, if he chose to come; and if matters could not be arranged, of liberty to return; and his placing the infant in safety might induce the general to recommend him to the favourable consideration of Government; and perhaps the act might pacify the Governor-general, and render him merciful. Sir David saw, and was not insensible to, the advantage of having both the real and the pretended heir in his possession, and calculated on the insurgents under the younger brother being much weakened and disheartened by the loss of Durjunt Sal's presence.

At this time Sir David Ochterlony received assurances, on which he thought he could depend, that the Alwur people had not only retracted their promise of assistance to Durjunt, but were not a little dismayed at the preparations in progress to bombard Bhurtpore. In consequence of these, they not only determined to keep

the bund closed, but to offer their services in bringing in grain, or in any thing Sir David might require of them.

While matters were in this state, Sir David received the orders which led to the withdrawing of his force, and to the cessation of immediate hostilities against Bhurtpore.

GAJETIES.

The Turf.—January 5th. We must say that we never saw a prettier specimen of fine riding than was exhibited this morning in the race between Surprise and Pilgrim, which was won by a nose. Moses was beat all the way with apparent ease by Paragon, who is a much larger and more powerful horse, and evidently very superior to him. We understand the owner of Moses has offered to run him against any Arab, two or three miles, weight for inches. The following is a statement of the running this morning.

Match for Fifty Gold Mohurs, a. m.

Carrying 10st. 7lb. each.

Mr. James's ct. ca. h. Surprise, G. P. Thompson 1
Col. Gilbert's ct. c. h. Pilgrim, 2
Time 2m. 4s.

Match for Fifty Gold Mohurs, t. m.

Col. Gilbert's b. A. h. Paragon, 10st. 8lb., owner on, 1
Mr. James's b. A. h. Moses, 9st. 12lb., 2
Time 4m. 16s.

January 7th. The race between Surprise and Pilgrim this morning excited a good deal of interest amongst sporting men, and the former was the favourite from the circumstance of his having beat the latter in the mile-race on Thursday last. Pilgrim got the lead at starting by two or three lengths, as it appeared from the stand; but Surprise ran up to him almost immediately, and they were neck and neck till within a few yards of the winning post. Here they came to whips, and the Benedict blood, combined with good strong riding, brought him in first.

Match for Fifty Gold Mohurs, n. r., $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

Carrying 10st. 10lb. each.

Col. Gilbert's ct. c. h. Pilgrim, owner on 1
Mr. James's ct. ca. h. Surprise 2

Theatres.—*Chowringhee.*—Our philodramatists will be glad to hear that our Chowringhee Drury is at last to open again. This desirable event has been brought into train by a few staunch friends of our Drury, who have never lost sight of its interests. It is to be hoped that this re-opening is the prelude to a more auspicious epoch than our Thespian fane has, unfortunately, enjoyed for a long time back.

At a meeting of choice spirits the other evening the theatrical campaign was planned, and we rejoice to learn that it will open, in all probability, to-morrow week, under the superintendence of the father

father of our Drury, who has most kindly consented to give his assistance on the occasion. The piece cast for representation is the popular one of the "Honey-Moon." Characters, to the best of our information, as follow:—The *Duke*, by a celebrated amateur, his first appearance on our boards. *Rolando*, by the amateur who was so popular last season in *Don Felix*, *Petruchio*, &c. *Balthazar*, by the admirable *Crabtree* of the "School for Scandal." *Lopez*, by a young amateur of promise; his first appearance. *Jacques*, by an amateur of excellent comic talent; new to our boards. *Juliana*, by the delightful *Violante* of the "Wonder:" and *Zamera* and *Volante*, by two deservedly popular actresses; the former, we believe, new to the Chowringhee stage. The *Hostess*, by an amateur of excellent talent, his first appearance here. They talked also of getting up "High Life below Stairs," as an afterpiece; but it is doubted whether two pieces in one evening might not be too much. Why not try? *Lovell* will be by the *Hostess* of the "Honey-Moon;" *Sir Harry*, by the *Roland* of ditto; *My Lord Duke*, by the *Duke Aranza* of ditto; *Kitty*, by the *Juliana* of ditto.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Jan. 26.]

Boitaconnah.—On the 23d January a new "farcette" was brought out at this theatre, entitled "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, by Advertisement."

The plot is humorous and well conceived, and consists of only three characters, viz. two lovers and an old man, the father of the lady, averse to their union, and who advertises in the newspapers for a husband for his daughter. It is agreed between the young people, that the lover shall apply in consequence of the advertisement, and by personating the ludicrous, so surfeit the old father, that he shall be glad to bestow his daughter on the object of her choice. The lover of course succeeds, and they are united in the end. The lady says, "If we fail!" "We shall not fail, my love!" and away the youth proceeds to the accomplishment of his wishes.

The gentleman who played the lover was quite successful in the several characters assigned to him, viz. *Sir Peter Tearle*, a *Doctor*, his *Servant*, and a being resembling *Silvester Daggerwood*; in these parts he gave imitations of some of the stars of the Chowringhee boards with great success. The old man was played by a prime favourite; he remains on the stage during the continuance of the piece, and the author, it would seem, has not supplied him with sufficient matter to occupy the time during the repeated absence of the lover, without the exercise of his own inventive powers at retaining the patience of the audience, which, however, by reading in his favourite newspaper, extracts from

"*Bhurtpore*," &c. he was in some degree able to accomplish with credit. The whole is ludicrously comic. In the course of the personification of *Silvester*, if this be the character meant, the following dog-grel occurs, after the manner of *Fusbos*:—

"So, when two dogs are fighting in the street,
With a third dog one of these does chance to meet;
With angry tooth he bites him to the bone,
And this here dog smarts for what that ere dog has done!"

This is followed by the lover seizing the old father, and violently throwing him to the ground, which failed not to amuse the audience, the house ringing with laughter and applause. The *dénouement* follows, and the old man declares he shall not again be so eager to resort to his favourite method of advertising; yet, he said, as "he had other daughters, he should repeat it on some future evening, when he hoped to meet with still better success than he had done on this occasion." "*Spe vivimus*" is his motto, and he will no doubt receive the encouragement his endeavours to please merit. A song and a naval hornpipe made up the amusement of the evening. The dance was in every respect superior; the song, however, though encored, and received with great *éclat*, is one which might be dispensed with in public. The house was well attended, and the boxes occupied by many respectable persons of the settlement.—[*Col. John Bull*, Jan. 25.]

CONCREMATION.

We insert the following letters (*ad litteram*) written by Hindus, which appear in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, as evidence of the sentiments entertained by sensible natives on the subject of self-immolation.

Letter from a native to his Mistress.

"Madam: I humbly beg leave to excuse me for my troubling you so often about my misfortunate case; my father-in-law is almost dead, I think he may die this evening or till 12 o'clock in the night, and my mother-in-law will accompany her husband in the same case; but I am very much against to it for her burning with her husband, and I making a great dispute with all her friends and brothers and sons, but I am the only person on my part, and they are a thousand, my dispute was nothing, her brother the Baboo Roopnarain Ghosaul he is against to my opinion, he says when this report has been produced from her face and if it is not done, then he shall lose his cast, therefore they are all angry with me, and she must be burned with her husband, and that is a great Job, after her husband is dead, the Roopnarain Ghosaul is to report it to the government council, and a magistrate will come from the board to see her and to example the reason

reason of her burning, and he shall explain her very much as to not burn, and if she says to the magistrate that she must burn with her husband then the counselors will give a pass and order to her to burn with her husband, that I think by two or three days this job will be finished, and I am obliged to stay and to attend to this matter for the shake of the Roopnarain Ghosaul, therefore I humbly beg and beseech your goodness to excuse me for my attending to such a nasty business.

"I remain Madam your most obdt. and ever faithfully servt.

"BROJOMOHUN MOOKERJIE.

"24 Jan. 1826."

The appearance of this letter produced the two following, which are addressed to the Editor of the *Hurkaru*.

"Sir: I have read Brojomohun Mookerjee's letter to his Mistress published yesterday in your valuable paper, and I assure you I feel highly pleased to observe he is in the same opinion with me, respecting his mother-in-law burning with her husband, and in disputing with all her friends brothers, and sons for sanctioning her to burn—if he is only one person in one part, and they are a thousand on the other side, certainly his dispute is nothing but an unattended, her brother Roopnarain Ghosaul who is supposed to be wealthy man, and so long been in the Hon'ble Company's service, ought to be discharged from his place and prosecuted in the Supreme Court, for his giving countenance to such a unhuman act—why should he lose his cast if she do not sacrifice her life, she may be foolishly persuaded, and pronounce from her mouth that she will burn, what harm is it to contradict it, no body anger could be minded when a life is concerned, she ought to be prevented to burn—I have read Hindoos laws and there are no orders that her relations should lose their cast if she do not burn, after she declares that she will do so on the death of her husband—this is the order women that dies with the corpses of her husband without least hesitation, and without persuasion of her relation, at her own will, and with her usual discretion, that is considered a good and holy act—now most of the Hindoos are ignorant with their own laws, and uses all their interest in persuading the women to burn, therefore if Governor-general gives order to remove the women from her relations at her pronouncing that she will burn—and allow her to remain one day in a comfortable place with English lady's that understands the country languages—there is no doubt her mind shall be purified, and her foolish thoughts shall be removed, and will not be anxious to do such a base act as to burn

with dead person—your publishing this will perhaps save many souls.

"I am Sir, your obdt. servt.,

"MUDDUNMOHUN MULLICK.

"Calcutta, Jan. 27, 1826."

"Sir: I feel highly gratified and rejoiced at Brojomohun and Muddunmohun Mullick's letters published in your newspaper. I also fully agree with the sentiments contained in Muddunmohun's letter to you. If the government in council gives order to remove all the women on their pronouncing that they will burn and be placed with an intelligent English person to persuade them the contrary and not allow any of the relation to converse or make them take intoxicated drugs, they will never die in such an inhuman manner. I have lost my wife this six years and have not married again for fear she may burn with my body on my death, the Hindoo woman have no sense, they hear from their superiors, the con cremation is an holy act and they are fool enough to listen it which only induces them to express their sentiments that they will burn and as soon as such a declaration is obtained all the unfeeling relations uses all their exertion, to induce the poor unfortunate widows to suffer such a cruel death, your publishing this will be a great benefit therefore, I hope you will not refuse to have this appeared in your interesting paper and oblige me.

"I am, Sir, Yours's obedient servant,

"SAUM CHURN SILL.

"Calcutta, 31st Jan. 1826."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A general meeting of the subscribers to this fund was holden at the Town-Hall on the 2d January, James Pattle, Esq. in the chair, at which were read a letter from the accountant-general, dated 15th October 1825, and Mr. Secretary Lushington's reply thereto, when forwarded to government, under date 10th November 1825.

The following propositions were then submitted to the meeting:—

1st. Resolved unanimously, that the following addition to rule 5th be recommended, in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors:

"Provided, however, that any member about to retire on the annuity, and so desirous, shall be permitted to resign the service on any day of the six months previous to the 1st of May of each year, and at the expiration of the said official year shall be entitled to draw an annuity increased by a sum proportionate to the period that shall have elapsed between the date of his resignation, and the 1st of May of such year, his payment to be proportionately increased so as to cover the broken period."

2d. Resolved, *nem. con.* that the following alteration in rule 7th be recommended, in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors:

“And on whose part no reply may be received before the 1st day of November of the year preceding that in which the annuities intended to be granted may commence.”

3d. Resolved, That the following additional rule be recommended, in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors:

“The declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to take the annuity, shall be stated upon honour.”

4th. That the above declaration, made in the following form—“I hereby declare, upon my honour, that it is my intention to retire on the annuity to be granted by the fund for the year, provided such annuity fall to my turn.”

Negatived, not having the concurrence of three-fourths of the subscribers present.

5th. Carried unanimously, That the following alteration in rule 17th be recommended, in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors:

“The managers shall be elected at a general meeting, to be holden on the 1st day of January, in each year, and the next election shall take place on the 1st January 1827.

6th. “That on the acceptance of the annuity, the individual accepting it shall accompany his acceptance with a tender to government of his resignation of the situation he holds in the service, which resignation shall be considered final in the event of his not taking the annuity, unless the managers are of opinion that he has assigned good and sufficient reasons for not taking the annuity accepted by him, and shall recommend to government to re-appoint him.”

Negatived by a majority.

7th. “That the following amendment of rule 15th be recommended, in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors:

“Provided that nothing in this rule shall be constructed to make it incompetent to the Hon. Court of Directors to restore such annuitant to the service by appointing him a member of the supreme council, the payment of this annuity to be suspended till he again quits the service.”

Carried by a majority.

The chairman then called the attention of the meeting to rule 19, and proposed that the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the 5th November 1823, and at a meeting of the managers holden on the 3d October 1825, nominating Messrs. Coutts and Co. trustees and agents in England for the Civil Service Annuity Fund, be confirmed.

It was accordingly so resolved unanimously.

SHEMS-AL-DOWLA.

The native papers have noticed the arrival at the presidency of his Highness Shems-al-Dowla, the brother of the King of Oude, with an intention, it is said, of undertaking the pilgrimage to Mecca.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 30.

MASONIC MEETING.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal met this morning at the Town-Hall, to present an address to the Provincial Grand Master, J. P. Larkins, Esq., previous to his departure for Europe. The several lodges in and about Calcutta were collected on this occasion, to testify their regard for the Provincial Grand Master, to whom a valuable masonic jewel was presented in the name of the fraternity over whom he has so long presided, with so much honour to himself, and advantage to the craft. The address was read by Brother Blaquiére, when the Provincial Grand Master made a suitable and eloquent reply.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Jan. 25.

BEGGARS.

The *India Gazette* of Thursday evening has devoted a couple of columns to the subject of beggars and begging in Calcutta, and has suggested the institution of a Mendicity Society, and the appointment of a magistrate, whose duties should especially regard the poor, observing that such a magistrate would have abundance to do. We agree with the *Gazette*, that in the event of such an addition to the bench, the pauper magistrate would not be idle, because we are persuaded such an appointment would act as a *bonus* on the growth of beggary. The fact is, that considering the population of Calcutta, there is no city in the world where there is less molestation from street-begging; or where there exists less necessity for any such measure as the *India Gazette* has recommended.—[*Ibid.*, Jan. 14.

PILGRIMAGE TO SAUGOR.

The *Sambad Caumudi* informs us that the annual pilgrimage to Saugor this year has been more numerously attended than usual, the mildness of the weather and the comparative security of the island having tempted many additional visitors; the principal days, when bathing in the sea is of peculiar efficacy, occurred on the 12th and 13th inst.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Jan. 30.

MR. DAVID CLARK.

On Saturday evening the merchants of Calcutta entertained David Clark, Esq.
at

at a splendid dinner at the Town-Hall, previous to that gentleman's departure for Europe. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by John Palmer, Esq., and upwards of eighty sat down to table. The chairman introduced the health of Mr. Clark in a short, but neat and appropriate speech, and we need scarcely add that the toast was drank with all manner of enthusiasm and warmth of friendship, by a body who have so long known the worth and excellence of Mr. Clark's character as a merchant and a member of society. Many speeches were made, and many toasts drank, as customary, and the evening passed in the utmost hilarity and good-humour.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Jan. 9.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Jan. 6. *Jess*, Driver, from London.—17. *Nep-tune*, Cumberlege, from London, Madras, and Rangoon.—18. *Elphinstone*, Maclean, from ditto.—24. *Medina*, Briggs, from London and Van Diemen's Land.—Feb. *Claudine*, Christie, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 14. *Kingston*, Bowen, for London.—17. *Persverance*, Brown, for Liverpool.—28. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, for London, via Madras.—30. *Cæsar*, Watt, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. On board the H.C.'s ship *Java*, the lady of Professor Craven, Bishop's College, of a son.
22. The lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., of Barasut, of a daughter.
25. At Futtyghur, the lady of Lieut. Col. S. Nation, commanding 23d N.I., of a son.
26. At Malda, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.
28. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. D. Bruce, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
— At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Quart. Mast. Griffin, 94th N.I., of a daughter.
30. On the river, near Buxar, the lady of Capt. J. P. Tuller, H.M.'s 50th regt., of a daughter.
31. In London Buildings, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
Jan. 1. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Wemyss, Esq., of a daughter.
4. At Jessore, Mrs. J. B. Lemoss, of a son and heir.
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Shakespear, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Lahorpore, the lady of Capt. John Hailes, sub-assist. H.C.'s Stud., of a son.
11. At Barrackpore, the lady of G. Govan, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
— At Burdwan, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
12. At St. James's School, Mrs. Platts, of a daughter.
13. At Patna, the wife of Mr. D. Jose, of the Patna collectorship, of a daughter.
14. At Chandernagore, the lady of J. Bluett, Esq., planter at Hanskalle, of a daughter.
19. The lady of A. Landale, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Moonghyr, Mrs. E. Colliss, of a son.
— In Harrington Street, the lady of John Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Dum-Dum, the wife of Assist. Com. J. Watson, of a daughter.
— The lady of W. Jackson, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
24. Mrs. N. Palliolagus, of a son.
25. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. V. Shortland, fort adj. of Fort William, of a son.
29. The lady of W. T. Bebye, Esq., of a son.

29. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. O'Gorman, H.M.'s 31st regt., of a daughter.

31. The lady of W. Ainallie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 7. At St. John's Cathedral, T. Thomson, Esq., to Miss E. J. Turnbull.

— At St. John's Cathedral, George, eldest son of W. Wood, Esq., to Charlotte Evans, youngest daughter of the late Col. Brietsacke, Bengal military service.

8. At Chandernagore, Mr. C. F. Pinnetz, to Miss F. Bouches, daughter of Capt. Bouches, French naval service.

9. At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Ogilvy, of Kinnaghur, indigo planter, to Miss Jane Benbow, of Chandernagore.

11. At Chandernagore, G. E. Hudson, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss J. E. De Chall; and on the same day, and at the same place, E. W. Hudson, Esq., to Miss A. R. De Chall.

17. Mr. J. Poulson, indigo planter, Kinnaghur, to Mrs. Sarah Dunn, relict of the late Mr. J. Dunn.

18. M. A. Lackersteen, Esq., of the firm of Lackersteen and Co., to Miss J. Dessent.

20. At the Cathedral, H. C. Watts, Esq., 2d son of E. Watts, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Amelia, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Weldon, H.C.'s marine.

— At Hamirpore, in Bundelcund, Gavin Turnbull, Esq., H.C.'s Medical establishment, to Miss J. J. Fenwick.

21. At Chinsurah, Mr. J. F. Malcolm, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late B. Saunders, Esq., attorney at law.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, E. Maxwell, Esq., of the civil service, to Rosina, youngest daughter of the late W. Hogg, of Lisburn, county of Antrim, Esq.

24. At St. John's Cathedral, John Marshall, Esq., of the Medical establishment, to Mrs. E. Lyons, relict of the late Capt. D. Lyons, H.C.'s military service.

— At the Cathedral, J. D. Herklots, Esq., to Miss M. C. Gibson.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. Crichton, to Mrs. D. Pearson, relict of the late Mr. J. Pearson.

25. At St. Andrew's Church, D. McN. Liddall, Esq., to Miss I. Davidson, third daughter of J. Davidson, Esq., Murrayshire.

26. At the Armenian Church, Mr. J. J. Caraplet, to Anna, widow of the late Arratoon Gasper, Esq.

28. Mr. Lewis De Almeyda, fourth son of the late J. B. Almeyda, Esq., to Mrs. A. M. Rebeiro.

— At the Cathedral, H. Hailes, Esq., to Mrs. Penrose.

— Mr. G. Rebello, of the Sea Custom-House, to Miss C. Henry.

30. At St. John's Cathedral, J. Alexander, Esq., of the 7th Madras Cav., to Miss F. Abbott.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. At Rangoon, Mr. W. Hamley, late assistant to Messrs. T. R. Wiltshire and Co.

27. At Arracan, W. Miller, Esq., of the 42d N.I., formerly surgeon of the H.C.'s ship *Cabalva*, and lately an assist. surg. on the Bengal establishment.

31. At Allahabad, Mr. H. Brown, riding-master, 6th N.I., aged 50.

Nov. 19. At sea, on board the ship *Carnatic*, on his passage to Penang, Capt. H. B. Scarborough, of the country service.

Dec. 1. At Dapoolie, Southern Conkan, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th N.I., aged 22.

27. At Cuttack, Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 30th N.I., son of A. Gordon, Esq., of Belfast.

31. At Dacca, John Carter, Esq.

Jan. 1. Mr. T. W. Jones, aged 24.

3. Mrs. J. Williams, relict of the late Mr. C. Williams, house-builder, aged 42.

6. At Garden Reach, Col. Helsing, formerly attached to the army of Maha Rajah Scindeah, aged 44.

— At Hansi, Toby Richard, infant twin of Lieut. R. Gruebar.

8. The Rev. J. B. Warden, missionary, from the London Missionary Society, aged 26.

— Mrs. M. Rabeholm, wife of Mr. C. C. Rabeholm, after the delivery of a daughter, aged 16.

— Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. R. Perkins, dancing and music master, aged 7 months.

10. Mr. G. H. Lane, aged 90.

11. On board the H.C.'s frigate *Hastings*, off Low Island, Lieut. Charles Boyd, aged 22.
 12. E. Fulton, Esq., late of Mymensing, aged 65.
 — At Monghyr, Mr. H. Francis, aged 19.
 13. Mr. A. Jewell, jun., aged 28.
 14. At Akyab Island, Arracan, Lieut. Col. L. Wiggins, 62d N.I.
 15. Miss E. E. Swaine, daughter of Thomas Swaine, Esq., aged 18.
 16. At Chinsurah, Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. J. D. Conyers, of Calcutta, aged 19.
 17. Mr. T. Hutt, aged 30.
 18. B. Hardtman, Esq., surgeon, and sub-assist. H. C. Stud, aged 38.
 — Julia, infant daughter of W. H. Oakes, Esq.
 19. Mr. C. Jansen, late an indigo planter, aged 49.
 20. Mr. John Mills, late of Rungpore, indigo planter, aged 29.
 21. Mr. S. C. Allen, deputy register of the Board of Revenue, aged 39.
 — At Serampore, Capt. Arch. Montgomerie, of the Pension establishment.
Lately. On board the *Hercules*, whilst proceeding from Arracan to Madras, Capt. R. Agnew, of 1st Gr. Bat.
 — At Samarang, J. A. Agancor, Esq., late head teacher of the Armenian Philanthropic Academy.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- Feb. 2. Mr. G. J. Casamajor, register to court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.
 Mr. E. Bannerman, assistant to chief secretary to government.
 Mr. William Montgomerie, commercial resident at Tinnevely.
 Mr. H. Montgomerie, deputy to commercial resident at Ingeram.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 6, 1826.—1st Extra N.I. Capt. J. Leighton, 37th N.I., to command; Lieut. F. J. Warren, 39th N.I., to be adj.; and Lieut. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

2d Extra N.I. Capt. W. Stewart, 2d Europ. Regt., to command; Lieut. G. Hammond, 50th N.I., to be adj.; and Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

3d Extra N.I. Capt. A. M'Farlane, 16th N.I., to command; Lieut. G. Logan, 41st N.I., to be adj.; and Lieut. J. Fitzgerald, 42d N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

4th Extra N.I. Capt. H. Kyd, 2d Europ. Regt., to command; Lieut. W. R. A. Freeman, 45th N.I., to be adj.; and Ens. F. Ensor, 47th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

Jan. 10.—Capt. J. Nash, 42d N.I., to command Seringapatam Local Bat., v. Norton dec.

Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d L.C., to act as brigade major to centre division of army, v. Nash.

Artillery. Lieut. E. Amalick to be adj. to 1st brigade of horse artil., v. Brooke prom.

4th L.C. Sen. Corn. E. W. Ravenscroft to be lieut., v. Lewis dec.; date 30th Dec.

8th N.I. Sen. Ens. G. C. C. Rand to be lieut., v. Carruthers invalided; date 4th Jan.

21st N.I. Sen. Lieut. Br. Capt. W. Drake to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. P. M. Stirling to be lieut., v. Norton dec.; 2d Jan.

31st L.I. Sen. Ens. W. H. Budd to be lieut., v. Leslie pensioned; date 4th Jan.—Sen. Lieut. T. Ruddiman to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Smith to be lieut., v. Mackintosh dec.; date 6th Jan.

Capt. A. Roberts, 12th N.I., permitted again to place his services at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 13.—Capt. W. Murray, 46th N.I., permitted to act as paymaster at Masulipatam on the responsibility of Capt. James.

Major Gen. Sir John Doveton to command army

of this presidency, from date of embarkation of Lieut. Gen. Bowser, for Europe.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 30, 1825.—Corn. J. Grant removed from 4th to 5th L.C. as sen. cornet.

Ens. F. H. Hopper removed from 22d N.I. to 1st Europ. Regt., and will rank next below Ens. N. Burrard.

Jan. 4, 1826.—*Removals and Postings.* Lieut. Col. Com. D. C. Kenny, from 37th to 47th N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. A. Molesworth, from 47th to 43d N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. M. L. Pereira, from 43d to 37th N.I. Lieut. Com. J. Mackenzie (late prom.), to 1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. Col. H. Durand, from 39th to 45th N.I. Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, from 24th to 39th N.I. Lieut. Col. T. Smithwaite, from 45th to 24th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Ford (late prom.), to 25th N.I. Capt. T. T. Paske, from 4th bat. of artil. to 2d brig. horse artil., v. Lewis. Capt. W. Brooke (late prom.), posted to 4th or Golundauze bat. of artil.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. Henderson and Ens. Holloway, 42d N.I., to do duty with 18th instead of 9th N.I.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. Hill, 24th N.I., attached to rifle corps; Lieut. Stephenson, 36th N.I., attached to 2d bat. pioneers; Ens. Budd, 31st L.I., attached to 2d bat. pioneers; and Ens. Vallancy, 36th N.I., attached to rifle corps, will join their respective regiments and proceed with them on foreign service.

Assist.surg. Stewart, Bengal estab., relieved from medical charge of H.M.'s 54th foot, and permitted to return to Calcutta.

Jan. 9.—Ens. S. C. Briggs, removed from 42d to 31st N.I.

Assist.surg. J. Brown to afford medical aid to troops embarked on board Bombay transport.

Jan. 10.—Capt. J. Smith, 2d L.C., to do duty with 1st L.C., and take command of detachment of that regt. at Arcot.

Lieut. W. C. Carruthers, Inv. estab., posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join and do duty with Seringapatam Local Bat. at Nundidroog.—Capt. J. Ward, 30th N.I., on being relieved by Lieut. Carruthers, will join his corps.

Lieut. S. Stuart, 17th N.I., to do duty with Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Assist.surg. W. Mortimer removed from 18th to 42d N.I.

Jan. 13.—Assist. surg. J. Barton posted to 9th N.I., and will proceed in medical charge of troops proceeding to Rangoon on Belle Alliance.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. T. H. Zouch, 42d N.I., posted to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Blanch dec.

Fort St. George, Jan. 17.—Lieut. Col. G. A. Wetherall, H.M.'s Royal Regt., to be mil. sec. to Maj. Gen. Sir John Doveton, commanding army in chief.

Capt. H. B. Doveton, 4th L.C., to be aid-de-camp to ditto.

Capt. P. Macdougall, H.M.'s 48th regt., to aid-de-camp to ditto.

Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I., to act as brigade maj. to northern div. of army, v. Brodie.

Lieut. F. B. White, 16th N.I., to act as cantonment adj. at Wallajabad, v. Brady.

Lieut. F. Eades, 39th N.I., to act as adj. to Seringapatam Local Bat. during absence of Lieut. Mitchell on sick cert.

Capt. F. Doveton, 3d L.C., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. during absence of Capt. Muscott on foreign service.

4th N.I. Lieut. E. Haldane to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Stokes.

29th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Symes to be adj., v. Elliott permitted to return to Europe.

33d N.I. Lieut. G. Brady to be adj., v. Ker prom. Lieut. J. Campbell to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Brady on other duty.

42d N.I. Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to be adj., v. Zouch. Lieut. C. Macleod to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Fitzgerald on other duty.

Lieut. W. Gray, 21st N.I., to act as adj. to 2d extra regt., during absence of Lieut. Hammond on sick cert.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. Wahab, 39d N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Ford dec.; date 2d Jan.

33d N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Lamb to be maj.; Sen. Br. Capt. J. Ker to be capt.; and Sen. Ena. T. R. Smith to be lieut., in suc. to Wahab prom.; date 3d Jan.

44th N.I. Sen. Ena. Josiah Wilkinson to be lieut., v. Blanch dec.; date 7th Jan.

Lieut. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., to have rank of Brev. Capt. from 15th Jan.

Mr. H. F. Lord admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.

Jan. 20.—Capt. P. Montgomerie, of artil., to be commissary of stores to force on service in Ava.

Ena. W. C. Macleod, 30th N.I., to act as assist. to superintend. engineer of presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Capt. J. Campbell, 1st L.C., for health.—10. Lieut. W. Hyslop, 3d L.C., for health.—13. Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding army in chief, on furlough.—Lieut. W. E. A. Elliot, 29th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Richmond, for health.—17. Lieut. Col. C. Brook, of inf., for health.—Maj. R. Parker, 3d L.C., for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. J. Everest, 13th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEPERY SCHOOLS.

The annual examination of the Tamil and English schools of the mission of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at Vepery, took place on Saturday last (Christmas Eve) in the New Church, and was honoured by the presence of Lady Munro, the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Taylor, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Clergy at the presidency, and many ladies and gentlemen of the settlement. The examination of the Tamil school (consisting of sixty-four boys and forty-seven girls) was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rottler; and the Rev. W. Roy, senior chaplain at the presidency, obligingly undertook the duty of examining and catechizing the English classes, composed of 140 boys and 77 girls. Medals and minor rewards were distributed to the children who had distinguished themselves during the year by exemplary diligence, or general good conduct; and at the conclusion, Lady Munro was kindly pleased to confer a particular mark of distinction on the first boy and first girl of the English school, by presenting each with a Bible and Prayer-book elegantly bound, and also books containing sets of instructive stories. The children then returned to their respective school-rooms, where the visitors were much interested in viewing the different employments in school exercises, needle-work, bookbinding, printing, cutting and casting types. The accuracy and quickness with which the several exercises were performed in all the branches of the examination, afforded the most pleasing proof of the success which continues to follow the persevering efforts of the reverend missionaries entrusted with the care of this valuable institution, and we heartily congratulate them on the happy result of their anxious and pious

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

labours. The interest of the scene was much increased by the circumstance of the examination being held for the first time in the New Church, which was opened for the occasion. The building, which is a Gothic structure, and of large dimensions, was much admired for the suitability of its architecture, and for its simple elegance.

The state of proficiency to which many of the children appeared to have attained under the Madras system of education, was not less gratifying to those who had the happiness of beholding it, than creditable to the reverend missionaries by whose ability and zeal these cheering results have, under the favour of divine Providence, been produced.

After having quitted the church, her ladyship and the visitors proceeded to view the printing-office, type-foundry, and the various schools and workshops of the Society. Specimens of needle-work, knitting, writing, printing, bookbinding, &c. prepared by those employed on the mission premises, were exhibited; after which the company separated, expressing the most unqualified approbation at the scene they had had the satisfaction of witnessing.—*[Mad. Gov. Gaz., Dec. 29.]*

MR. RICHARD CLARKE.

The following address from the natives of Madras was presented to Richard Clarke, Esq., senior member of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, Tamil translator to Government, and a member of the Board of Revenue, on the occasion of his departure to England:—

To Richard Clarke, Esq., &c. &c.

Sir: We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to address you on the occasion of your departure from India.

Your residence in this country has afforded us ample opportunities of observing the beneficial influence of your talents, your integrity, and your benevolence.

We feel ourselves fully warranted in expressing our admiration of the justice and impartiality by which you have invariably been actuated in the exercise of your public and private duties; and the active part you have taken in promoting the objects of public institutions, established under the auspices of the British Government for the welfare of the community, demands the strongest expression of our approbation and gratitude.

The kind attention and affability which you have manifested to all classes of our countrymen, in their private and public intercourse with you, have inspired us with feelings of a heartfelt and lasting attachment; and an extensive acquaintance with

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our literature, customs, and laws, has supplied to you numerous occasions, in which your zeal for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of literature in this country has been conspicuously and successfully displayed.

Deeply sensible of the important advantages which our countrymen must derive from an intercourse with men of learning and philanthropy, we cannot but consider your departure from our shores as an event of no small concern to the Indian community, which must necessarily be deprived in you of a zealous patron and an affectionate friend.

Anxious to preserve ourselves in your memory, we beg to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, which we will cause to be presented to you on your arrival in England. We hope it will continue a lasting memorial of our admiration of your talents and virtues, and a grateful tribute of the affectionate remembrance of your Indian friends.

Wishing you and your family a prosperous voyage and happy meeting with your friends in England,

We have the honour to be, with great sincerity and respect, your most obliged and humble servants,

(Signed by upwards of six hundred respectable native inhabitants of Madras.)

Madras, Dec. 17, 1825.

Mr. Clarke, on receiving this address, made an eloquent reply, to which the native gentlemen listened with great attention; he observed, in the course of his reply:—

“It cannot but afford the highest gratification to every benevolent and reflecting mind to be assured that the extension of knowledge is an object of desire to the Indian community, and that the learned, the wealthy, and the most respectable among the native inhabitants at the capital of these provinces, are forward to aid and foster its diffusion. The desire to assist in the more general dissemination of useful knowledge among our Indian fellow subjects has never been wanting in us; but it has been checked and controlled in its operation by the fear of giving offence to your feelings. It was long imagined, that any co-operation of our's in such matters would be unwelcome; but you, who, residing at the seat of government, have the best opportunities of estimating our measures and our motives, have declared that you are gratified by our endeavours to facilitate access to the science and literature of either hemisphere. Under this impression, every desirable aid and encouragement to the extension of knowledge, and the improvement of education, will not fail to be given by the paternal government, under which you have the

happiness to live, and by our honourable superiors in England, and by the British nation at large. The debt of gratitude which Europe owes to Asia is not estranged from our minds. From Asia the world was first peopled; and from Asia has Europe received the most valued treasures of wisdom. If the sun of science which arose in the east has in these latter days shined with a more intense and invigorating warmth in western regions, shall it not again cheer the eastern world with its reviving beams? Europe will gladly impart to Asia the produce of her labours in the vast field of knowledge. It will be for those among you, who, by cultivating European literature, have gained access to the treasures it enfolds, to spread its benefits around you, and extend the influence of truth, morality and virtue.”

MONUMENT TO ARCHDEACON MOUSLEY.

This monument, executed by Mr. Flaxman, has been erected in St. George's church. The design is a figure representing Religion, bearing the Cross with her right hand, and holding the Bible in her left hand. The pedestal on which it stands contains the following inscription, written by the late Bishop of Calcutta:

Hoc marmore,
Viri venerandi JOHANNIS MOUSLEY, S. T. P.
Collegii Balliolensis olim Socii,
Primi Archidiaconi Madrasensis,
Memoriam servandam voluit,
Suamque pietatem tradendam posteris,
Coetus Christianorum Madrasensium.
Is fuit oris vultusque habitus,
Ea sermonis et gestus verecundia,
Quæ divinius quiddam et vere Christianum,
Præ se ferebat.
Eruditio varia,
In literis sacris sane magna,
In orientalibus summa.
Ad vitam umbratilem natura comparatus;
Ad negotia tamen nec segnīs nec inhabilis.
Judicium sanum, exquisitum, perspicax;
Mens constans, rectique tenax.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, si quis alius,
Fidus alumnus:
Cujus jura et auctoritatem
Ea sustinuit comitate et prudentia,
Ut apud invidos invidiam non conflarit:
Faventes acriore studio divinxerit.
Lethali ingravescente morbo,
Summis doloribus affectus,
Nihil se pati professus est,
Nisi quod, juvante Deo,
Saluti conduceret æternæ:
Animam Christo reddidit
Die XXXI Augusti,
Anno Redemptoris MDCCCXIX.
Ætatis XLVIII.

THE RACES.

The first day of the races on Thursday
-afforded

afforded some capital running for the Maidens: the morning was fine, but the stand was not so well attended as the sport merited. The following is an account of the sport.

First Maiden—3 Miles, 9st.

1st Heat. 2d Heat.

Mr. Fox's bay *Wandering*

<i>Willie</i>	1	1 (Hall.)
Mr. Vernon's gr. <i>Dolphin</i>	2	2
Mr. George's gr. <i>Schoolboy</i>	3	3

Wandering Willie went away almost at score in the first heat, *Dolphin* and *Schoolboy* laying by; but when let out, were unable to effect their object, and *Willie* won in hand: *Schoolboy* pulling up at the distance. In the second heat, *Dolphin* was well inclined to dispute the point with *Willie*: but the latter ran clear, and won the heat in very good time. First heat 6m. 45s. Second heat 6m. 32s.

Second Maiden—2 Miles, 8st. 7lbs.

1st. 2d. 3d.

Mr. Fox's br. *Stingo*. 1 2 2

Capt. Looney's b.

Sinbad 2 1 1 (G. Smith)

Capt. Hugh's b.

Envoy 3 4 5

Mr. Seymour's b.

Slyboots 4 3 4

Mr. Vernon's gr.

Dapple 5 5 3

This was a beautiful race; *Stingo* apparently the favourite, and took the lead with *Dapple*, shewing a superiority to the distance post. Here *Sinbad* pushed after him, but was beat by *Stingo* by half a neck.

In the second heat *Stingo* led at starting, but was taken up by *Slyboots* for nearly a mile; at the last turn, in an opportunity offering, *Sinbad* took the post and lead from *Stingo*. Great efforts were made by the latter, but *Sinbad* won the heat gallantly by three quarters of a length.

In the third heat, the five horses started as a canter, and were not let out till the last half mile, when they went to work, *Stingo*, *Sinbad* and *Envoy* contesting it. *Sinbad* took the lead as before: a desperate effort was made by *Stingo*, but without success. The time of the first heat 4m. 25s. was bad from the way in which the heat was run. That of the second heat was 4m. 11s. In consequence of the way in which it was run, no time was taken for the third heat.

"Our Calcutta friends have lately been vivacious somewhat at the expense of Madras Arabs. We do not admire vain boasting, but we should be very happy to give some of their country half-breds a little entertainment (not forgetting their worthy and sporting owners) on our beautiful course."—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 21.]

LOSS OF THE BRIG *ELIZA*.

Accounts have been received of the total loss of the brig *Eliza*, Capt. Birsay. She left this port about the latter end of October last, bound to Rangoon. It appears that a whirlwind overtook her eight or nine days after she left this, and so belaboured her that she sprung a leak, which gaining fast on her, a raft was constructed and all on board got on it, and remained for two months under the greatest privation and misery, when a Burmese boat fell in with them, and after a further detention of fifteen days, got into Rangoon, where they arrived on the 12th January in safety.—[*Ibid.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 19. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, from Calcutta.—25. *Lord Hungerford*, Talbert, from Calcutta.—28. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.—29. *Le Dan*, Pascal, from Bordeaux, Ceylon, and Bombay.—Feb. 6. *Resource*, Tomlin, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 23. *Albion*, Weller, for London.—24. *Guildford*, Johnson, and *Childs Harold*, West, for London.—29. *Coldstream*, Hall, for London.—30. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, for London.—Feb. 6. *Resource*, Tomlin, for Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, rifle corps, of a daughter.
20. Mrs. J. M'Donald, of a daughter.
21. The lady of A. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.
22. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Maj. Mallaudaine, 35th N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. T. De Cruz, sub-assist. surg., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 17. At Secunderabad, Mr. John Thoy, to Miss L. Lasquinate.
25. At St. George's Church, S. Crawford, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet Page, eldest daughter of S. S. Dyer, Esq., M.D.
26. At St. George's Church, Capt. H. Robison, Nizam's service, to Mrs. Thompson.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Prome, Ens. G. P. C. Smithwaite, 24th N.I.
Dec. 1. Killed in action, near Prome, Lieut. T. B. M. Southerland, H.M.'s 41st foot.
11. At Prome, Capt. W. F. Lewis, Madras horse artillery, and commissary of stores to force employed under Sir A. Campbell in Ava.
Jan. 3. At Trichinopoly, Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, aged nearly 21 months.
5. At Bangalore, Capt. W. Mackintosh, 31st regt. Trichinopoly L.I.
17. At Masulipatam, Capt. W. James, paymaster of the northern division.
19. Mr. W. Bates, conductor of ordnance, aged 47.
20. At Tanjore, Maurice Carmichael, infant son of Capt. Tweedie, commanding Resident's escort.
21. At Secunderabad, Matilda, infant daughter of Sub-Assist. Surg. W. Collins.
23. At St. Thomé, Mrs. F. G. Rutter, relict of the late T. Rutter, Esq., in her 42d year.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL.
ORDER.****NATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOL.**

Bombay Castle, Jan. 1, 1826.—1. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that an institution be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of natives in medicine, and that it be called the Native Medical School.

2. The object of the institution will be to educate native doctors for the civil and military branches of the service.

3. The institution is to be placed under the management and direction of a medical officer, to be denominated the superintendent of the Native Medical School.

4. The class composing this school shall not, in the first instance, consist of less than twenty students. Vacancies are to be filled up as they occur.

5. No person is to be admitted as student who is not, at the time of his application, capable of reading and writing the Guzerat, Mahratta, or Hindoostanee language. The age for admission will be hereafter prescribed.

6. Hindoos, Mussulmans, &c. to be equally eligible, with the sole condition that they be persons of respectable caste and characters, and willing cheerfully to perform all the duties of their calling.

7. The sons of native doctors already in the service to have the preference, provided father and son be of good birth and character.

8. The students are to be regularly enlisted as soldiers from the time of their admission; they are to be supported at the expense of Government, and when duly qualified to obtain certificates from the Medical Board, are to succeed on the occurrence of vacancies in the army or civil department. Their period of enlisted service will be fifteen years from the time of leaving the institution as native doctors, unless prevented serving so long by disability, proved before a medical committee and certified accordingly. After a service of fifteen years, they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

9. The duties of the superintendent will embrace the whole establishment. He is to direct the studies, practical pursuits, and general conduct of the students; to prepare manuals of the most necessary and intelligible parts of medical science for their use, in the native languages; to give demonstrations and deliver courses of lectures to them on these subjects; and generally to take every available means of imparting to them a practical acquaintance with the diseases of most frequent occurrence in India, the remedies best

sued to their cure, and the proper mode of applying those remedies.

10. Besides these, his special duties of instructing the students in the elementary branches of medical knowledge, and of superintending their practical education, the superintendent will conduct all the general details of the institution, all correspondence with the Medical Board connected with the first appointment of the students, their ordinary conduct, and their promotion when duly qualified.

11. The whole establishment to be placed under the immediate control and superintendence of the Medical Board, and all correspondence regarding the nomination of the students, and the appointment of native doctors, to pass immediately through their office.

12. The superintendent will be entirely subject to orders of the Board in every thing relating to the welfare of the institution and its students; and he is to be guided by their advice and instructions in all cases of difficulty or circumstances of emergency.

13. The superintending surgeons of divisions will correspond with the civil and military medical staff within their respective circles, and with the Medical Board, on all matters relating to the appointment of pupils and provision of native doctors; they will recommend candidates, and make application for substitutes on the occurrence of vacancies among the native doctors within their divisions.

14. In recommending candidates for the institution, superintending surgeons will be especially careful that the individuals so recommended be persons of unexceptionable caste and character, steady habits, and good capacity, and that there be nothing attaching to them likely to disqualify them from reputably filling the situations to which they look forward.

15. Each recommendation is to be accompanied with a descriptive roll, notifying the name and persuasion, with the caste of Hindoo and tribe of Mussulman, and age of the candidate, the occupation of his father, and other essential particulars, together with a certificate that the individual recommended can read and write, and appears intelligent.

16. The candidates thus recommended will be attached as students to the establishment as vacancies occur, agreeably to seniority; and on the occurrence of such vacancy intimation will be given by the secretary to the Medical Board to the superintending surgeon, at whose recommendation the senior candidates may have been placed on the list; in order to the latter, if at an out-station, being sent without delay to the Presidency.

17. On reaching the Presidency, the students will report themselves to the secretary

cretary to the Medical Board, and, after being enrolled by the secretary on a list kept for that purpose, will be directed by him to join the institution, and place themselves under the superintendent.

18. The students to be severally attached to the Presidency, European and native general hospitals, and to the Hon. Company's regiments stationed at the Presidency, whether native or European, for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of pharmacy, surgery, and physic.

19. The distribution of the students in the different hospitals and establishments is to take place at the suggestion of the superintendent, under the orders of the Medical Board, without which no change of situation or alteration is to be effected.

20. The students are to be subject to military law, and to the orders of the superior officer of the institutions to which they are attached, in like manner with any part of the regular establishment of those institutions.

21. The students attached to European hospitals will be placed particularly under the apothecaries respectively belonging to those hospitals, to attend the hospital wards and dispensary, and to assist in dressing the patients, in preparing and administering medicines, and in the ordinary duties of the establishment.

22. The medical staff of the different hospitals are authorized to admonish and reprimand the students attached to their respective establishments when necessary, and, in case of serious offence, are directed to communicate with the superintendent, and, in conjunction with him, to report the circumstances to the officiating superintending surgeon, who will refer the matter to the Medical Board should he think fit.

23. It will be at all times in the power of the Medical Board, at the recommendation of the superintendent, to discharge any individual student on being satisfied that, from dulness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the superintendent's instructions, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties for which he is designed.

24. With a view to enable the superintendent properly to direct the education of his pupils, he is to be considered as authorized to attend the wards, and to have free access to the cases in the hospitals to which the pupils are attached; but this privilege is not to be understood as permitting him in any way to interfere with the ordinary discharge of the duties of the hospital, or the treatment of the patients.

25. The students will be allowed to absent themselves from the hospital at all times when required to attend upon the superintendent.

26. Whenever the superintendent shall be satisfied that the student has acquired

theoretical and practical knowledge sufficient to qualify him to enter on the practice of medicine, he will certify the same, and hand up the name of the individual to the Medical Board; who, should they concur with him in opinion, will grant a certificate of qualification to the student, and appoint him to the situation of a native doctor on the occurrence of a vacancy.

27. During the whole time of his education each student will be supported at the public expense; for which purpose the sum of eight rupees per mensem will be allowed to him, this sum being deemed fully sufficient for his clothing and maintenance: the allowance to commence from the date on which the pupil reports himself to the secretary to the Medical Board.

28. The pay of the students to be drawn in a monthly abstract by the superintendent.

29. With the view of attaching the native doctors on the new establishment to the service, pensions shall be granted to such as, from wounds received in the service, or disorders contracted and arising out of their immediate duties, shall be no longer fit to serve; their inability being duly ascertained by an examination before a committee, and subsequently by the Medical Board.

30. A service of not less than seven years will entitle a native doctor to an invalid pension of seven rupees per mensem, and a service of from seven to fifteen years to ten rupees per mensem, provided he be invalided under the above-mentioned circumstances of wounds, &c. in either case, but not otherwise.

31. At the expiration of fifteen years a native doctor will be entitled, if invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duty, to the pensioning provision of fifteen rupees per mensem, which, after a service of twenty-two years, will be increased to twenty rupees. After a service of thirty years, native doctors will be entitled to retire on their full pay.

32. The above regulation in regard to pensions is to be applicable to all those first native assistants at present in the army, and who may be henceforth promoted, provided they have undergone a regular apprenticeship.

33. Native doctors in the military branch of the service shall not be dismissed except on the sentence of a court-martial, to be approved of by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; and those attached to the civil department shall not be discharged unless with the previous sanction of the Medical Board, who will send up their recommendation, accompanied by the necessary documents, for the final decision of Government.

34. All native doctors educated at the institution and attached to civil stations are

are liable to serve with the army when so ordered by Government, or by the Commander-in-chief when his excellency may happen to be in the field, when the same advantages in every respect will be extended to them as to native doctors attached to regiments.

35. The orders now issued are in no-wise to affect the native doctors at present in the service, with the exception of those who, being under twenty-two years, may apply for transfer to the institution.

36. The salary of the superintendent is fixed at Bombay Rupees 500 per mensem, with an establishment of three moonshees to assist in reading and translating in the different languages, at forty rupees each; and two peons, at six rupees each.

37. The supplies of stationery necessary for the establishment are to be indented for by the superintendent in the Government stores in the usual manner.

38. Contingent bills for all expenses surplus to the above are to be submitted to Government in the military department through the Medical Board.

39. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assist.-Surg. J. MacLennan to the office of superintendent of the Native Medical School.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. F. HOLMES, H.M.'s 20TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 14, 1826.—At a General Court-Martial held at Poona, on the 14th day of Oct. 1825, and continued by adjournment until the 24th of the same month, Lieut. C. F. Holmes, of H.M.'s 20th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the undermentioned charge:

Charge.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:

1st. “In not having taken any steps to clear his character from a report highly disgraceful to him respecting certain occurrences that took place between him and Capt. Bolton, of the same regt., at Ahmednuggur, in Aug. 1825, which has been in circulation since the date of their occurrence, and with which he, Lieut. Holmes, was perfectly well acquainted.

2d. “In having forfeited his word to his commanding officer by not leaving H.M.'s 20th regt., as he promised, on the 31st Aug. 1825, that he would do.”

Finding.—The court having attentively weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as that produced in behalf of the prisoner, come to the following decision, *via*.

On the first instance of the charge, that he is not guilty, and it does therefore fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof.

With regard to the second instance, that

proof of the promise adverted to is before the court, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the court is of opinion, that the prisoner was justified in withdrawing that promise, and it does therefore fully acquit him of all criminality upon the second instance accordingly.

Confirmed,

CHAS. COLVILLE, Lieut. Gen.

The right hon. the Commander-in-chief directs, that the foregoing order be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Dec. 16, 1825.—Acting Assist. surg. Black to officiate as assist. to civil and garrison surg. at Surat in lieu of Mr. Ormond.

Dec. 17.—Assist.surg. Power, attached to 44th Madras N.I., to execute, *pro tempore*, the duties of civil surg. at Sholapoor.

Dec. 21.—Sub-Assist.surg. Dickson to have charge of Medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Ternate, in room of Assist.surg. Fallon reported sick.

Dec. 22.—*Artillery.* Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave, adj. 2d bat. artil., to be maj. of brigade to artil., v. Foy proceeded to Europe; date 19th Dec. 1825.

Mr. C. F. Honner admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet.—Mr. R. H. Goodenough admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Lieut. Col. Wilson, H.M.'s 4th Light Drags., to command northern district of Guzerat; date 10th Dec.

Lieut. R. G. King to perform duties of quart. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to 3d N.I., v. Caudy app. a quart. mast. of brigade; dated 23d Oct.

Lieut. and Interp. Brown, 8th N.I., to officiate as Interp. to 1st L.C. and 4th N.I. until further orders, v. Lieut. Ottey, of latter regt., ordered into arrest; date 14th Nov.

Lieut. and Interp. Fortune, Prov. Bat., to perform duties of interp. to 19th N.I. at Ahmedabad during absence of Lieut. Dampier, absent on sick certificate; dated 20th Oct.

Capt. J. H. Irwin, 19th N.I., to take charge of brigade major's office during absence of Capt. Gillum on leave to presidency; dated 21st Nov.

Dec. 23.—*Engineers.* Capt. Frederick to be superintend. engineer at presidency, v. Remon dec.—Capt. Pouget to be civil engineer, v. Frederick.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. Bell, 9th N.I., to have charge of commissariat accompanying brigade at Colapoor.

Dec. 31.—*Infantry.*—Sen. Maj. N. C. Maw to be Lieut. col., v. F. F. Staunton dec.; date 26th June 1825.

1st Europ. Regt. Sen. Capt. J. Elder to be maj., v. Maw prom. 26 June 1825.—Lieut. C. Walter to be capt., v. Taylor placed on Pension list; date 3d Dec. 1825.—Lieut. A. Ore to be brought on effective strength, v. Watts prom.—Supernum. Lieut. T. Tap to be brought on effective strength, v. Walter prom.

Jan. 2, 1826.—Ena. Gilberne, 23d N.I., to command local corps in Candesh, v. Lieut. Marjoribanks dec.

Surg. J. Bird to be residency surg. at Sattara.

Jan. 3.—Assist.surg. W. Erskine to be civil surg. in Kattywar; and Assist.surg. H. Johnstone ditto at Bussora.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

On the 21st November, a party of about 250 gentlemen partook of a farewell

well dinner given to the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, in an elegant suite of tents prepared for the occasion on the esplanade. Mr. Newnham, the chief secretary to government, in the chair, supported on his right by Sir Charles Colville and Sir Ralph Rice, and on his left by the Hon. the Governor and Sir Charles Chambers. Lieut.-Colonel Lighton, the vice-president, was supported on his right by Maj.-General Wilson, and on his left by Commodore Mainwaring.

On the removal of the cloth, the president proposed "The King;" "The Royal Family;" "East-India Company;" "Lord Amherst and the Supreme Government of India;" "Sir Thomas Munro and the Government of Madras."

The president then rose, and proposed the health of Sir Charles Colville. He observed: "Before Sir Charles came among us we knew him only as a member of an ancient and illustrious family, which for more than two centuries has adorned the peerage of his country, and has been connected with many important events in its history since the period of the Norman conquest. Following the example of ancestry so illustrious, he at an early period of life entered the military service of his country, and we find him at the age of twenty commanding a company in the 13th regiment of foot. He subsequently rose to the command of that regiment, and served with it in the memorable campaign in Egypt, under the lamented Abercromby. In the more splendid occurrences of later days, Sir Charles Colville has acted a more distinguished part. We find him among the many heroes who, under the great captain of the age, have been fighting the battles of their country in the Peninsula, and in the more northern part of Europe, until, by a succession of victories unrivalled in ancient or modern warfare, we have seen the greatest military despotism that the world ever knew fall prostrate beneath the gallant and undaunted efforts of British troops.

"In many of these illustrious scenes, our gallant guest has been conspicuous. In the storm and capture of Badajos, on the 6th April 1812, he commanded the fourth division of the army throughout the operations of that memorable day. He was severely wounded in storming the breaches, and was obliged to retire for a time from the active operations of the campaign: but no sooner did his health admit, than he resumed his command under the great captain, and again bore a part in the subsequent occurrences of the peninsula war. In the short period between the renewal of war in the Netherlands until the British standard was planted in the capital of the French empire: he was again at his post, and although

he was not actually present in the field of Waterloo, he that day, with the troops under his command, occupied a post of the greatest importance connected with Lord Wellington's situation: and before the sword was finally fixed in the scabbard, he snatched another wreath from the towers of Cambray, which was carried by escalade in a manner worthy of his former exploits. (*Much applause.*)—Lord Wellington in one of his official despatches has used these words: "the conduct of Sir C. Colville is beyond all praise." Who then shall attempt to praise, when than great hero, who was never lavish of it, says that the services of Sir Charles Colville were beyond any meed he could bestow? They are recorded in the page of history, and will be handed down to the latest posterity, with the records of the memorable events with which they are connected. They have obtained for him the admiration of his brother soldiers, and the distinguished approbation of his sovereign, who has bestowed on him the honourable badges he now wears. It is since Sir Charles Colville's arrival at Bombay, that by a personal acquaintance with him we have been led to know more intimately, and to appreciate more justly, the greatness of his public character, the kindness, generosity and urbanity of his private; that we have been able to form that regard and affection for him as a member of our society, which have led us, with an unanimity that I have seldom seen on any former similar occasion, to assemble around this table; for no sooner was an impetus given to the feeling which dictated this meeting, than the friends of Sir Charles Colville pressed forward, with an eagerness as honourable to themselves as it must be flattering to him, to enlist themselves in our ranks, and to join in this last farewell tribute to his public merits and his great private worth.—If, during the period of his command at Bombay, no opportunity has offered of adding another laurel to those he has already obtained, it is not to be regretted. He came not among us to acquire additional honours, but to reflect honour on us, and the benefits which we have derived from his warm and well-directed zeal will not soon be forgotten.—(*Applause.*) His active co-operation in the work of education, and improving the condition of the lower orders of Europeans, was testified to you a few mornings ago, by an authority to whose evidence it would be presumption in me to add any thing. But if Sir Charles Colville has any merit in attending to the wants of the orphan and neglected children of European parents; in providing for the health and comfort of the European soldiery, both during their hours of labour and relaxation,

tion, and in checking the abominable and destructive vice of drunkenness among them; the merit is equally due to him of attending to the welfare and interests of the native troops, and particularly to their superior comforts and accommodations, whether in the hour of sickness or in the fatigues of active service. There is not a station, I believe, under this government which does not bear some mark of the benefit of Sir Charles Colville's administration in his command. And I will say, for no one has had a better opportunity than myself of judging, that from the first moment of his coming among us, his attention has unceasingly been directed to promote the interest, the welfare and honour of the Bombay army, whether European or native, of all ranks and descriptions whatever. But, gentlemen, it is Sir Charles Colville in private life which, more than any other light in which we can view him, has called us around this table. It is his generous, frank, open, honest manners, which have endeared him to us. It is that natural and innate disposition of the high born gentleman, which is as accessible to the youngest as to the oldest, to the humblest as to the most exalted member of our society, and sheds its influence impartially on all.—(*Applause.*)

"Such is the outline which I have endeavoured to give of the character of Sir Charles Colville. Honours he has won, and you may envy him: wounds he is at this moment suffering from, and you may sympathize with him. He is returning to his native country, to the bosom of his family, and to the presence of his sovereign, and he goes accompanied with our most fervent wishes that in private life he may enjoy every happiness he can desire, and that if his country shall again require his presence in arms, his career in the field of glory may be as splendid as it has hitherto been."

Sir Charles Colville made an eloquent reply, and sat down amidst acclamations of applause.

Mr. Irwin then addressed the company as follows:—"It is with a perfect confidence in your sympathy that I claim your attention to another loved and respected name, which, though sometimes absent from among us, is still fondly cherished in the recollection of many here. To the amiable person whose health it is my honoured duty to-night to propose, this tribute of respect is eminently due from the inhabitants of Bombay; from many of us who have experienced her refined and elegant hospitality, and from all who feel the benign influence of her manners and example still operating on the ameliorated tone and bearing of our society. To this polished assembly it is needless for me to

point out the benefits of such an influence, or descant upon the soft though powerful empire which a lovely woman, in an elevated rank, exercises over the sterner passions, and even virtues of mankind, and moulds them to a social form; but when I speak that name, which I am sure you have ere this anticipated, when I mention the name of Lady Colville, you cannot fail to join with me in associating therewith, during the period of her too short stay among us, many of those happy and desirable effects. On this pleasing theme, on the virtues and the graces of this most respected lady, I would gladly detain you, did not the presence of the gallant general, with whom she is so dearly connected, in some degree restrain me; but I here call upon you all to join me in congratulation to that illustrious individual, upon the restored health of his beloved consort, upon the approaching happiness of a meeting, which I doubt not he values above the multiplied honours with which a grateful country awaits his return—honours connected with the glorious names which you behold emblazoned without (pointing to the illumination), with a lustre-emblematic of the same which adorns the hero of those well-fought days. Here is 'Health and Happiness to Lady Colville.'"

Sir Charles Colville returned thanks, and proposed "Mr. Elphinstone and the Government of Bombay." Mr. Wedderburn gave "The health of Master Charles Colville; may he live still further to illustrate the name, and to be the pride and ornament of his family."

Several other toasts followed; amongst which, "Mr. Buchanan and the gallant Officers of the Bombay Marine," was proposed by Lieut.-Col. Bellasis. The proposer drew the following sketch of the services of this corps.

"The marine of Bombay, although I do not exactly remember the period, captured Surat Castle, the citadel of that ancient city, when the gallant Sir George Oxenden defended himself, in 1684, against an attack of the Mahrattas. The undaunted commander, James, in 1756, took Bancoote, as also Severndroog, where that daring pirate, Canojee Angria, established his head-quarters. What can be more creditable to a public service than the monument erected in St Thomas's Church, to the memory of that hero Commodore Watson, who died of the wounds he received at the siege of Tannah in 1774; and that active Commodore, Blair, who reduced all the strong piratical holds to the northward of this port? The marine of Bombay were at the capture of Colombo and the whole of Ceylon, at the taking of the Moluccas; the reduction of all the Dutch possessions:

to

to the eastward, at the re-conquest of Baroach, at the capture of the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Java. Let me not forget the memorable conquest of Ternate by that spirited and enterprising officer Commodore Hayes; nor the successful attack of Captain Blast on Bate Harbour, in conjunction with the *For* frigate; nor the noble defence made by Captain Boyce against the American ship of war the *Peacock*; nor the gallantry displayed in the brilliant affair of the *Benares* and *Topaze* frigate at Mocha. I must not pass unnoticed their exertions in the Persian Gulf, under that able general Sir Lionel Smith: on which occasion the naval commander, Captain Wainright, spoke of the marine of Bombay under Captain Jeakes with rapturous admiration; and I shall conclude by drawing your attention to their present employ on the coast of Ava, against the Burmese, where several of their brother officers have fallen, and among them I cannot but regret the loss of that indefatigable officer Captain Barnes."

Few parties at Bombay ever displayed equal spirit and vivacity, which continued till the company retired, at crowing of the cock.—[*Bom. Cour. Nov. 26.*

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM VESSELS WITH EGYPT.

The *Bombay Courier* contains the following suggestion, in the course of some remarks on the voyage of the *Enterprize*.

Though we see many difficulties to the establishment of steam navigation on a permanent footing by so circuitous a route as that round the Cape of Good Hope, we do not despair of seeing it yet successfully employed in connecting us more nearly with home, by its being directed to opening a constant and speedy communication between India and Egypt by way of the Red Sea. The whole distance between Bombay and Cosseir is about 3,000 miles; so that, allowing the steam-vessel to remain four days at Socotra, as an intermediate depôt, for the purpose of taking in a supply of fuel, the voyage might be made in twenty-five days, and in five days more the passengers would find themselves on the banks of the Nile, surrounded by the most interesting remains of remote antiquity, and with the opportunity of visiting, during the remainder of their progress, the most interesting countries of Europe, whether renowned in ancient story, or distinguished for modern learning and civilization. Few people who had the opportunity of proceeding by a route so likely to afford so much pleasure and information, would prefer the monotony of a long sea voyage; and we have little doubt that if steam navigation was established between Bombay and Cosseir, people re-

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

turning home would come from all parts of India to take advantage of it. The establishment of such a communication would be of the greatest importance to the governments of this country, and it deserves from them every consideration and encouragement. By the possession of two or three steam-vessels, a certain and speedy mode of intercourse with the authorities at home would always be at hand, while on some occasions they might be employed with the best effect as armed vessels. We wish some person, better qualified than ourselves, would take up the subject of steam navigation by way of the Red Sea, and would fairly and candidly balance the chances of failure and success; so that, if the latter appeared to prevail, the community might be roused to attempt the accomplishment of an object, than which nothing can be more desired by those who sojourn on the western coasts of India.

COLAPORE.

The operations of the brigade under Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, which we were led to believe was intended to bring the Kolapoor Rajah to a proper sense of his duty, would appear to be suspended. We feel disposed to attribute it to some proposition for an amicable arrangement: for, notwithstanding his ostensible preparations for a vigorous defence, we rather think that the treatment of the Kittoorean neighbours on a recent occasion would operate as a caution to him.—[*Bom. Chron. Jan. 10.*

SURVEY OF THE GULPH.

We have been informed that the Hon. Company's ship *Discovery* is preparing for sea, and will sail again towards the end of this month, under the command of Lieut. Brucks, for the purpose of continuing the survey of the Persian Gulf. Much has already been executed, and we believe it is now intended to commence with a survey of the different entrances to the Euphrates; and after correctly ascertaining those of other rivers in the neighbourhood, the survey will be continued along the Persian coast, and that in the vicinity of the Indus. This will prove a work of considerable interest to the literary world, by its embracing the tract pursued by Nearchus, the first European navigator who traversed the seas between the Indus and the Euphrates.—[*Bom. Cour. Jan. 18.*

FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS IN GUZERAT.

We have seen a private letter, dated at Baroda, which mentions that a cloud of locusts, which has been hovering for nearly two months over different parts of the province

vince of Guzerat, passed over that city on the 23d December. The writer gives a most appalling account of the probable numbers of this host of destroyers, for after averaging their apparent rate of flight, the period they occupied in passing, and the estimated breadth, as gathered from different observers at opposite situations, he calculates that the cloud must have covered *ten square miles*, which, allowing only one locust for a square inch, would give more than *40,000 millions!* a number which, however startling it may seem when written down, the writer conceives to be very much below, rather than above the truth; and he grounds that opinion on the almost perfect and unbroken shadow the insects cast on the ground, the lucid darkness they occasioned, and from observing when they passed a very tall flag staff, where, so far as the bewildered eye was capable of judging, they appeared to be equally thick fifty feet above the ground as they were at twelve or twenty. The insects are said to have done little or no injury at Baroda, but to have passed onward with a steady flight, their course being from the south-east and towards the north-east, diverging from the right line of their route on reaching the city, the smoke and uproar of which may probably explain the cause. Before their approach, and after their departure, their appearance was precisely that of immense and heavy clouds of dense smoke all along the horizon. The history of this insect is nearly as well known as we have any occasion for: but it would be very desirable, and more than mere matter of curiosity, to ascertain exactly where this cloud first showed itself (which we believe was in Cutch), and then trace it in its progress through Kattywar and Guzerat. The extent of mischief done would be another interesting subject of inquiry. This in the Company's districts could be almost accurately ascertained, as remissions in the revenue collections are solicited in such cases by the suffering cultivators, and readily allowed by Government.—[*Bom. Cour. Jan. 21.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 7. *Le Clarissa*, Partarlew, from Bordeaux.
—9. *Triumph*, Green, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 3. *Milford*, Jackson, and *Chledonia*, Johnstone, for Bengal.—8. *Alacrity*, Findlay, for Tellicherry and London; also *Sarah*, Tucker, for London.—10. *Alfred*, Lamb, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 8. At Rutnagurry, the lady of Dr. Shaw, of a son.
23. Mrs. Leech, of a son.
27. At Poona, the lady of Maj. Hardy, H. Artillery, of a son.

29. At Poona, the lady of C. Ducat, Esq., M.D., civil surgeon, of a son.
Jan. 19. The lady of Capt. Ottey, 11th regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 31. At the Presidency, on his way to England, Ena. W. G. Cotes, 23d Madras N.I., aged 19, son of P. Cotes, Esq., of the Priory, near Andover.
Dec. 18. At Shigaum, near Darwar, J. F. Hull, Esq., of Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 26.
Jan. 2. At Bycullah, Lieut. Col. John Ford, C.B., of the N.I. Madras establishment.
8. Mrs. K. Zachary, relict of the late Zachary Ovanjan, Esq., in her 90th year.
9. Mary Harrower, wife of Capt. G. Harrower, aged 46.
13. At Mazagaum, of cholera, V. Hale, Esq., of the civil service, aged 39.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21. At Colombo, the lady of Maj. Fraser, of a son.
Jan. 4. At Colombo, the lady of W. Granville, Esq., paymaster general, of a daughter.
13. The lady of H. Matthews, Esq., H.M.'s advocate fiscal's office, of a son.

Penang.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

The swarms of dogs kept here by the natives in their houses became so troublesome, that an order for destroying them was issued. In a few weeks no less than *seven hundred and eighty* dogs were put to death.

SIAM.

We are happy to learn that the Government of Siam have adopted a more equitable and less vexatious line of policy towards strangers, and that they have even condescended to treat them with kindness and consideration. They are permitted to occupy warehouses of their own, and to sell their goods to whom they think proper, without interference from the officers of Government. We trust these indulgences may continue, although we suspect they are but the effects of fear on the part of the Siamese. A messenger had arrived at Bangkok from Menam Noi, to report the arrival at that place of three British officers and thirty sepoy with letters for the king, which they refused to deliver to any one but his Majesty in person. Menam Noi (from *Menam* a navigable river and *Noi* little, signifying that the river of Bangkok becomes too small for navigation) is a small station situated four or five days' journey above Bangkok, but still at a great distance from any of our posts in the kingdom of Ava. The news was received at court with apparent incredulity, but at the same time excited some alarm, and messengers were immediately despatched

despatched to inquire what the strangers wanted before they would be permitted to come to the capital. The messengers from Menam Noi had come to Bangkok in three days; but as the rains had set in and the freshes commenced in the river, the journey back could not be performed in less than ten: so that a fortnight would elapse before the return to Bangkok of the royal messengers.—[*Penang Gaz.* Dec. 31.]

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. The lady of Lieut. W. J. Macvittie, artillery regt., of a son.

Dec. 3. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, of a son.

13. The lady of John Anderson, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 29. Mrs. Wyatt, wife of Capt. Wyatt, of the country service.

Singapore.

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

Under this title there is an article in the *Singapore Chronicle* in reply to some comments in the *Penang Gazette* respecting the trade of the former settlement, which contains the following passage:—

"We believe we have before taken the trouble of shewing by figures the real nature and true character of this trade, but we shall do so once more for the satisfaction or conviction of the present litigant. In 1818, the year previous to the establishment of Singapore, the exports of Prince Wales' Island amounted to Spanish Dollars 2,030,757. In 1824 they had increased to 2,809,863, an advance of more than thirty-eight per cent. In 1812, six years before the establishment of Singapore the exports of Penang were 2,469,288: the average of the subsequent years down to that period gives 2,095,619, not an increase but a falling-off of no less than eleven per cent. In 1824 the exports of Singapore amounted to 6,604,601 Spanish dollars, and therefore the aggregate of the two together was 9,414,464, which shews an increase to the extent of 7,383,707 Spanish dollars; or, in other words, exhibits this important result, that the total British trade of the Straits of Malacca had in six years been more than quadrupled. After this statement, and when the astonishing increase it exhibits is compared to the relatively inconsiderable one which has taken place in the same period at Calcutta and Batavia, and indeed every other port of India, we think the advantages conferred upon British interests by the establishment of the new emporium will scarcely be considered equivocal by any of our reasonable readers. A truce then, in future, to the un-

founded and unreasonable outcry, that one flourishing British settlement can be injurious to another."

CHARACTER OF THE BUGIS.

The Bugis who visit this port, to the number of from three to four thousand persons annually, bear a high character for upright conduct and peaceable behaviour, and they are well deserving of praise in this respect. The commanders of the prahus, attended by from ten to twenty followers, all more or less interested in the success of the voyage, go about the town, for the purpose of buying and selling; but their custom is to dispose of their whole cargo in barter to one person; and notwithstanding their extensive dealings with the resident merchants of all nations here, disputes are of rare occurrence, and quarrels or broils never ensue. When a dispute does occur it is with Chuliahs or Chinese, and in almost every case the Bugis is the aggrieved party. We have scarcely ever known an instance in which fraud has been attempted by a Bugis; instances of its being practised upon them by the Chinese are, on the contrary, very common, and of every-day occurrence.—[*Sing. Chron.* Nov. 24.]

TRINGANU COFFEE.

The cultivation of coffee has within the last few years been prosecuted with great success in several places on the Malayan peninsula, and few of the agricultural productions of the country have experienced a greater increase in the quantity produced. There have lately been considerable importations of it at this place from Tringanu, which is of excellent quality, and far superior to any Sumatra coffee which has been imported here. It was sold for thirteen dollars a picul, which is within a trifle of what Java would have fetched in this market. The neighbourhood of Tringanu is said to be well suited to the cultivation of this article, although the soil has been hitherto considered poor. The surface and general aspect of the country resembles that of Singapore, being a succession of low hills, extending a considerable way into the interior. Upon these the coffee is planted, and succeeds best on the sides and near the foot of the hills; it is also sometimes planted in the valleys between, which when well drained produce luxuriant crops. When Singapore was first established, there was little if any coffee produced at Tringanu; the high price which the article attained about that period induced the inhabitants to attempt the cultivation of it. It was first planted in their gardens, which were cleared of plantain and the less valuable trees to make room

for it; new ground was subsequently reclaimed from jungle and brought into cultivation; and such has been the industry with which it has been prosecuted, that the exports from Tringanu this year amount to upwards of 2,000 piculs. In many of the plantations on this island coffee has been planted, although not to any great extent. The Chinese, who are the principal cultivators of the soil, confine themselves to the production of gambier and pepper, and coffee has only been attempted by a few of the Europeans, whose other avocations will not admit of their devoting sufficient time or attention to this object.—[*Sing. Chron. Nov. 24.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A subscription has been entered into for the purpose of introducing steam navigation into these seas. A steam packet has been first resolved on, which is to be built in England, and to be employed according to the best judgment of a managing committee at this place, to be elected by the majority of the subscribers. The following are the ports which are principally in view to be communicated with: Rhio, Minto, and Batavia, to the eastward; Malacca, Penang and Calcutta, to the Northward.

Capt. Flint, R. N., is elected president of the committee.

Mauritius.

Private letters of the 21st November from the Mauritius, mention that the produce of sugar in the island for the past year is estimated at about thirty-six million pounds, and the prices quoted are about five or six dollars per bag. The reduction of duties on Mauritius sugars had, of course, given universal satisfaction in the island.—[*Calcutta Paper.*

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

Accounts have been received from Batavia to the 2d of February. An order of council of the 31st of December, 1825, signed by the Governor-general, Van de Capellen, after recapitulating the law of the Netherlands respecting the trade of its Indian possessions, ordains:

That all ships and vessels of all nations, from whatever places they may be coming, and wherever they may be destined, shall henceforward be allowed to enter the following ports of Netherlands Indies, and there discharge their cargoes, on submitting to the laws of the land, and the regulations of freight and trade, and

particularly the duties on exports and imports; viz.

On the Island of Java: Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

On the Island of Bintang: Riow. (Rhio).

On the Island of Banka: Muntok. (Minto)

On the Island of Sumatra: Palembang, Benkoolen, Tappanoele.

On Borneo: Banjar Massing, Pontianak, and Sambas.

On Celebes: Macassar.

On Timor: Coepang.

A reservation is, however, made in favour of home shipping, of the trade between one port of the Netherland Indies and another—whether it concerns goods the produce of the country, or goods laid in entrepôt at one port, which it is intended to carry to another entrepôt.

Netherland products in Netherland vessels, provided with proper certificates of origin, continue free from duties according to the King's decree of April 25, 1819.

The island was perfectly tranquil. Reinforcements from Holland had arrived, and the Dutch frigate *Bellona* was spoken with within a day's sail of Java, full of troops, and with five millions of guilders.

According to accounts from Batavia of the 24th of Jan., public tranquillity was undisturbed in the district of Madron, and this favourable circumstance was owing to the judicious negotiations of the President of Rembang, and the laudable exertions of Major Elout, and the resident of Souracarta. In general, the rebels were returning to their duty, and the hostilities that still take place are confined to inconsiderable situations. Banka was again afflicted by a severe epidemic disorder, which had carried off the civil and military governors.

Letters of the 1st of February do not represent the state of Java as so tranquil as the English accounts of the same date; yet, according to the former, the hostilities were in general only skirmishes between some insurgents and the native allies of the Netherlands government.

Four proas had been stopped on the coast of Borneo, which came from Singapore with gunpowder, and probably were to have conveyed it to the Chinese insurgents in that country. Another proa threw the gunpowder overboard.—[*Hamburgh Papers.*

A letter from Batavia, dated February 22, contains the following:—

“His Majesty's frigate *Bellona* arrived here on the 2d, in good condition, having on board Viscount Dubres de Ghisegnies, commissioner-general of the Netherlands possessions in the East-Indies. On the 8th the commissioner-general issued a procla-

proclamation, announcing that, in consequence of the special ordinance of the king, he is appointed to perform in the Asiatic possessions, for the united interests of the Netherlands and of the colonies, all that the king might do if he were on the spot.

“From the papers of the 22d February we find that the rebel princes continued to hold out, but the people wished for peace. About Djoejocarta, all was quiet; but a body of 2,000 rebels had assembled in Banjoemaas.”

China.

PRICES AT CANTON.

The commercial accounts from China by the late arrivals are more favourable than we were led to expect, and we understand that Straits produce had experienced a rapid rise. Staple articles are quoted as follows:

	Dr.	Dr.
Patna Opium per chest	950 to	1000
Benares do.	900 to	950
Malwa do.		780
Pepper per picul	12½ to	13
Tin, Banca	25½ to	26
Ditto, New		23
Betel Nut	5½ to	5½
Rattans	7 to	9

[Penang Gazette, Dec. 31.

MACAO.

The present Portuguese governor has effected a very important change, as to the landing of luggage. Formerly the Chinese levied a heavy charge on every trunk or box; but that is now entirely obviated, by taking the precaution of landing all the luggage at the Portuguese custom-house instead of the Chinese chop-house. Formerly 100 dollars was charged for allowing a lady to land; that however has ceased, and nothing is required for the persons of ladies or female servants in the present day.—[Bengal Paper.

Asiatic Russia.

Frequent mention having been made, during the negotiations between Russia and Turkey, of certain Asiatic fortresses said to be wrongfully retained by Russia, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Bucharest, it may be interesting to give some details on the subject, which there is reason to believe on the whole pretty correct.

The Turks possessed half a dozen little fortresses at the foot of Mount Caucasus, along the coast of Mingrelia and Abassia. Through them they communicated with the Circassians, the Lesghis, and other Mussulman nations subsisting by

plunder, and particularly by the sale of Russian subjects, whom they carried into slavery in the midst of peace. On the conclusion of the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia promised to restore these fortresses, on condition that the garrisons should cease to support the banditti, and that no Russian subject should be sold as a slave in these forts. Russia has restored only two of those places, and refuses to give up the others without some security against their depredations. Now Russia has powerful reasons for acting in this manner. By several recent reports of General Yermoloff, commander-in-chief of the army in the Caucasus and Georgia, it is proved that the Turks continue to buy slaves taken by the Circassians from the Georgians and other people now subject to Russia; that they entice Cossacks and other Russian soldiers, whom they take to Constantinople, and sell them as slaves when they have no money left; that the Turkish officers go openly into Circassia, to encourage brigandage and the traffic in slaves. That mollahs are sent from Constantinople to maintain the Mahometan faith among the people of Caucasus, but in reality to support the interests of Turkey; in short, that Constantinople is the focus of the perpetual warfare which the Caucasian tribes keep up with those under the Russian dominion. General Yermoloff is now carrying on an active war against those banditti; but it seems they always have a refuge in the Turkish provinces.

On the other hand, we are acquainted with a commercial report lately presented to the Emperor of Russia, on the means of establishing a regular communication, by means of the river Phuris, between Odessa and Teflis, the capital of Georgia. The only real obstacle is the conduct of the Turks, who molest and stop merchantmen under the Russian flag at the mouth of the river. It is natural enough that the Turks, alleging the literal stipulations of a treaty, should require the restoration of their possessions; and equally natural that Russia should hesitate to put into their hands the means of harassing its commerce, and making slaves of its subjects.

[French Paper, June 8.

Cape of Good Hope.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT PORT NATAL.

The following particulars relative to the party at Port Natal are from a private letter:—

“Mr. Farewell and party are all well, and in good spirits. It appears there has been some misunderstanding between them and Chaca, the latter having taken from Mr. Finn ivory to a considerable amount, on account of his trafficking with—
out

an evil of all others least easily to be remedied in my present situation; and I lament to say, that numerous fatal instances of cholera have occurred in both divisions of the army. Delay unavoidably ensued, and I did not reach Tonkindine till the 16th inst. On patrolling to Boallay, on the river, I found the enemy had abandoned his position at Paloh, and the expectations I had formed from the flank movement of the 1st division were fully confirmed. At Boallay we opened a communication with the flotilla and Brig. Gen. Cotton's division, the report of whose march I have the honour to enclose, which, with the other letters herewith transmitted, will, I trust, afford the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council a satisfactory proof of the consequences resulting from the operations of the 1st, 2d, and 5th, and the subsequent movements of this force.

Finding that the enemy had retreated from Meaday with the greater part of his army, I, on the 17th inst., moved forward to Tabboo with the advance; from Tabboo I directed the Right Hon. the Governor-general's body guard, under Capt. Dyke, to push on towards Meaday by two roads, and feel the enemy's advanced posts. The enemy had evacuated the place; but at five miles beyond it Capt. Dyke came up with his rear, and took some prisoners, with a war-boat containing three guns; the cavalry having come suddenly upon six while close under the bank of the river.

The country over which the army has marched bears ample testimony to the panic and dismay in which the enemy has retired, while the numerous dead and dying laying about the country, afford a melancholy proof of the misery and privations which his troops are suffering. His loss in killed and wounded all the prisoners affirm to have been very great, and desertions to a great extent are daily taking place.

Patangon and Meloon are the points that have been chosen for re-assembling the army, and in front of which I hope to be, with some part of the force, in the course of a few days, although some delay will unavoidably ensue before the state or the commissariat will permit the whole force again to move forward. I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Meaday, 19th Dec. 1825

P.S. I have just received information that Meloon has been evacuated.

Camp, at Iny-gown, 19th Dec. 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of the heavy fall of rain during the night of the 11th and following day, I did not move the division under my command from the encampment at Zecoope till the forenoon of the 13th inst.

The column arrived at Melong, on the Irrawaddy, on the 14th, at which place I halted during the 15th, and marched on the 16th to Bollay, but was obliged to encamp three miles to the southward at Seimbow, in consequence of encountering an impassable nullah. Halted on the 17th at the above encampment, while the pioneers and strong working parties were employed, under the directions of the engineer officer, in constructing a bridge, and the commissariat officer was engaged in bringing up the provisions. The bridge was completed yesterday morning, the 18th, and I moved the column to its present encampment. During the march of the 16th inst., between Plumbi-han and Pulho, the column passed through the enemy's strongly stockaded position, extending two miles and one furlong; the works towards the river were particularly well adapted for defence, and the whole commanded by stockades on the hills to the rear, with abatis and entrenchments.

I have much satisfaction in stating, that the commissariat with the division under my command, have suffered in a very trifling degree from the breakage of carts, &c., and that the entire department will arrive in camp during this forenoon. I have, &c.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Br. Gen.

Com. Madras Troops in Ava.

To Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, &c.

Hon. Company's Steam Vessel *Diana*, off Meaday, on the Irrawaddy. Dec. 18, 1825.

Sir: Adverting to that part of your Letter of the 18th of Nov. last, in which you do me the honour of expressing your readiness to receive my opinion upon any points connected with the future operation of the combined force, which the proximity of our movements may enable me to afford you;

I avail myself of that proof of confidence on your part, to lay before you such observations as have occurred to me in the advance of the Flotilla to this place. Having embarked his Majesty's Royal Regiment on the afternoon of the 11th inst., under the command of Brig. Armstrong, I proceeded from the Mulaguis, a pagoda point, early the next morning, with the Flotilla under my orders. From the rapidity of the current, and the numerous shifting sand-banks, it became absolutely necessary to track or kedge the heavier boats along the banks of the river, which were, for the most part, lined with breast-works until we reached Yeondoun, a military post, recently occupied by the Royals. The enemy had previously retired, apparently a short time before our arrival. Proceeding up the river, I came in sight of Meong, where, by previous arrangement, the Flotilla came into communication with Brig. Gen. Cotton's division for the purpose of attacking the enemy in his strong posts of Pettoh and Palloh. Brig. Armstrong and myself having made a reconnaissance, as a preliminary measure, we found, to our great surprise, that these important posts had been abandoned. In advancing up the river, it is impossible not to be struck with a degree of admiration at the happy choice of situation of the enemy's positions, aided as they are by the decided natural advantages which the face of the country presents. The extensive and formidable works which have come under my own personal observation could have been erected only by the manual labour of the masses of men at the command of a barbarous government. When I consider these advantages, I cannot imagine why the enemy should have so hastily relinquished them, unless the recent successes of your force and the knowledge of your advance, had so far operated on their fears as to leave no hope of their retreat on your turning their positions.

The channel of the river was in many places so narrow as to oblige the boats to pass within two hundred yards of the banks, on the one side or the other. The destruction which the enemy might have caused, had they been so inclined, is self-evident. The total abandonment of the enemy's works enabled the Flotilla to pass on towards Meaday, of which we came in sight yesterday afternoon; and on sending Capt. Chads with the light division a-head to reconnoitre, that officer reported to me that this formidable post had that morning been evacuated by the Burmese troops, commanded by the Kee Woongee in person, as your advanced guard made its appearance, and that a war boat, with three guns, had been captured, which, in the hurry of their retreat, they could not take with them. I have, &c.

JAMES BRISBANE, Commodore.

To Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, &c.

Steam Vessel, Meaday, 19th Dec. 1825.

Sir: For the information of the Commander of the Forces, I have the honour to inform you, that the whole of the troops composing the water column being embarked on the 11th inst., Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved with the Flotilla up the river on the morning of the 12th.—In proceeding up, a number of defences were observed on both sides, generally breast-works, with here and there embrasures for guns, and the situation invariably chosen with great judgment for the annoyance of boats ascending the river. Yewndoun, however, was not strengthened from the time of my being recalled from that post.

On the 13th inst., the Flotilla having arrived within two miles of Peloh (or Succadoun, as more generally named by the Burmese), and being well aware that the enemy were long employed in creating defences there, it was considered necessary by Sir James Brisbane, as well as myself, to reconnoitre it. We accordingly proceeded with the boats of the light division, and soon found that these works, like all we had previously met, were entirely abandoned; and proves in the most convincing manner, how completely broken, disarranged, and panic-struck, the enemy's army must be, from the success of our operations on the 1st, 2d, and 5th inst.; for it is not easy to conceive a chain of stronger works than here presented themselves, extending at least one mile in length on the eastern bank of the river, erected on bold undulating ground, every advantage of which was admirably applied, so that the possession of the lower defence, had they been attacked in succession, would have exposed the troops to an enfilading fire,

fire, and would thus have been untenable. The defences consisted of abbatished breast-works on the river, with reverses running up the heights, and two strong stockades, the most northern (or upper) of which was constructed of very strong plank, about nine feet high, the whole of the faces thickly abbatished, and each of them at least one hundred and eighty yards in length. Time would not allow me to examine the continuation of these works, which I am aware were carried into the interior, and rested on the road to Promé; but those running near the river were in themselves so extensive and well built, that great multitudes of men must have been long and indefatigably employed in their construction, and had the enemy attempted their defence, they could not have been carried without very severe loss on our part. In fact, in our possession, I might say they would be impregnable. On the western bank, immediately opposite, a great number of defences were also erected, which ran entirely up the commanding hill, where they likewise had a well-constructed stockade. As both sides of the river (which in this part is narrow) were thus strongly defended, it would have been impossible for the Flotilla to proceed up until either side had been reduced, had not the enemy by his flight thus rendered nugatory one of the best positions and chain of field defences I have ever seen. Every means the time would allow, by fire and otherwise, were used to destroy these works.

The Flotilla arrived at Meaday early on the morning of the 17th inst.

I have, &c.

RICH'D. ARMSTRONG, Brigadier.

To George Swinton, Esq., &c. &c.

Sir: Adverting to my last despatch, I have now to state, that the information I received, regarding the evacuation of Melloun by the enemy was erroneous, certain information of his having rallied at that point reached me shortly after I began my march from Meaday, with the leading division of the army; and it was at the same time stated, that a chief of rank had been sent up to Ava after the defeats at Promé, for the purpose of representing to his Majesty the hopeless state of his affairs, and the impossibility of our progress upon the capital being arrested by any military arrangement.

On the 26th ult. these reports were confirmed by the arrival of a messenger to the steam-vessel, under a flag of truce, communicating that Holoin Menghie had arrived at Melloun, deputed by His Majesty the King of Ava, and with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with us. In answer to this message, I, in concurrence with the civil commissioner, sent Lieut. Col. Tidy, and Lieut. Smith, R.N., to the Burmese camp, to ascertain what arrangement the King of Ava's commissioners proposed making with us. A truce of twenty-five days was requested, and positively refused, as previously determined on; the above officers being directed to say, as was afterwards communicated in writing, that nothing beyond twenty-four hours would be given for the first meeting with the Burmese commissioners, and that the truce was at an end as soon as the British officers should have left the place. On reaching Melloun on the following morning, the 29th inst., I found the place strongly occupied, and the river, on the enemy's side, covered with boats, which they attempted to escape with, until a few shots from our guns (by which one man was slightly wounded) fired over the headmost boats, shewed our determination to prevent it, and the attempt was given up. In the mean time I received information that the *Diana* steam-vessel, the head-quarters of His Exc. Commodore Sir Jas. Brisbane, was passing the enemy's works unmolested, and accompanied by two Burmese war-boats; and although the enemy appeared throwing up entrenchments on the opposite shore, and marching and countermarching his troops, as if making preparations for defence, I accepted his forbearance to the steam-boat as a proof of his sincerity and desire to treat. Hostilities here ceased, and in the course of the day a correspondence commenced, and led to negotiations which I earnestly hope will render this the last military despatch I shall have to make upon the war in Ava.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Patagonah, 31st Dec. 1826.

The expectation conveyed in the foregoing despatch has unfortunately proved vain, as appears from the following letter, which has reached the Admiralty, and which is the only communication yet received respecting the recommencement of hostilities.

Melloun, Jan. 20, 1826.

The time granted for the receipt of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Court of Ava having expired on the 18th inst., and the Burman chiefs continuing to act with base duplicity and evasion, no alternative was left the commander of the forces (Sir A. Campbell) than the painful one of renewing hostilities; which was done yesterday, and was attended, I rejoice to say, with the complete defeat of the enemy, and the capture of Melloun, with all the ordnance, boats, commissariat stores, and a small quantity of treasure.

"Sir A. Campbell having made his disposition for the attack of Melloun about eleven o'clock, and in a short time having made the necessary impression, the works were stormed in a fine gallant style. The enemy fled in the utmost confusion, with great loss, leaving us in possession of the stockade; with, I regret to say, the gallant Col. Sale, and Major Frith, severely wounded, and about twenty casualties.

(Here follow the names of officers who distinguished themselves, &c. and other minor details.)

"I have, &c.

"H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H.M.S. Alligator,
in command of the flotilla."

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the flotilla at Melloun, Jan. 19, 1826:—

Boats of H.M.S. Alligator—killed, none; wounded, 4 severely; 1 slightly.

3d Division H.C.'s gun-boats—killed, 1; wounded, 6, severely.

4th Division H.C.'s gun-boats—killed, 1; wounded, 1, dangerously; 1 slightly.

5th Division H.C.'s gun-boats—killed, 2; wounded, 1.—Total: killed, 4; wounded, 14.

H. D. Chads, Capt. of H.M.S. Alligator,
in command of the flotilla.

Sir J. Brisbane, Commander-in-chief.

Bhurtpore.—Affairs in this quarter are becoming settled: Deeg and Khombeer have been given up, and a party moved off on the 21st January for Beena, under Brig.-gen. Adams. No opposition is expected from the Rajah of Alwur.

The cash and jewels taken at the fortress of Bhurtpore, and in the equipage of Doorjun Sal, are reported to be of enormous value; it is also said that the usurper has mentioned where three crore of rupees are deposited; and his Ranee has spoken of another place where four crore more may be found. Much treasure is said to be deposited at Khombeer and Deeg.

Doorjun Sal has been sent to Agra: Bulwunt Singh has been restored with much ceremony to the residence of his ancestors, having been led to the palace by the commander-in-chief, and the political agent (Mr. Metcalfe) at the head of H. M.'s. 14th regt., which, it seems, is to garrison Bhurtpore.

Herbert, and three other deserters, who escaped the assault, were in course of trial by a court-martial.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Wednesday, June 21.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors was held this day at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

BURMESE WAR.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

Col. *L. Stanhope* rose to address the court; when

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) informed the hon. proprietor, that if he rose for the purpose of bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, that was not the proper time for doing so. The hon. proprietor would have an opportunity of submitting his motion after certain other business, which stood first to be brought forward, had been disposed of.

Col. *L. Stanhope* only wished to ask a question, which was, whether any official accounts of the renewal of the Burmese war had been received from India, and whether the statements recently made on that subject were true?

The *Chairman* said, that that part of the question of the hon. proprietor, the object of which was to ascertain whether any official accounts of the renewal of hostilities with the Burmese had been received by the Court of Directors, he could answer in the negative; but at the same time he had not the least doubt of the fact, because the statement was contained in a letter from Sir James Brisbane to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman* then informed the court, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general court, were now laid before the court according to the by-laws.

General *Thornton* wished to know if it was not usual to print these papers for the information of the proprietors?

The *Chairman* answered, that it was not.

Capt. *Maxfield* asked whether proprietors might take copies of the papers if they chose?

The *Chairman* said, that any proprietor was at liberty to take notes or copies if he pleased, as the papers were public papers, as respected proprietors of India Stock, to all intents and purposes.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped that the papers would be accessible in the proprietors' room, if called for.

The *Chairman* replied that they would.

After the titles of the papers had been read by the clerk, they were laid upon the table.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* informed the court, that the Court of Directors, on the 20th of June, came to a resolution, recommending that the dividend on the Company's stock, from the 5th of January to the 5th of July next, should be five and a-quarter per cent. He then moved, that this court agree to the said resolution. Agreed to unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Cumming* said that, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of By-Laws, who was prevented by indisposition from attending, he was deputed to lay before the court the report of the committee.

The report was then read, as follows:

"The committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:

"It is with satisfaction that, at the close of their investigation, the committee find themselves enabled to report to the general court that the by-laws appear to have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

(Signed) "GEORGE CUMMING,
"P. HEATLY,
"GEO. GROTE,
"J. H. TRITTON,
"JOHN CARSTAIRS,
"JAS. SHAW,
"R. TWINING,
"BEN. BARNARD,
"JOHN DARBY,
"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"H. STRACHEY,
"DAVID LYON."

"East-India House,
25th May 1826."

The *Chairman* said that, according to the 6th section of the 3d chapter of the by-laws, it was the duty of the court, at their general quarterly meeting in June, to elect a committee of fifteen to inspect the by-laws. He should propose the following gentlemen as members of the committee:—Humphrey Howarth, Esq., the Hon. D. Kinnaird, George Cumming, Esq.; Patrick Heatly, Esq.; George Grote, Esq.; David Lyon, Esq.

General *Thornton* wished to know, before the court proceeded farther in the election, whether it could be ascertained how often the gentlemen belonging to the committee last year attended. Should it

appear that any of them had not been in the habit of attending, he thought it would be better to appoint others in their places. In some places, he knew it was usual to set down how many times a member attended the committee to which he belonged.

Mr. *Cumming* could not recollect how many gentlemen attended on particular occasions, but he could state that in general the attendance was very regular.

Dr. *Gilchrist* took it for granted that the statement of the hon. proprietor was correct; and if he should, on a future occasion, move that an entry be made of the number of times gentlemen might attend that committee, he conceived that those persons who attended regularly could have no objection to the motion. He thought it highly necessary that some regulation should be adopted for securing the attendance of the members. He would move, if he were permitted so to do, that a register be kept of the attendance of the members of the committee.

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order. The hon. proprietor should give notice of his motion for a future discussion. He (Mr. Dixon) was entirely opposed to the motion. He thought it degrading that gentlemen should be treated like school-boys, and have the time when they came in the morning marked down. It would be a dangerous precedent.

Dr. *Gilchrist* had always understood that at a general court any proprietor might suggest whatever he might think would do good to the Company. If the motion were irregular, he would give notice of it for a future day. He could not see any thing objectionable in it: men of business, instead of being ashamed of having their proceedings watched, ought rather to glory in being found always at their posts. He did not desire, however, to have the hours of attendance marked down: he only wanted the days.

The *Chairman* confessed himself guilty of some irregularity in allowing the conversation to proceed, because the court ought to have, he conceived, concluded the appointment of a committee without such interruption. He however was aware that, after the appointment of the committee, any proprietor might give notice of any motion he pleased upon the subject. In his opinion, the report before his eyes afforded the best answer to the observations that had been made respecting the attendance of the members of that committee; it consisted of fifteen members, and the names of twelve were signed to the report. (*Hear!*) He begged leave to move that the following gentlemen, besides those he had before named, be appointed members of the committee:—Robert Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Barnard, Esq.; Sir Henry Strachey, Bart.; John Darby, Esq.; John Henry Tritton,

Esq.; John Carstairs, Esq.; Richard Twining, Esq., and Sir James Shaw, Bart. Agreed to unanimously.

The gentlemen nominated formed the committee of last year.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPPING.

The *Chairman* had to acquaint the court, that on the 10th and 24th ult. the Court of Directors came to resolutions to engage several ships by private contract, which resolutions were now reported to the court, agreeably to the by-laws.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 10th May 1826,

"Resolved by the Ballot, that the court, being of opinion that arrangements should be made for the conveyance to India of the troops belonging to his Majesty's service, who, it appears by a letter from Sir Herbert Taylor, dated at the Horse Guards the 26th ultimo, are in readiness to embark for India, viz. 250 for Madras, and 500 for Bengal, and the advanced period of the season not admitting of the issue of an advertisement for the hire of the requisite tonnage, the undermentioned ships now in the river, and which are reported to be suitable to the service, be engaged for a voyage outwards to Bengal for the purpose of carrying out troops and stores, at the following rates of freight per ton on the registered measurement, and in every other respect conformably to the terms and conditions upon which tonnage was engaged for the same service last year, viz:

"James Sibbald, 667 tons; owner, Mr. Henry Blanshard; freight, £5. 19s. per ton.

"Cornwall, 872 tons; owners, Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co.; freight, £6 per ton.

"Cambridge, 802 tons; owners, Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co.; freight, £6 per ton.

"Hercules, 483 tons; owners, Messrs. Buckles, Bagster and Co.; freight, £6 per ton."

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 24th May 1826,

"Resolved by the Ballot, that as it appears from a letter from Lieut. general Sir Herbert Taylor, dated the 18th inst. and recorded in the former part of the minutes of this day, that there are now 520 men in readiness to embark for Madras, and 660 men for Bengal, instead of the number mentioned in his letter of the 26th ultimo; and as the late period of the season will not allow time to issue an advertisement for the hire of ships for their conveyance to India, the undermentioned ships, which are now in the river, and suitable to the service required, be engaged for the voyage outwards to Bengal, at a freight of six pounds (£6) per ton on their registered

“ gistered measurement, and in every
 “ other respect upon the same terms and
 “ conditions as the ships which were en-
 “ gaged by the court on the 10th instant,
 “ for a similar purpose, viz.

“ *Lady Kennaway*, 583 tons; owner,
 “ Mr. George Joad.

“ *Fort William*, 1,200 tons; owners,
 “ Messrs. Richards, Mackintosh and Co.”

Dr. Gilchrist begged leave to state, that the handsome explanation of the Chairman respecting the committee of by-laws had completely satisfied him, and he would not now give any notice on the subject. Gentlemen who performed services gratuitously, were not, he thought, to be too nicely scrutinized.

Capt. Marfield would take an early opportunity to submit to the court a motion respecting that part of the 58th of George III. which related to the hiring of tonnage. That act seemed to have driven the Company into a corner. It compelled them to take up new ships if old ones should be burnt, whether they had occasion for them or not. He wished to know if any ship had been taken up in consequence of the burning of the *Royal George*.

The Chairman thought the hon. proprietor would have been aware that no tonnage could be taken up this year to supply permanently the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the *Royal George*. That unfortunate occurrence, however, combined with the increased demand for tons in this country, had occasioned the taking up of tonnage for the purpose of bringing an additional quantity of that article to England next year. The question of allowing the owners of the *Royal George* to build a new ship in her stead could not as yet have come under consideration.

Capt. Marfield conceived that the Act of Parliament worked this evil against the Company, namely, that if a ship should be burnt, the owners of that ship were allowed to lay down another vessel on the keel of that which was destroyed, which must be hired by the Company at the same rate of tonnage as the former, however high that rate of tonnage might be. Supposing it were found disadvantageous to hire any more ships of 1200 tons, yet if a ship of that description happened to be burnt, the owners were permitted to lay down another keel of similar dimensions, which the Company must hire. That part of the act, too, that related to the marine service —

The Chairman rose to order. He stated that after an hon. proprietor had given notice of a motion, it was quite irregular for him to enter into the merits of the question; that would be done most properly when the question came regularly before the court. Gentlemen were not prepared for discussion, nor called upon for a deci-

sion at the present moment, and therefore it was only wasting time, and could lead to nothing to enter into the merits of question at this time.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL—THE TANJORE COMMISSION.

The Chairman informed the court that it was made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 3d instant, providing that Capt. Michael, of the Madras establishment, upon his resigning the military service, in order that he may continue to act as Mahratta translator to the Tanjore commissioners in England, in which capacity he receives £682. 10s. per annum, shall be granted, upon the terms and conditions therein stated, a continuance of that salary for life. And further providing, that whenever the period shall arrive at which, if Capt. Michael had continued in the military service, he would have succeeded to the command of a regiment, and a share of off-reckonings, the said salary of £682. 10s. per annum be increased from that date to £1,050 per annum for life.

The clerk then read the resolution of the Court of Directors:

“ At a Court of Directors held on
 “ Wednesday, the 3d May 1826:

“ Resolved, That having had under
 “ consideration the correspondence which
 “ has passed between the Tanjore Com-
 “ missioners and the Court respecting the
 “ employment of Captain Michael, of the
 “ Madras Establishment, in the capacity
 “ of Mahratta translator, in the course of
 “ which the commissioners have suggest-
 “ ed, in view to the continuance of the
 “ services of that officer, that the court
 “ should obtain the authority of Par-
 “ liament to detain in England any officer
 “ on the public service beyond the term
 “ of five years prescribed by the 33d Geo.
 “ III, cap. 53, sec. 70, the court decline
 “ to sanction the arrangement proposed by
 “ the commissioners, which could hardly
 “ fail to operate prejudicially on the in-
 “ terests of the Company's army at large;
 “ but it appearing that Captain Michael
 “ will have been absent from Madras five
 “ years on the 28th January next, that there
 “ is no other gentleman in England com-
 “ petent and willing to undertake the
 “ office of translator, and that Captain
 “ Michael has signified his readiness, in
 “ the event of his appointment to that
 “ office, to render his services at the
 “ East-India College without further sa-
 “ lary than that now proposed for him;
 “ that, provided he relinquish all claim to
 “ return to the service, and continue in
 “ England as Mahratta translator to the
 “ Tanjore Commissioners, his present
 “ salary of £682. 10s. per annum, of
 “ which

“ which £127. 15s. is to be considered as
 “ half-pay upon retirement, be continued
 “ to him for life, whether or not the
 “ Tanjore commission shall still exist;
 “ and that whenever the period shall arrive
 “ at which, if Captain Michael had con-
 “ tinued in the military service, he would
 “ have succeeded to the command of a
 “ regiment and a share of off-reckonings,
 “ the said salary of £682. 10s. per an-
 “ num be increased from that date to
 “ £1,050 per annum for life; it being
 “ however distinctly understood, that the
 “ condition of this arrangement shall be,
 “ that Captain Michael discharge all the
 “ duties of Mahratta translator to the
 “ Tanjore commissioners, and any other
 “ service in England that may at any
 “ time, whether before or after he may
 “ have succeeded to the allowance of
 “ £1,050 per annum, be required of him
 “ by the Court of Directors, in any de-
 “ partment connected with the Oriental
 “ languages.

“ That the foregoing arrangement be
 “ submitted for the approbation of the
 “ Court of Proprietors, and of the Board
 “ of Commissioners for the Affairs of
 “ India.”

The *Chairman* moved that the court do agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors.

Capt. *Marfield* rose to ask a question. He wished to know if the business of the Carnatic commission had terminated; and if not, what remained unsettled, and how much had been done within the last twelve months? He understood that the commissioners in India had finished their labours some time since; and he had learned that the time of the commissioners in this country had been much taken up by questions concerning arrears of salaries due by the late Nabob. Such a proceeding could never have been intended by the act under which those commissioners were appointed. It was for the purpose of settling the claims on bonds and bills, both of Europeans and natives, against the Nabob, that they were appointed, and not for adjusting arrears of salary. The commission had been carried on for many years at a great expense, and he thought it not at all improper to ask in what state the business stood, and whether it was probable it would soon terminate? If there were any record in that house by which the state of the business might be known, the proprietors ought to see it. Even if the affair had got into the Court of Chancery, it would have been settled by this time.

The *Chairman* said, that the court was in possession of information concerning the proceedings of the commission; a copy of the report to parliament was before this court, and the hon. proprietor might see it whenever he chose. That report would show him, that the business of the commissioners was not yet terminated. It would

be as well to state, that besides claims of a large amount, numerous minor claims had been brought under the consideration of the commissioners. He was not aware that the act directed that any distinction was to be made in the kind of debts to which they were to give their attention; he believed that the Carnatic commissioners had the whole of the debts referred to them, whether those debts were large or small. He must however say, in justice to the commissioners, that they were extremely anxious to bring the business to a conclusion; for that purpose they had suggested the propriety of admitting, without further delay, a certain description of paltry debts, which, considered separately, were too small to be worth the expense of investigation, as the expense would very likely be greater than the amount of the rejected debts. Such was the present state of the case, and the court would doubtless perceive the anxiety of the commissioners to bring their labours to a conclusion as soon as practicable; but the act gave the right to every claimant to have his claims adjudicated. It was also the desire of the commissioners in India that the commission should close as soon as possible. The Act of Parliament rendered it imperative that the commissioners in that country should be selected from the Bengal establishment, and not from that of Madras, and on that account the office of commissioner was not at all to be wished for by persons of ability and talents, because, on being appointed to it, they were severed from their friends and connexions, and taken out of the field of service of their own presidency. It was a duty rather imposed on those gentlemen than sought for by them.

Mr. *S. Dixon* wished to ask a question for the sake of information. The Court of Directors, in their resolution, proposed to give Capt. Michael £1,050 per annum for life. Now he thought that this grant was improper, for it might happen that Capt. Michael would continue to live when the Company had ceased to exist. In his opinion, it would be better to continue the pension at the pleasure of the court. He would not for the world say a word that would injure Capt. Michael; but he wanted to know if it was necessary that the pension should be for life.

The *Chairman* said that the custom of the court certainly did not make it imperative that the salary should be specifically granted for life, but there was nothing new in the principle of the grant; when pensions were given by that court, it was usual to consider them given for life. With respect to the present case, it originated on an agreement or stipulation. Capt. Michael was the only person in this country qualified and willing to undertake to translate the Mahratta language; and as his furlough was nearly expired, it became necessary

necessary for him to return to India, and to give up his situation as interpreter, in order to keep his rank in the military service. His salary of £682 as interpreter was not sufficient to induce him to give up the advantages which the military service offered. It was first proposed that, as long as he acted as interpreter, he should be permitted to hold his rank in the army; and that when his services in this country should terminate, he should be allowed to proceed to India. The Court of Directors gave a decided refusal to this proposition; their objection to it was one which he trusted would always be entertained against applications of a similar nature: he hoped that no officer would ever be allowed to remain here, and at the same time retain the advantages of his service abroad, to the prejudice of officers who were doing their duty in India. (*Hear!*) That was the objection which the Directors had to that proposition. But as Capt. Michael's services were required in England, and he could not be allowed to remain without relinquishing his prospects in the profession to which he belonged, it was but fair that a proper pecuniary remuneration should be awarded to him. An agreement was therefore made, that when the time should arrive at which Capt. Michael should have been promoted to the command of a regiment had he remained in the service, that gentleman should have his salary increased to the amount proposed, in order to secure him against any loss by his remaining in this country. As it was agreed that Capt. Michael should have a salary for life, it was resolved that the Company should have his services in any other oriental department where they might be deemed requisite; and he was glad to inform the court that they would, he believed, almost immediately receive the benefit of; his services at the East-India College, whenever he was not employed on the Tanjore commission. In conclusion, he said, that the arrangements were such as he could safely and conscientiously recommend to the court for their sanction and concurrence.

Dr. Gilchrist approved of the conduct of the Directors in appointing to offices men of ability and integrity. Instead of considering the grant to Capt. Michael as being too much, it was in his opinion too little for the duties he had to perform. If the Directors had stipulated that Capt. Michael, when not employed with the commissioners, should attend the college, they had certainly got enough for their money; and, as merchants, they were not to blame. He hoped the present case would serve an example that would be followed up by the Directors, in appointing military men, when they came back to England, to those posts in which their services would be most useful. It struck him as remarkable, that not one word was

mentioned about the Mahratta language in the report of the Tanjore commissioners. He did not dispute the utility of the language; all the languages spoken in India were, in his opinion, more useful than the dead languages. He wished to know, however, why the persons connected with the commission in India did not send translations to this country ready cut and dried. He was not objecting to the appointment; he was, on the contrary, glad to see that the Court of Directors were acting with liberality and generosity, though he himself was not the object of it.

The motion, "that this Court do approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors," was then put, and unanimously carried.

The *Chairman* was then proceeding to acquaint the court, that it was farther made *special*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject adverted to in a letter regularly signed by nine proprietors (Dr. Gilchrist's motion relative to the education of native doctors), when

Dr. Gilchrist rose, and said he thought that the motion of the hon. proprietor, Colonel Stanhope, ought to take precedence of his, as that gentleman first brought his motion under the consideration of the court. He was willing that the hon. proprietor should commence first, and he believed that the rules of the court did not stand in the way of such an arrangement.

The *Chairman* said that, according to the usual proceeding of the court, the motion of the learned proprietor would take precedence, because the court was made special for it; but this practice was not imperative, and if the learned proprietor wished to allow his hon. friend to precede him, he had no objection to it.

Dr. Gilchrist yielded.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

Colonel L. Stanhope rose now to address the court on the subject of the shameful system of police existing in Bombay, and to call upon them, as good men, to vindicate the laws of their country, and to see that their fellow-subjects in a different part of the world were not oppressed. Among the Romans it was esteemed the proudest office of a Roman citizen to vindicate the rights of distant colonies; and he did not think it was less their duty now, in these enlightened times, to follow the same honourable path. He would prove to the court, that the Bombay magistrates had long been acting upon a system of discretion, and not of law; and that, in banishing, flogging, preventing prisoners from obtaining the writ of *habeas corpus*, and requiring from them large securities—in all these particulars they had acted illegally. Was, then, this kind of club-law to be allowed to continue? He would endeavour to present the court with a short sketch of the history of the Bombay police. In doing this, it would be

be necessary to refer to a very important charge lately made to the grand jury of Bombay by Sir Edward West, the chief justice. It would appear from an extract from that charge, that the Bombay police had always been acting contrary to law. The history, however, was principally borrowed from an official statement drawn up by Sir James Mackintosh, whilst he was at Bombay. The extract was as follows:—"On the 19th day of July 1779, the grand jury for the town and island of Bombay presented one James Todd (then lieutenant of police) as a public nuisance, and his office of police as of a most dangerous tendency, and earnestly recommended that it should be immediately abolished, as fit only for a despotic government, where a bastille is at hand to enforce its authority. The office, however, was not abolished upon this presentment, but continued in force during eleven years afterwards; when the same Todd was tried for corruption and convicted, and the name of lieutenant of police abolished. In the year 1794 the same office, and, strange to say! the same powers, were vested in an officer denominated the superintendent of police. A circumstance had previously occurred respecting the police of Bengal, which rendered, as Sir James Mackintosh observed, this appointment still more extraordinary. Immediately after the act of 1773, the Governor-general had framed a system of police at Calcutta agreeably to the provisions of that act, establishing a superintendent of police, with powers very cautiously limited, both with respect to the magnitude of the crime and the extent of the punishment, and under the obligation of laying his proceedings before the Governor-general and the chief justice. Yet even this system, with such limited powers, was soon complained of in the Supreme Court; it was publicly called a 'deformity' by the excellent Sir William Jones; and his Majesty was at length pleased to disallow it, by warrant under his sign-manual, as inconsistent with the rights of his subjects. Eleven years after his late Majesty had given this signal proof of that hostility to despotism which becomes a British monarch of the House of Brunswick," continued Sir James Mackintosh, "the very system which he had been graciously pleased to annul, was established at Bombay in a more mischievous state." Sir James Mackintosh gave his reasons for considering the system illegal: "The summary convictions and punishments of the police are illegal on every ground. 1st. They are illegal, because they were inflicted under rules which, from 1753 to 1807, were not confirmed by the Court of Directors, and, since 1807, have not been registered in his Majesty's court."

"2dly. They are illegal, because they were not convictions before two magis-

trates, as required by the 39th and 40th George III, introduced into this island by the 47th Geo. III.

"3dly. They are illegal, because many of them are cases of felonies, respecting which no power of summary conviction is vested in justices of the peace, in England or India.

"4thly. They are illegal because the punishments of banishment and condemnation to hard labour in chains on the public works are not such as can by law be inflicted either in England, or India, upon summary conviction. Every rupee of every fine imposed since 1753 by the police may therefore, in strictness of law, be recovered by the party fined; every stripe inflicted upon them has been an assault and battery, for which they are entitled to compensation in damages, and every detention makes its authors liable to an action for false imprisonment."

He had read to the court this short sketch of the history of the Bombay police from the best possible authority, and would now proceed to describe the acts of the magistracy. He would, in the first place, read the cases tried, and the sentences passed, and then quote the opinions of Sir E. West and Sir James Mackintosh respecting them. Sir E. West thus addressed himself to the grand jury:—"In the summary which extends from the 6th of January 1823 to the 31st March in the same year, a period of about three months, there were thirty-five instances of banishment; and in the next summary, which extends from the 7th of April 1823 to the 30th of June in the same year, thirty instances of that punishment. You will observe also the proportion which these punishments bear to all the offences tried by the petty sessions. The whole number of cases tried by the petty sessions during the first period is sixty-one, including many offences of a trivial nature, such as driving without badges upon hackeries, using abusive language, and selling liquors without a license. Out of these sixty-one cases, there are thirty-five sentences of banishment. A frequent mode of expressing this sentence of banishment is, 'that the prisoner do receive a pass-note.' Thus the first sentence in the summary is, 'that the prisoner do receive one dozen lashes and a pass-note.' In a few cases the sentence is, 'that the prisoner do receive a pass-note to his own country;' but of these latter the proportion is but very small, there being but eight of this description out of the thirty-five. In very many of the cases in the different summaries the sentence is, 'that the prisoner be sent off the island;' in some, 'that he be banished.'" He would now read to the court Sir E. West's opinion as to the legality of such sentences:—"To warrant this punishment, a punishment inflicted

inflicted on summary conviction, there is not a shadow of authority, even for any the most heinous offence." Sir James Mackintosh's opinion on the same subject is as follows:—"Banishment and hard labour in chains on the public works are penalties not such as the statute calls moderate and reasonable corporal punishment, nor such as the law of England ever inflicts upon summary conviction, before even two magistrates; they are appropriated to the higher order of crimes, after trial by a jury, and generally in commutation of the punishment of death." Yet such punishment had the police-magistrates of Bombay been in the habit of inflicting, which was censured by those two enlightened men. He had heard of dog-law, but he did not know whether the police-system of Bombay deserved that title or not; but it was, however, in direct opposition to the statute. He would now proceed to the subject of flogging. He was glad to say, that that barbarous system was now generally discountenanced among civilized states. Before the French revolution, an attempt was made by Marshal Broglie to introduce the German practice of flogging into France; and the consequence was, that no less than 30,000 men deserted. It was also stated by Mesurier that this was one of the causes which led to the revolution, and to the decapitation of the French king. After the Revolution, the French government had done wisely in abandoning that degrading punishment. Napoleon also abolished the flogging-system in Italy; and although, since the establishment of legitimate authority in France, there had been some attempts made to restore it, it was not carried to the same extent as before. The effect, too, that that disgusting practice had in Prussia, from which country France took her example, might be learned from the acknowledgment made by Frederick the Great, namely, that when he took the field he calculated on the desertion of a third of his army. He was happy to state, however, that such brutal practices were nearly put an end to in Prussia by the wise regulations of Gen. Charzowitz and the minister, Von Stry. In England, the eloquence of Sir F. Burdett, and the able reasoning of Mr. Cobbett, had greatly diminished its frequency. In Russia, indeed, and other barbarous countries, the practice still continued unabated. In India, under native princes, that punishment used formerly to be inflicted, but then only upon persons of the lowest rank. Having stated thus much, he would now lay before the court the state of the law with respect to corporal punishment as regarded India. The Governor-general and council were empowered, by the 39th and 40th of George III, to inflict moderate and reasonable corporal punishment; provided, however,

that a conviction took place previously, before two justices of the peace. He would explain to the court the nature of the punishment. The offender was usually fastened to a tree, and the blows were given upon his naked back with a rattan. The torture inflicted by this punishment was so extreme, that in some instances they were obliged to cover the back of the sufferer with a leathern jacket, in order to mitigate the effect of the allotted number of blows. He begged leave to inform the court of the opinion entertained by the sheriff of Bombay of this punishment; and, from the circumstance of that gentleman having been a military officer, he would be allowed to be sufficiently competent to draw a parallel between the system of punishment by a cat-o'-nine-tails and the rattan. The opinion of the sheriff was contained in a letter to the chief justice.—[This letter is printed in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, p. 705.] This opinion of the sheriff was corroborated by that of Dr. Smytton, physician to the jail. He wrote a letter to the chief justice, in which was contained the following: "In reference to your inquiries on the subject of certain punishments, I have the honour to state as my opinion, that flogging with the rattan is a very severe punishment, in so far as I may yet be allowed to judge from my limited experience of such cases in the jail. When inflicted on the bare back, in the manner usual in jail here, one stroke is equal, I think, to at least a dozen with the cat, and it is liable to be much aggravated by any accidental splitting of the cane." (Here the hon. proprietor, addressing the gentlemen who attended for the public press, hoped they would publish that account, and by those means make it known through all England). Sir Edward West continued:—"According to the information which I have received, and on which I can rely, the wounds of the first infliction are frequently scarce healed before the second is suffered. Gentlemen, the scars of these wounds are never obliterated but by death, and consequent dissolution of the body; and you may observe the scars on many a native, as he toils along the streets of the town, under the burthen of a palanquin." A description given by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of the flogging of a native convicted of stealing some cloth was then quoted by Sir Edward West.—[This letter has also appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*, last number, p. 705.] The following was the comment Sir Edward West made on the above statement:—"Gentlemen, the infliction in this case was but six blows. What must be the effect of six times six, or three dozen blows, some of them necessarily falling repeatedly on the same place, upon the wounds made by the first blows?" He could state, on the authority of Sir Edward

ward West, that British subjects suffered from the punishment of flogging as well as native subjects, on being convicted before a magistrate. When an individual was sentenced to be flogged, the sentence was always put into immediate execution; it therefore became impossible for any person to appeal to the supreme court. This hardship was pointed out by Sir Edward West. He also censured the practice of requiring securities from prisoners, without defining the amount. He stated an instance of the evil consequent upon that practice: "On the 6th of October 1817, a man named Abdul Rahim Saed was sentenced to hard labour till he should find securities. Under this sentence he remained in jail till July 1823, a period of six years, when he died in jail."—It might be asked why the judges did not prevent these unlawful and unjust proceedings? The answer was obvious: It was not in the power of the judges to do so, unless an application was made to them by a prisoner; and the prisoners were generally too ignorant and too poor to apply for justice from the judges. It would be a great deal of good, in his opinion, if the judges had the power of reversing the proceedings held before the magistrate. The system of trial by jury lately introduced into India, and which did honour to Mr. Wynne and the Court of Directors, would, he trusted, go some length to put an end to the abuses. He thought what he had said was sufficient to prove that the system of police at Bombay was unlawful; and that the Court of Directors, having the good of India in view, were bound to abolish it. Sir James Mackintosh had stated, that under that system hundreds of persons had suffered as bad as galley-slaves. This was the opinion held by one of the greatest statesmen and judges this country ever produced. He would now read to the Court a passage from the reply of the grand jury to Sir Edward West's charge.

[This reply is also published in the *Asiatic Journal*, last number, p. 706.]

Why, this was a perfect state of anarchy. Here were the magistrates of Bombay setting themselves up in opposition to the law, and calling it *expedient*! Was not such conduct calculated to destroy all government? He thought he had said enough to shew that the whole system of the rules and regulations at Bombay, was a system of oppression; and he would contend, that if such a system were suffered to go on, the reign of law was over, and the reign of anarchy had commenced. It was evident that the Bombay government were acting in opposition to the chief justice: in the first place, by supporting a regulation that was contrary to law; *Sdly.* by countenancing those magistrates, who were stipendiary and removeable at pleasure; and, *Sdly.* this opposition ap-

peared in the conduct of Mr. Warden, the chief secretary to the government. He understood that Mr. Warden, the censor of the press, and the proprietor of a newspaper, had allowed the proceedings of the supreme court to be garbled. Mr. Warden declared that he knew nothing about it. But he would contend, that, as censor of the press, he must have been acquainted with the circumstance. The fact was as clear as if Mr. Warden had confessed it. When a man found that he had committed an error, and acknowledged it, he was happy to hear that acknowledgment, and to overlook the error; but he must always condemn an attempt to gloss over a fault by a slight and flimsy pretence. He had further to observe, as a proof of the opposition manifested towards the chief justice, that two attorneys and five lawyers at Bombay had, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the chief justice, established a complete monopoly of the proceedings of the court. They had absolutely arrayed themselves against the chief justice; of whom he would say, that though a man differing from him (Colonel Stanhope) in political opinions, he believed he acted honestly and impartially in his judicial character. (*Hear!*) He had now done with this part of the case; and he would next state, that the evil of flogging was not limited to Bombay, but extended through the whole land. He would produce facts in support of this statement. He would first mention the case of Maunee Doss. This man, a rich zemindar, was charged with some offence, and was liberated from prison on bail. His child died; and he, anxious to discharge the last duties to the deceased; broke bail in order to effect that object. Now he must say, that if he had been the father of that child, he also would have broken bail for the purpose of doing those honours to the deceased, and of directing those religious ceremonies which it was the duty of every Hindoo to perform on such an occasion. What was the consequence? A police officer was sent after this man, and he was taken into custody. The treatment he received was most shameful: he was dragged from house to house; he was not allowed a palanquin, as would have become his station. No—he was trudged along the ground, and immediately brought before a magistrate. That magistrate ordered him to be flogged. He was then tied to a stake at the rear of a British court of justice, and he there received a flogging. Four days after that man died, and his body was not treated with that respect which his station in life demanded. Proceedings were had against the magistrate in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The defence set up was, that this man died of *cholera morbus*, and the magistrate was acquitted by the jury. He had read the

the proceedings in that case with intense interest; and his opinion was, that this man did not die of cholera morbus, but in consequence of the punishment which had been inflicted on him. At the same time, if he had been one of the jury, he must have come to the same conclusion that the jury had adopted; because he was quite sure that the magistrate had no more idea of flogging the individual to death than he had. But what would be said in this country, if a man of rank—if the Duke of Norfolk, or the Duke of Richmond—having broke bail, was dragged before a court of justice, tied to a tree, and flogged? What would be said if, in four days, the person thus treated died, and they were told that his death was occasioned by cholera morbus? Every heart in England would be fired, and every arm would be raised, against such horrible oppression. Another case to which he would call the attention of the court was that of Moadee, a private in the fifth regiment of native cavalry. He was sentenced to be flogged, and he cut his throat to escape the disgrace of such a punishment. He did not, however, fully accomplish his purpose; the wound was sewed up, and a few days after he was severely flogged by nine drummers. But this was not all: while his wounds were yet unclosed, with his cut throat and his lacerated back, he was marched in the front of his regiment for several days. (*Hear!*) He here begged leave to observe, that formerly a most excellent regulation was adopted in the Bengal army: after a man was flogged, he was considered unworthy of the station of a soldier, and he was kicked out of his regiment; but now he understood that no such custom prevailed. Flogging, it seemed, was no longer looked upon as an indelible disgrace. If this were not the fact, he should be happy to hear it contradicted by his hon. friend opposite (Col. Lushington). In Bengal, a court-martial had the power of inflicting—how many lashes did gentlemen suppose?—why, 1,000; and the man who received this punishment was not afterwards sent out of the regiment. He had given the court a history of those illegal and extra-judicial proceedings; but, dreadful as he had described those punishments to be, revolting as this course of oppression undoubtedly was, yet, if it were not amended, it would be still more dreadful and dangerous in its ulterior consequences; because the unlawful power thus exercised by the government—such was the contagion of example—would, in the end, be exercised by every individual; and grieved he was to say, that the baneful influence of that system even now pervaded the whole land. He had gone through that land, and he found not only the servants of the government, but young

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

individuals, and bad spirits, adopting that abominable mode of punishment. He recollected a young and beautiful woman ordering her servants to be flogged; the prevalence of the system had reconciled her to it, and she had lost all womanly feeling. So widely did this abominable system extend, that it was the common practice at the government-house, prior to the arrival of Lord Hastings, for the higher servants to order the menials to be flogged. He would now read the motion which he had the honour to submit to them; and he implored the court,—get rid of the motion as they might,—to put an end to this abominable, disgraceful, illegal, and, as it appeared to him, anti-English practice. The following were the terms of his motion:—

1. That by the fifth article of the Hon. Company's regulations (first of 1814), it is declared lawful for one of the magistrates of police, upon complaint made by any master or mistress against any servant or hamal, and on such complaint being established by the oath of one credible witness, to punish the offender by causing any number of lashes, not exceeding twelve for each offence, to be inflicted on him or her so offending.

2. That this regulation (acted upon at Bombay) is utterly illegal; for any power of the petty session at Bombay, to inflict the punishment of whipping, must be derived from regulations made under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 79, s. 18, according to which corporal punishment can only be inflicted on conviction before two justices of the peace.

3. That, in defiance of this statute, and the wise admonitions of Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West, men have been fined, and flogged, and banished; and these monstrous practices are still obstinately persevered in by the magistrates, and sanctioned by the grand jury of that settlement.

4. That this Court doth humbly recommend the Court of Directors to repeal the fifth article of Regulation I, of 1814, which is opposed to 39 and 40 Geo. III, and to check the barbarous practice of flogging in India.

5. That returns of all the convictions and punishments had and inflicted before the magistrates sitting jointly and separately, and also before the petty sessions at Bombay, since 1811, be laid before this Court; and that the King's judges at Bombay be requested to call upon the magistrates for the said returns.

6. That a list of the sentences of regimental courts-martial, which occurred in the Hon. Company's army from 1820 to 1825, be laid before this Court.

By supporting this motion, they would support the character of their country: but, if they flinched from doing their duty,

duty, he must say they were not men fit to have under their control millions of human beings.

Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion. In his opinion, the Court was under infinite obligations to the gallant and honourable officer who brought it forward. The statements made by the gallant colonel were calculated to excite disgust in every humane, and manly, and, though last, not least, in every Christian breast. He was sorry to see that, since the gallant officer began his address, many gentlemen had retired from the court; and others, instead of being struck with horror at those horrible details, were speaking and laughing with each other as if they were sitting down at table, eating roast beef and plum-pudding. Surely the complexion of those who had been treated as his gallant friend had described, was no reason for turning a deaf ear to their complaints; the soul of one of those individuals was as dear to his Maker as the soul of him whose complexion happened to be fair. He was sorry to say, that the practice of flogging had been carried on in India to a disgraceful extent; and, since he had been in that country, nothing had been done to mitigate it. He could speak on this subject as a medical man; and it grieved him to say that, amongst the Company's troops in India, the practice of flagellation, so far from having decreased, had actually increased. Gentlemen in that court, he believed, sometimes looked into a publication called *The Asiatic Journal*; especially when an honest member of that court his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), whose absence he regretted, happened to be roughly handled in its pages. In that publication they might lately have seen a long epistle from "A Retired Madras Officer," living, he believed, at Colchester. That individual alluded in these terms to corporal punishments in the gallant army on that establishment:—"when I was on command, and in case of emergency, I received a special order from head-quarters to try a prisoner in a court composed of myself, and my own three native officers. I wrote the proceedings in English, and forwarded them to head-quarters for confirmation; when two additional drummers were sent from thence to assist mine at the punishment, at which a native doctor attended to watch over the life of his fellow-creature." This was a most extraordinary statement. The idea of an officer, now a-days, writing such an account, in the face of an Indo-British public, astonished him. Here this officer told them that his own drummers (he did not know what number he might have had at his command), not being sufficient, he had received from head-quarters a supply of three or four additional

executioners. Could any man conceive a crime, unless it was of the most revolting description, which could justify a sentence by which a human being was to be thus cut in pieces? An individual who committed a crime which deserved such a visitation as this, ought to be shot at once. They might talk of the tortures of the inquisition; they were nothing to what was now going on in British India—in the British colonies—and (he was ashamed to say it) even in the British navy. They were not informed of the result of four or five drummers having thus lashed a miserable countryman of their own within a hair's-breadth of his life, neither were they told what offence the unfortunate man had committed; but, if the gallant officer were present, he could enlighten the court on that point, and he hoped that he would do so. He was most anxious to know what the man's crime was, and at a proper time he would move for the proceedings of the court-martial. Doubtless the gallant officer who wrote the letter would join him in a motion for those proceedings, which seemed (strange as it might appear in a British officer) to afford him matter of pride and boast. He (Dr. Gilchrist) had been an humble assistant-surgeon in India himself; and he was once put on the disagreeable duty of standing by while a private in the artillery was flogged, in order to see that he did not lose his life by the severity of the punishment. The unfortunate man had been in the hospital a short time before, where he (Dr. Gilchrist) attended him for an inflammatory complaint. His impression was, that when a man was taken out, on a sultry day, to be thus punished, the sentence ought to be executed in the most lenient manner possible. This soldier was condemned, for any thing he knew to the contrary, to receive 500 lashes; but, certainly, he was adjudged to receive a great number of strokes. He saw many of those horrible strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails inflicted on the prisoner. His back was, in a short time, as raw as a piece of meat hanging at a butcher's shop. He (Dr. Gilchrist) then began to think how far he would be vindicated, as a man of honour and humanity, if he suffered the punishment to proceed further, without saying to the officer, "If you lash that man any more, you will endanger his life. I give you fair notice; and, if you lash him to death, it will be your fault, not mine." He addressed the officer in the terms he had mentioned. The officer was a good man; he was a hot headed Irishman, but had a kind and warm heart. He expressed his surprise at his (Dr. Gilchrist's) representation. "Surely you must know, Sir," said he, "that if these 500 lashes are not inflicted now, the poor devil must receive them

them at another time ; and therefore your humanity, instead of being serviceable, will be rather injurious to him." He (Dr. Gilchrist) answered, that the officer and the prisoner might feel and act as they pleased, but that he would pin his faith on no man's sleeve ; he would proceed on his own impression. A few days after the infliction of this punishment the man might lose his life, and he should not like to be tried by a court-martial for not interposing ; therefore he warned the officer, that if he went one single stroke farther, the consequences should be on his head, as he (Dr. Gilchrist) washed his hands of the proceeding. The punishment was, in consequence, suspended. The officer, however, began to think that his interference had been uncalled-for, and a warm correspondence took place between them.—[Here the hon. proprietor detailed the particulars of this personal dispute.]—He was convinced that this practice of flogging tended to render the feelings callous. Men, who were most estimable characters in all the social relations of life, in time became hardened and insensible to human suffering, by witnessing this vile custom of cutting and slashing. By conciliation and reasoning a man might be brought to do any thing ; while by tyranny and oppression he became wild, obstinate and ungovernable ; it was no wonder, then, if those who were subject to the lash should forget their nature and act improperly. It was high time that the Court should, on the subject of flagellation, turn over a new leaf in India. They ought to ask of themselves, what effect it was likely to produce on the minds of the natives of India, when they saw their fellow-countrymen going along the streets, bearing on their persons the indelible marks of this scandalous punishment ? Such a sight was calculated to do much more harm than this system of flagellation could possibly do good. It was a punishment at all times held in detestation. Let them look for a moment to the Roman history. The Romans were not very famous for humanity ; but, such was their abhorrence of flogging, that they would not allow a citizen to be thus disgraced. He had but to say " I am a Roman," and that demoralizing punishment could not be inflicted. And surely, in this civilized and Christian age, we ought to have more humanity in our composition than ever the Romans could boast. With respect to the French army, his gallant friend had properly stated that the punishment of flogging was very seldom inflicted in it. What, he asked, was the reason of that ? Why he was told that a French soldier,—even a private in the ranks—had the spirit of a gentleman, and, if once flogged, could never hold up his head amongst his compeers for military glory ; he would either shoot himself,

or the officer who had punished him. If the same spirit of honest shame and manly pride were encouraged in our army, it would produce a very beneficial effect ; if the principle were widely acted on, their military and naval service would be perfect. The latter would not have to reproach the Legislature with the fact, that the Americans did not suffer flogging in their navy. Under all the circumstances, he hoped that the Court of Directors would take these resolutions into their most serious consideration. He concluded by stating that he seconded the motion, in the absence of Sir C. Forbes.

Captain *Maxfield* said, he knew many instances in which this species of punishment had been arbitrarily inflicted ; but he was happy to bear testimony to the fact, that whenever the Court of Directors was applied to they interposed, and did justice to the complaining individual. He recollected a case in which an officer was guilty of great cruelty to his servant. The Government did not, on that occasion, do its duty, but the Court of Directors did their's ; they sent that offending individual home to this country, as unfit to live amongst the population of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He had then in his eye one of the most able and intelligent persons that had ever served the Company, who, when he was at Calcutta, prevented the magistrates from obtaining an addition of power for the infliction of punishment ; that individual's opinion was, that such an addition would be disgraceful and cruel. There were many cases of the arbitrary infliction of punishment that could not come before the Court of Directors ; but he believed that no statement of that nature was ever submitted to that court, which was not immediately entertained. There was, he was convinced, but one feeling on both sides of the court, and that was, to prevent the infliction of punishment improperly.

The *Chairman* said he was quite sure that no person who had heard him would imagine that he rose as the advocate of any such practices as the hon. proprietor had described ; but he thought it was due to the court to say a few words on this subject, in justification of the Court of Directors as to the past, and, he trusted, in satisfactory explanation with respect to the future. He would, in the first instance, endeavour to correct the learned proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist), who he thought had most unjustly charged the gentlemen assembled in that court with having manifested a degree of levity while the hon. mover was delivering his sentiments. That censure, he was sure, they did not deserve. He (the Chairman) thought that the utmost decorum had been observed while the hon. mover was speaking ;

and he trusted that he might confidently appeal to that hon. gentleman himself, whether, in any public assembly, a greater degree of serious and proper attention could have been paid to an individual than had been paid to him? He would now return from this digression and observe, that he was very far from pretending to justify the particular article of Regulation I. of 1814, which was complained of in the motion then before the court. Whether that regulation was or was not consistent with the laws of the realm he was not prepared to declare, but he was inclined to think that it was not; it was, however, a regulation, or by-law, which had been duly passed, at the recommendation and suggestion of the petty sessions, by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and then, in accordance with the act of Parliament, had been submitted to and registered in the King's Court of that presidency. All this was perfectly regular. The Government, perhaps, were not so well able to judge how far this rule and regulation was consistent with the provisions of the act quoted in the motion; but this he would say, that if there was any ground for attaching blame in any quarter, the censure should be applied to the court of justice, for suffering a regulation to be registered which was at variance with the law of the realm. (*Hear!*) He thought it right, however, that the Court of Directors should look into the correspondence of the rule with the law, and if it were found that they did not agree, then it would be their duty to adopt measures for abolishing the regulation. (*Hear!*) He would indulge in very few observations on the detailed statement of the gallant Colonel. It was not, he must say, his business, nor the business of the Court of Directors, to take notice of all matters that might incidentally come before the public in the shape of mere reports, of which they officially knew nothing; it was not their duty to be guided by statements, of the correctness or incorrectness of which they possessed not the means of judging. They could not be expected to decide upon matters, relative to which they had not before them official records on which to found their opinion. He, therefore, in the absence of that necessary information, would not question the correctness of any of the statements made by the gallant Colonel, except one. The gallant Colonel had asserted that, prior to the arrival of Lord Hastings in India, the system of flagellation was commonly practised in the Government-house. Now he (the Chairman) had had the honour of being a member of the family of two governors-general, during a successive series of years before Lord Hastings proceeded to India; and he would take

upon himself to say, from his own personal experience, in contradiction to what was asserted by the gallant Colonel (he assured him that he did not use the word contradiction in an offensive sense), that throughout the period to which his knowledge extended no such practice ever existed; that in no instance had it been resorted to.

The Hon. Col. Stanhope.—“I stated merely the fact, that, during the early part of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, those floggings took place at the Government-house, and that they were put an end to by that noble Lord.”

The Chairman continued.—He had certainly understood the gallant Colonel to say, that the practice of flogging at the Government-house was resorted to during the administration of former governors-general, and was put a stop to by the Marquess of Hastings. If he had misinterpreted what the gallant Colonel had said, he regretted it. That, however, did not invalidate the fact to which he bore testimony; namely, that during a number of years in which he was a member of the families of two governors-general—namely, Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Teignmouth—no such practice as that alluded to had prevailed. He thought that what he had before stated would explain to the court the circumstances under which the regulation mentioned in the first part of the motion came before them. If there were a fault in giving effect to the regulation, that fault had been committed by the Recorder of the Supreme Court of Bombay, by whom it was registered, and thereby acquired the force of law; but certainly, after it was registered, the magistrates were justified in proceeding, under that regulation, to the infliction of corporal punishment. With respect to the second resolution proposed by the gallant Colonel, which pronounced the regulation in question to be utterly illegal, he conceived that it appeared, *prima facie*, to be justified by the fact of its registration. That was, however, as he had before observed, a point that required and would receive due consideration in the proper quarter. (*Hear!*) The third resolution set forth, “That, in defiance of the statute of the 39th and 40th Geo. III, and the wise admonition of Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West, men have been fined, and flogged, and banished; and these monstrous practices are still obstinately persevered in by the magistrates, and sanctioned by the grand jury of Bombay.” Now it was impossible that he could vote for that resolution, because he did not know, by any record in that house, that the allegations contained in it were matter of fact. It might be very true that the allegation was put forth in a periodical publication: he had never in his life read one

one word of that publication, and he could not be expected to take the statement alluded to as a sufficient ground for concurring in any measure or proceeding that was avowedly founded on it. The fourth resolution recommended the Court of Directors "to repeal the fifth article of Regulation L. of 1814, which is opposed to 39th and 40th Geo. III, and to check the barbarous practice of flogging in India." He had already stated, that if the regulation were found to be repugnant to the law, it must be abrogated; and he conceived it to be indispensably necessary that this point should be strictly inquired into. If the regulation proved to be at variance with the statutes, the necessary means would be taken for its abrogation. (*Hear!*) What those means were he was not at the moment prepared to say; whether it was competent for the Court of Directors, by sending out any instruction to the Government abroad, to abrogate and annul a law formally passed, he could not decidedly say: but, no doubt, if the regulation were opposed to the law, some means or other would be found to effect the object of the gallant Colonel, and he was ready to give every assistance in his power in devising those means. (*Hear!*)—The fifth resolution called for "Returns of all the convictions and punishments had and inflicted before the magistrates, sitting jointly and separately, and also before the petty sessions at Bombay, since 1811, to be laid before the Court; and that the King's judges at Bombay be requested to call upon the magistrates for the said returns." It was not his intention to make trifling objections to the terms of this resolution; he would only state, that no direct communication existed between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's judges in India. The judges were appointed by the crown, and their correspondence was, he believed, carried on with the Secretary of State, or with the President of the Board of Control: the Court of Directors might not, therefore, be able to call on them for such returns. He hoped, however, the court would feel assured, that every possible means would at all times be resorted to by the Court of Directors, to procure information that might enable them to put a stop to any illegal proceeding. Perhaps, therefore, under all the circumstances, the hon. and gallant colonel would be contented to leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors, who would pay due attention to it, instead of calling on them to do that which they might not be competent to perform. (*Hear!*)—Before he quitted this subject he must, however, observe, that the punishment of whipping, public and private, was recognised by the laws of England. There were many offences which, by the statute-

law of the country, were punishable by corporal chastisement, that was, by flogging, as well as by fine and imprisonment. He, therefore, could not see why the law, in that respect, which applied to England, was not to apply to India; neither could he say that the Court of Directors could send out such instructions as would put an end to that species of punishment. It was a matter rather to be decided by the legislature of this country than by them—(*Hear!*) He trusted that credit would be given him for that humane feeling which he hoped he possessed in common with every gentleman in the court; and he could assure those whom he had the honour to address, that, in accordance with that feeling, the Court of Directors would use every means in their power to prevent undue severity in the infliction of that punishment. He was not conversant with the facts to which the gallant colonel had referred; but perhaps cases might exist in which the punishment of flogging had been carried to an extent which would be extremely repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen, and which might require investigation. He would again express his hope that, after what had been said, the gallant colonel would be content to leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors, who were bound by the situation which they held, as well as by their feelings as liberal and enlightened men, to examine it with care and attention. The gallant colonel would, he trusted, abstain from pressing these distinct resolutions; as, under the circumstances which he (the Chairman) had stated, he must in that case reluctantly meet them with a negative.

General Thornton said that after the very candid speech which had been made by the hon. chairman, the gallant colonel, to whom he was sure they were all obliged for bringing this subject forward, would see the inconvenience that must arise if he pressed his resolutions; not only must they feel obliged to the gallant colonel for introducing the subject, but they must feel extremely gratified by the way in which the hon. Chairman and the other Directors attended to the motion. What he chiefly rose to say was (and as he had seen much he was qualified to speak on the subject), that great mischief arose from the practice of flogging. Some individuals, from long acquaintance with this system, did not view it with the horror which men who were unaccustomed to it must do. Those individuals endeavoured to enforce discipline entirely by the terror of punishment, and thought there was no other way by which that object could be effected. When that was the case, the battalion generally degenerated into a savage state. He recollected during the period of the short peace a few years ago, that a number of flank companies were detached from their

their battalions and brigaded together, and there was not a man of those flank companies who had not received corporal punishment. The consequence was, that when they went back to the battalions to which they belonged, several of them were in a savage state. A humane officer, however, got the command: he adopted a different course, and reformed the men. He knew that other methods for producing discipline might, and had been tried, with the best effect. The men were sent to the black-hole, and other similar punishments were resorted to, which operated in the most beneficial manner. He referred to what he had seen himself; and he must say, that through life he had seen the greatest evils arise from adopting the punishment of flogging. He thought that other means of securing subordination might be devised, and the punishment of flogging might be done away entirely in the British army. The hon. Chairman had said that this punishment was recognized by law. He (General Thornton) knew it was: but flogging in gaol was not in severity to be compared with that which took place in the army; and it was a spectacle most distressing to those who were obliged to attend it. He believed, however, in consequence of public attention having been called to the subject, that this punishment was very seldom inflicted. After what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, it would be advisable for the gallant officer to withdraw his motion, and leave the matter to the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Trant* wished to say a few words as to the particular species of punishment alluded to by the gallant officer, and which he had not described very accurately. The punishment by what was called the "cor-rah," was inflicted by a long leathern thong, and was something like the knout. When the gallant colonel spoke of a leathern guard placed on the back when a certain description of flogging took place, he was rather in error: that guard was placed on the breast to prevent the instrument, when it twisted round, from injuring that part of the body. He should be very glad if this system could be put an end to, and he thought the subject might be left with perfect confidence in the hands of the Court of Directors. Of his own knowledge he could say, that this punishment was attended with the most evil consequences. He was not in favour of the system of flogging, in any part of the world; but when the criminal code of India was spoken of, it ought to be borne in mind that offences committed there were very rarely punished with death; whereas in this country that extremity of punishment was very frequently resorted to.

The Hon. Colonel *L. Stanhope* said it gave him great pleasure to hear what had fallen from the hon. Chairman; a

more humane, temperate, or honourable statement he had never heard from any individual—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) It was observed by the hon. chairman, that flogging was recognized by the laws of England. True it was—but how? Why under due restraints, and with proper legal forms. That punishment never was inflicted here, as it was in India, arbitrarily and illegally. When he before addressed the court, he had forgotten to mention that regimental courts-martial in this country had only the power to award 500 lashes in any one instance; while in India they might inflict no less than 1,000 for one offence. If he were wrong on this point, his gallant friend (Col. Lushington) could easily set him right. The hon. Chairman had stated that the regulation authorizing flogging had been registered in the Supreme Court at Bombay: in that, however, he believed the hon. Chairman was in error. With respect to the documents which he had read, he could vouch for their authenticity. He had a report of the proceedings in the supreme court, corrected under the superintendence of the learned judge; and he also quoted from a correct report of what took place at a court-martial. Indeed he had introduced none but authentic documents, although the hon. Chairman seemed to deny that fact.

The *Chairman*.—"What I stated was, that the only documents to which we can have access, for the purpose of directing us in our decisions, are the papers regularly and formally enrolled in this house. Now a charge given to a grand jury by the chief justice of Bombay is no record on which we can proceed; it never came officially before us; we have never seen it in any other shape than as an article in a publication."

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he thought that omission a very great error in their constitution; for, in his opinion, the reports of the chief justice and the great officers of the crown under whom the law was administered, ought to be sent home to the Court of Directors. With respect to the statement made by the hon. Chairman, that this flogging-regulation was registered, he did not believe it was correct; and, to prove that fact, he would read Sir J. Mackintosh's reasons for considering the proceedings under that regulation as illegal. Sir J. Mackintosh said; "These proceedings are illegal, because punishment has been inflicted under rules which, from 1753 to 1807, were not confirmed by the Court of Directors, and which, since 1807, had not been registered in the Supreme Court." If the chief justice had acted irregularly, in that case, and in that case only, would the statement of the hon. Chairman be correct; but he was not himself aware of the fact. He

(Col.

(Col. Stanhope) had certainly asserted that the practice of flogging had prevailed generally in the Government-house, before the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings. The practice having prevailed for some time after the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings, who soon put a stop to it, he (Col. Stanhope) naturally enough concluded that it had existed previously. It seemed, however, from the statement of the hon. Chairman, that in this particular he was in error. The hon. Chairman had treated the report of the address of the chief justice as not authentic, though he had not received or read it. He, however, would contend that it was authentic, because it was sent home by the chief justice to Sir C. Forbes, who was so obliging as to place that record in his (Col. Stanhope's) hands. The hon. Chairman had observed, that no connexion existed between the Court of Directors and the judges in India. He was surprised to hear that statement; but if it were not in the power of the Court of Directors to grant the returns which were referred to in his motion, then he thought that application ought to be made to the Secretary of State on the subject, as they were documents of a very important nature. Before he sat down, he wished to correct one or two mistakes which had been made by his hon. friend, Dr. Gilchrist. His hon. friend had stated, that due attention had not been paid to him (Col. Stanhope) whilst he was speaking. Now, he thought (as far as he was capable of judging) that proper attention had been paid to him. His hon. friend had also said, that the system of flogging was only partially resorted to in the French army. The fact, however, was, that it was not resorted to at all in that army. He now, very willingly, left the subject in the hands of the Court of Directors.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said a few words in explanation.

The *Chairman* said, that, in order to set himself right with the gallant colonel, he would read the regulation to which his motion referred. He then read the regulation authorizing magistrates, on the testimony of one credible witness, to order the infliction of a certain number of stripes on the person accused; which regulation was passed in council on the 23d of March 1814, and was registered in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay on the 29th of June in that year.

Colonel *Lushington* wished to say a few words in explanation of what had fallen from his gallant friend on the subject of courts-martial. There was a difference between the government of the King's and the Company's troops. The Mutiny Act for the government of the former was passed annually, and alterations were made in it from time to time, particularly that

of limiting the number of lashes to be inflicted under the sentence of courts-martial; but the act under which the Company's forces were governed was an old one, framed in the reign of George II., and which never had been altered. He could, however, state, that the spirit of the regulation which prevailed with respect to his Majesty's forces was adopted amongst the forces belonging to the Company; and he had never known more than 300 lashes awarded. The hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had stated in one part of his speech, that the punishment of flogging in the Indian army had increased for some years; he, however, on the contrary, would say, not only as the commander of a regiment, but as one who had not unfrequently commanded a brigade, that the practice had been very much done away among the native forces, and it was now the pride of an officer to shew by his returns, that no punishment had been inflicted on any of the men under his command. To his own certain knowledge, month after month had passed away and no trial had taken place amongst a large body of men. Those who were acquainted with the subject must be aware, that the number of punishments inflicted on the Company's native army, bore no sort of comparison with those weekly and monthly inflicted amongst the regular troops. The orders of the Court of Directors to prevent young men from hastily punishing those under them were very severe, and most strictly attended to.

The motion was then, with leave of the Court, withdrawn.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE DOCTORS.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the Court that it is farther made special in consequence of a letter signed by nine proprietors, which shall be read by the clerk."

The clerk then read the following letter.

"To Joseph Dart, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company."

"Sir:—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified, solicit you to lay before the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East-India Company the following motion, that it may be submitted to the Honourable the Court of Proprietors at a General Court which we request may be called for the purpose:—

"That it is strongly recommended by the Court of Proprietors, to their Executive Body at home, to encourage and support every rational attempt on the part of the Governments abroad to communicate useful knowledge among the whole of their British Indian subjects, more especially those branches of beneficial information, now taught at the Medical School
some

some years ago established in Calcutta by Marquess Hastings, and warmly countenanced by the present Governor-general, Lord Amherst, for instructing the native doctors attached to the Bengal army in the modern art of surgery, and the existing practice of physic, including those indispensable sciences, also, on which the successful application of medical art must ultimately depend.

“ We have the honour to be, sir,

“ Your very obedient servants,

“ Leicester Stanhope; John B. Gilchrist; John Wilks; J. Addinell; James Paterson, M.D.; Wm. Thornton; Joseph Hume; R. Rickards; Chas. Forbes.”

“ London, June 1826.”

Dr. *Gilchrist* introduced the motion by observing, that he had been looked on as an opposition man. He certainly was one so far, that if he saw any body of people acting wrong, he would endeavour, whatever might be said of him, to set them right. If, for instance, in that court he saw them proceeding in such a manner as was likely to do them an injury with the British public, he would use his best endeavours to make them change their course. Lord Amherst had, on a late occasion, addressed the young men at the college of Calcutta in a manner which did him the greatest credit; he shewed himself possessed of as honourable feelings as ever inspired the human breast; and he would stand up in his place in that court and say, that his lordship had done much towards placing the interests of British India on a permanent basis—that basis being the hearts and affections of our native subjects, which that address to the college was calculated to win.—[The hon. proprietor then read a large portion of the speech of Lord Amherst, at the last visitation of the college of Fort William, for which see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxi, p. 216.]—He was happy to find Dr. Breton, a gentleman in the medical profession, endeavouring to lay the foundation of a structure—the native medical school—from which, if properly supported, the most beneficial effects might be expected. He (Dr. Gilchrist), also a medical man, was the humble individual who, before the establishment of any college in India, made the first effort to advance the interests of education. He was bound to say, that the medical body in India had done the Company much valuable service. Some of their charters, and some of the greatest benefits they enjoyed, had been achieved through that body. Lord Amherst, in the paragraph which he was now about to read, adverted to a subject which gave him (Dr. Gilchrist) a great deal of pleasure; he alluded to the exertions which the respectable natives themselves were making for the diffusion

of education.—[The hon. proprietor here read the concluding paragraph of his Lordship's address, for which see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxi, p. 222.]—Such (the learned doctor continued) were the enlightened and liberal views of Lord Amherst with respect to education in India. Members of that court might naturally ask—“ why are you taking up this subject? Could no one else be found to bring it forward?” Now he was neither a John Bull nor a bull-dog. No: but he was what was better; he was a Caledonian ferret, or Scotch terrier, and whenever he could lay his paw on a pole-cat or a rat, neither the noisome smell of the one or the versatility of the other should prevent him from giving either a grip that would hinder the animal from escaping from his clutches. Now he would tell them why he had taken up this subject: it was because it was of considerable importance, and no person else appeared to pay any attention to it. It was the plague of his nature always to have something to do, and if he were to remain in a state of idleness, this world would be a sort of purgatory to him. Now it so happened that Dr. Breton had thought proper to send him a letter, which he would read to the court, because it would at once vindicate him for bringing this subject before the proprietors.—The learned gentleman then read the following letter:

“ My dear Sir:—My friend Mr. Roberts, of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., wrote me some time since that you had been kind enough to notice in favourable terms the Native Medical Institution, lately established in Calcutta, for the instruction of Hindoos and Mahomedans in medical knowledge.

“ Of all the sciences studied by the Asiatics, that of anatomy and medicine is the least understood and cultivated, and therefore in India it is universally admitted that the British government could not have established an institution calculated to be of greater public benefit, not only to the civil and military branches of the service, but to the natives generally, than the Native Medical Institution.

“ You who have been in India, are well aware of the acquirements of the native medical practitioners: their knowledge of anatomy borders on nonentity, and their skill in physic is not far above their anatomical knowledge. What a blessing then it will be to the natives generally to have amongst them their own countrymen, educated on a system to the medical profession, and capable of alleviating human affliction, which at present consigns to a premature grave myriads of inhabitants of our eastern empire.

“ The native students are beginning to make themselves useful, eight having been

already posted to corps, and four are about to be attached to two dispensaries now forming for the relief of the suffering natives; and in the accompanying records you will observe a pleasing public testimony of the students' exertions in arresting the progress of that dreadful scourge the cholera morbus, and I have no doubt that, in course of time, they will prove a highly useful class of public servants of the British government in India.

"Notwithstanding the acknowledged utility, and indeed necessity of the Native Medical Institution, the Hon. Court of Directors have unfortunately, with a view to economy, ordered its abolition; but the government of India, bound by their sacred duty to their native subjects, have unanimously recommended in the strongest possible terms its continuance, and the institution remains, pending, however, the result of the forcible remonstrance to the Hon. Court against its abolition.

"The late commander-in-chief, Sir Edward Paget, it is reported, avowed his sentiments in council, that as there was a great deficiency of medical officers, native doctors became indispensably necessary, to afford medical aid to the numerous detachments from corps in the extensive dominions of India; and as it was not possible to procure them when required, it behoved government to establish some kind of institution, from which capable native doctors might on all occasions of exigency be obtained; and it rested with government to consider whether a better or more economical system could be devised than that which existed in the school for native doctors. His Excellency further observed, that without a due complement of medical staff, he could not answer for the efficiency of the Bengal army, a point of vital importance to the State. This occurred in April last; and fortunately, the general voice being in favour of the institution as it stood, an unanimous vote was given for its permanency.

"The expense of the school for native doctors is not worthy of a thought, being in reality nothing in comparison with the benefits likely to accrue from the institution. The latter is pleasingly adverted to by the Governor-general, in his speech to the College council, and hailed by the natives with gratitude.

"The anatomical plates and works published from time to time, for the use of the native students, are printed at the Government lithographic press, at no other expense to government than that of ink and paper. In short, while every measure is adopted to ensure the utility of the school for native doctors, rigid economy is studied and observed, and on the score of expense, the Hon. Court of Directors will never have reason to complain. Indeed, the Medical Institution may be said to be

in unison with the Hindoo and Moham-medan colleges, established for the dissemination of general knowledge among the natives of India.

"I am, my dear Sir, your obliged and obedient,
"P. BRETON,
"Superint. of the Native Med. Institution.
"Calcutta, October 31, 1825."

Such, said the learned gentleman, was the statement of Dr. Breton; and he could read over to the court testimonies in favour of the Native Medical Institution, from the highest official authorities in Calcutta. Every one of those authorities, from the Governor down to the lowest public functionary whose opinion was worth the asking, had expressed himself in favour of it. He had some days ago inquired of the Hon. Chairman whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to put down this institution, and he was told, in effect, that he could get no answer at that time; he therefore, as a man who respected the Company as much as any person on the other side of the bar could do, who had its interests as much at heart as any man in that court, felt that he was entitled to bring the subject properly under the consideration of the proprietors. He was exceedingly sorry to see the court so thinly attended, because the subject was one of very great importance. Any measure which tended to keep the natives of India in a state of ignorance, was not only unjust but extremely impolitic; it would be much better to gain their affections by enlightening their minds, and giving them every species of instruction. It was a matter of no small importance that medical knowledge should be communicated to the natives. It frequently happened that detachments were sent out with only one European surgeon; and if he happened to be cut off, let the court consider in what an awkward situation the detachment would be placed: they would be obliged to wait till a European surgeon could be called; in the mean time death might render his presence useless. Surely, then, the Court of Directors would not eradicate this institution: it was unquestionably one of the most useful ever established in India, and it might, with proper care, grow to a head of which they could have no conception. He would now call the attention of the court to the testimonials in favour of this establishment. He would quote one or two, written by individuals of high character and talent; and if they were not sufficient to convince the Court of the utility of this establishment, he would proceed farther. He held in his hand a letter from a native gentleman, who understood the English language as well as he (Dr. Gilchrist) did himself. He was a man of extensive learning, and well versed in the arts and

sciences. He spoke of the justly celebrated Ram Mohun Roy. That individual wrote in the following terms: [the hon. proprietor here read extracts from two letters, complimenting him (Dr. G.) on his works, which he had presented to the writer.] Here (continued Dr. G.) was a native of India writing in our own native language, and expressing sentiments, the force, truth, and justice of which would do honour to any man in that court, however enlightened he might be. Another native of great respectability, Radhakaut Deb, also expressed himself strongly in favour of the exertions of Dr. Breton. In a letter to that gentleman he said: "I have attentively perused the work (on cholera), and find the observations, symptoms, and remedies of the dreadful malady contained in it to be very wise, proper, beneficial, and effectual. I shall introduce and recommend your advice and medicine, both here and in the interior; and the human lives which will thereby be saved will, I trust, be an ample reward for the trouble you have taken, and the expense incurred in publishing and circulating the pamphlet gratuitously." He (Dr. Gilchrist) would now see what the public functionaries said. First, he would quote the sentiments of Capt. McCaun, the Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief. He believed he was a gentleman well known as an Oriental scholar, and as one who stood high in the estimation of the government. He, in a letter to Dr. Breton, observed: "none but Oriental scholars can properly appreciate the difficulties you have encountered; and as you have got over the first step, which is always the most difficult, I sincerely hope you will go on. Hitherto we have been instructing the natives in *their own erroneous system* of philosophy, and particularly astronomy, and it is only by doing in other branches of science, what you are doing in medicine, that we can hope to give them the light of truth." The gentleman who spoke thus was a military man—he believed, an officer in the king's service; and he conceived that his having sat down to make himself a master of the Oriental languages was a circumstance much in his favour; it showed that he was a thinking man, and it gave additional weight to his testimony. He should now call the attention of the court to the testimony of Capt. Ruddell, secretary to the college council of Fort William, who, in a letter addressed officially to Dr. Breton, spoke the sentiments of that body in these terms: "The college council were so much pleased with your pamphlets presented to them, that they expressed a wish to see the whole published and distributed throughout the country." The Medical Board, also, had

expressed their opinion in these flattering terms:

"Sir: Adverting to a letter from the military secretary to government, containing an extract of the proceedings in the judicial department, with reference to a correspondence with the government of Bombay on the subject of education, I am directed by the Medical Board to request that you will be pleased to send to this office, at your earliest convenience, six copies of each of the different works composed by you for facilitating the acquisition of medical and physical knowledge by your pupils, in order that they may be forwarded to Bombay. The Board cannot omit this opportunity of congratulating you on the usefulness of your labours, and the important advantages which seem likely to be derived from them by the medical branch of the service throughout the three presidencies.—J. ADAM, secretary, Medical Board."

"Ft. Wm., Med. Bd. office, Aug. 18, 1825."

It was impossible (observed Dr. Gilchrist) that a higher medical authority than that which he had just now quoted could be adduced in support of the exertions of Dr. Breton. He would next lay before the court a letter from Mr. Bayley, the chief secretary to the government, and now a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He was sure the court would acknowledge him as a proper official authority, and one on whose opinion great reliance might be placed. He said in a letter to Dr. Breton, "My dear Sir, it has occurred to me, that if your treatise on cholera in Bengalee were widely distributed in Calcutta and its neighbourhood just now, it would be useful. Perhaps the best way would be to send all the spare copies you have to Mr. C. Barwell, at the police office, to-morrow, thence they might be given to the native doctors employed under the police, to the thanadars, and other native officers who can read Bengalee, and to the native schools. A new edition, to a considerable extent, might be struck off; and if you will report the expense which may be incurred in doing so, either I will pay it myself, or ask government to pay it. A few copies in Persian might also be usefully distributed from the police office.—Your's, W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Secretary."

He would now point out to the notice of the court an official communication from the government to the magistrates of Calcutta, dated the 1st of September 1825, which passed through the department of Mr. Bayley. It was couched in these terms: "The temporary employment, with the sanction and concurrence of Dr. Breton, of twenty of his most experienced pupils, in those parts of the town where the sickness chiefly prevails, as well as the distribution of Dr. Breton's treatise

on the cure of the cholera, in the native languages, appear to government to be measures calculated to be of great immediate advantage; and his Lordship in council desires that you will communicate to Dr. Breton the sense which government entertains of his prompt and zealous co-operation with you, and of his compliance with your suggestions, at a time when our official reference for formal sanction would have involved serious delay and inconvenience." Here the government itself approved in the most unqualified terms, as well of the conduct of Dr. Breton, as of the treatise which he had published relative to the cure of the cholera. The next letter, equally honourable to Dr. Breton, was signed by Mr. Barwell, the Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Blaquiere, a magistrate of the Calcutta police office. They said: "We beg leave to inform you that the decrease in the number of cases of cholera in the town will now admit of the aid of your students being withdrawn, and request the favour of you to recall them. We cannot let this opportunity pass without recording our approbation of their conduct, and the great benefit derived from their skill and attention. We beg leave to enclose the copy of a paragraph of a letter from the chief secretary to government, expressive of the sentiments his lordship in council entertains of the measures adopted in the deputation of your students, and we return you thanks for the hearty co-operation we have experienced from you personally, in averting the calamity with which the town was afflicted." The next laudatory testimony was that of Mr. Harington. That gentleman, he believed, was well known to the Hon. Court of Directors. He believed that for humanity—for that knowledge which was essential for the security of peace and happiness in India—in short, for the exercise of every virtue, Mr. Harington was not exceeded by any man living in that country; and there he (Dr. Gilchrist) knew him for thirty years. That gentleman wrote as follows:—"Mr. Harington is very much obliged to Dr. Breton for his kind and valuable present of books, which cannot fail to be of the greatest use to the native students of the Medical Institution, as well as more generally to the natives of India.—Oct. 15th 1825."—He would not trouble the court with any farther testimonies in support of the usefulness of this institution; he thought he had stated enough to convince all individuals, whether on the one side of the bar or on the other, of the necessity which existed for supporting it; he therefore would leave the matter to their own feelings, to their own honour, to their own sense of what they owed to myriads of Hindoo-British subjects. Surely this could not be called

a job. Dr. Breton, he was sure, would disdain to lend himself to, or to be connected with, a job. It was sometimes said, when he (Dr. Gilchrist) spoke on particular subjects in that court, that he was seeking for a job: but he scorned, despised, and detested a job, and he would indignantly throw the assertion into the face of any person who made it. If the Court of Directors overthrew that establishment, they would do their own character indelible injury; they would disgust the natives of India. Those individuals would say, "you take whatever you can out of our pockets, but you refuse to enlighten our minds; you deny us a drop from the bucket which we ourselves have filled; you begrudge giving us the food of instruction, which is more valuable than any thing on the face of the earth, in the eyes of those who prefer the mind to the body." Now, before they pursued a system which would lead to a complaint like this, he intreated them to consider the matter well. Let not gentlemen imagine that he stood there to oppose any measures which the Court of Directors might think proper to take, from light or frivolous motives; so far from his having any such intention in view, he proclaimed himself their friend—aye, their best friend, because he would on all occasions tell them the truth. The Company were a great body, and ought to shew, by their liberal treatment of the natives of India, that they possessed a soul as great as that body. It was by performing acts of the kind which he recommended in his motion that they could alone maintain their character; and when the time came for an application for the renewal of their charter, such acts, brought forward by zealous and eloquent men, would afford in the eyes of the legislature the best reasons for taking those measures that would secure the stability of the Company. The learned proprietor concluded by moving, "that it is strongly recommended by the Court of Proprietors to their Executive Body at home to encourage and support every rational attempt on the part of the governments abroad to communicate useful knowledge among the whole of their British Indian subjects, more especially those branches of beneficial information now taught at the Medical School some years ago established at Calcutta, by Marquess of Hastings, and warmly countenanced by the present Governor-general, Lord Amherst, for instructing the native doctors attached to the Bengal army in the modern art of surgery, and the existing practice of physic, including those indispensable sciences on which the successful application of the medical art ultimately depend."

Capt. *Maxfield* said he recollected, when he was at Calcutta, that the secre-

tary of the medical board was appointed to superintend this establishment. Now he would ask whether he was the proper person; that individual had sufficient to do in his official capacity, without taking on him the additional duty of superintendence. He hoped, if money were to be laid out on this establishment, that it would be laid out wisely; and that some person would be found to devote the whole of his time to the duties connected with it, instead of making it a complete sinecure. The individual to whom he alluded was dead, but if he were then present he would complain of the appointment. His maxim was to pay well, but not to give several appointments to one individual. He could read to the court a list of appointments of the most objectionable nature; he could point out an instance where eight or nine offices were centred in one person. Now it was utterly impossible, be a man's merits what they might, that he could fulfil all the duties of those different offices. It ought to be known, and he chiefly rose to state the fact, that one-half the appointments in India were held by persons who could not devote their time to the proper performance of their duties. He would give his support to proper measures, for extending to the people of India information of every description; but he would never consent that establishments should be formed merely to serve particular individuals. He thought many useful reforms might be made in the administration of the law in India; and in his opinion, if they wished to raise a monument to perpetuate their name in India, it would best be done by introducing the English language into their courts of law.

Dr. Gilchrist explained. If he did not feel the most sincere conviction that Dr. Breton devoted all his energies, both of soul and body, to this institution, he would not have brought the subject forward, for no man hated pluralities more than he did. The laborious efforts of Dr. Breton for the advancement of medical science were before the public. He held in his hand a treatise on cholera morbus written by that gentleman, and he who had written nine or ten treatises of that size could not be considered an idle man. Dr. Breton was merely a surgeon in the Company's service, and did not receive one farthing more than his pay; what he did was chiefly effected at his own expense, and the government had given him full credit for the service he had performed. It was said that "genius jumps," and this was proved by the variety of Dr. Breton's Oriental acquirements. The learned doctor then expatiated on the great advantage which would be derived from disseminating a knowledge of the Oriental languages, and

alluded to one of his own pupils (Mr. Myers, we believe) who, in the course of three months, had learned to write the Persian and Naguree characters. He had a short time since visited the academy of that individual, and he acknowledged that some of his pupils were superior to those whom he (Dr. Gilchrist) had under his care. He (Dr. Gilchrist) had, at considerable expense, and with a great deal of toil, endeavoured to establish Occidental and Oriental institutions in various places; there were several in London and its neighbourhood; there was one in Edinburgh, and he hoped that some would be established in Dublin: but, looking over the Company's red book, he saw with surprise that they contemplated a monopoly of this sort of education. Two, it appeared, had been pointed out as the only proper places for imbibing Oriental instruction, previously to a young man's being admitted to the seminary at Addiscombe. Now this was the very worst species of monopoly; it was worse than the monopoly of tea, sugar, or any other article, for it was a monopoly of that which was most essential to our well-being—learning. Why should the people of Scotland be deprived of the advantage of having education given to their children under their own eyes? He understood, however, that the proposition for establishing such a monopoly was withdrawn, and he was happy to hear it; if it had been persevered in, he certainly would have called upon the court to inquire whether the Company had the power to enforce a monopoly in literature. A member of the Court of Directors gave him to understand that it was a hasty regulation, unadvisedly published, and very properly withdrawn. He would read to the court one or two resolutions relative to the Scottish Military Academy, established last year. It was patronized by all the Scotch nobility and gentry, and was at the present moment in a flourishing state. He was convinced that it was likely to do the Company a great deal of service. The course of education at the Scottish Military Academy was formed on the most extensive scale. It was resolved by those with whom the plan originated. "That every branch of military and gymnastic exercises shall be taught at the academy; also the modern languages, viz. Hindoostanee, Persian, French, Italian, German, Spanish, &c.; likewise fortification, surveying, navigation, mathematics, military drawing, geography, and every other branch of education that the committee may progressively deem useful and expedient." In this enumeration, Hindoostanee was placed at the head of the modern languages; and it was thought thus important, because it was intimately connected

nected with the interests of British India. The necessity of such an establishment, and the benefits which the Company were likely to derive from it, were set forth in the following passage, which he begged leave to read, from the prospectus: "That a military academy, on a permanent basis, is much wanted in Edinburgh has been so completely proved, by the ample success that attended the almost wholly unaided efforts of the late Captain Scott to establish such an institution, as to require little farther to be said in its favour. It will afford an opportunity for gentlemen intended for any department in the army, the navy, or the East-India Company's civil or military service, to acquire scientific and useful knowledge at a comparatively trifling expense, which must prove highly useful to them in their progress through life." Many gentlemen of Scotland had told him they would be glad, if means were afforded them, of teaching their children the Oriental languages in their native country. He (Dr. Gilchrist) offered them his services; he had instructed the individual who was now employed in the metropolis of Scotland to teach the Oriental languages, and he would soon go, at his own expense, to witness the progress which he had made. He gloried in seeing education diffused in every direction; he would use his utmost exertions in furtherance of that object: on that basis he would place his good name, and to him a good name was above every earthly consideration.

The *Chairman* said he was compelled to oppose this motion, because, in his opinion, it implied a censure on the Court of Directors which that body did not by any means deserve: it imputed to them, by inference, that of which they had not in reality been guilty. He would shew to the court that, if ever there was a subject which more than another had been treated with anxious consideration and great liberality, it was the subject of education. If there were any merit in an anxious desire to propagate education throughout India, the advantages to be derived from which were fully admitted by all persons, the Court of Directors could fairly say, not only that they entertained that desire, but that they had acted in conformity with it. (*Hear, hear!*) He held in his hand a paper, which gave a little insight into what had been done for the purpose of extending education generally throughout India. In Calcutta there had been established "The Mahomedan College," in support of which, from its first establishment, nearly thirteen lacs of rupees had been expended, and 30,000 rupees per annum were granted in aid of it by the Bengal government: with this institution a school for Mussulman children was connected. Next, there was their "Hindoo Sanscrit College,"

for the support of which, since its establishment in 1821, above two lacs of rupees had been granted, and it now received the annual allowance of 25,000 rupees. There were also the "Calcutta School"—the "Calcutta Free-School"—the "Calcutta School-Book Society"—and the "Calcutta School Society"—to all of which the Company contributed largely. There was also a general committee for public instruction at Calcutta, to superintend and suggest alterations or additions to the various establishments, at whose disposal considerably above a lac of rupees were annually placed. So much for Calcutta: let the court now mark what had been done in the provinces under Bengal. Hindoo colleges at Tirhoot and Naddeah were proposed to be established in 1811, at an expense of 30,000 rupees per annum, and these had merged into the Hindoo-Sanscrit college at Calcutta. At Moorsshedabad there were a college and school; at Cawnpore a free-school; and at Benares an Hindoo-Sanscrit college and a school. In Rajpootana several schools had been established. The Chinsurah schools amounted to thirty-six in number; in which there were between two and three hundred head boys as teachers, the number of scholars being upwards of 3,000: and the Company had expended on them 84,000 rupees. In support of the foregoing establishments an annual outlay of Rs. 2,28,022 was incurred: exceeding, by nearly one lac and a half, the sum contemplated by the Legislature in the appropriation of the Company's revenues. At Madras there were the "Tanjore Schools," and the Sunday-school at the Mount. At Bombay were established the "Bombay School"—the "Native School-Book and School Society;" there were also the "Native School Society in the Southern Concan," the "College at Poona," and the "Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within Bombay," and the Dhukna in the Deccan: these institutions were aided by the Company, at an annual expense of about a lac of rupees. At Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, institutions for the education of the natives had also been established, at considerable cost. (*Hear, hear!*) Now he did think, after mentioning those different establishments, and the expense at which they were supported by the Company, it must appear that, to charge their executive body with want of attention to the important subject of education, and zeal for its encouragement, was the most unfortunate proposition that could possibly have been taken up by any gentleman.—(*Hear, hear!*) He therefore felt himself under the necessity, in justification of the Court of Directors and the Indian governments, of not suffering the present motion to be withdrawn, and of meeting it with a complete

complete and decided negative. He entirely denied the imputation which it conveyed; and every person who attended to the statement which he had made, must see upon what just grounds that denial was founded. The subject of the present motion was divided into two heads. It referred, in the first place, to the education of the people of India generally; and next, to the school instituted for the instruction of the natives in medical knowledge. With respect to the first branch of the motion, he had already sufficiently explained himself; and with reference to the last, he now begged leave shortly to state to the court what the proceedings of the Court of Directors had been. In May 1822, it was represented to the government by the Medical Board that great difficulties had for some time been experienced in procuring native doctors to supply vacancies in regiments; and they proposed, as a mode of removing those difficulties, that an institution should be set up for the purpose of qualifying natives as doctors. The heads of the system upon which they proposed this institution should be conducted were these: That there should be a superintendent to instruct the pupils in the elementary branches of medical science, and to preside generally over their education; that the pupils should be attached to the Presidency General Hospital, the King's Hospital, the Native Hospital, and the Dispensary, as found most convenient, for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of pharmacy, surgery, and physic; the pupils to be allowed pay (eight rupees a month) whilst pursuing their studies. They were to contract to serve for a given period, and were to be appointed native doctors of corps, &c., as vacancies occurred, when they should be reported qualified. The government acceded to the recommendations of the Medical Board, and the institution was set on foot in June 1822. The secretary of the Medical Board (Mr. Jameson) was appointed the superintendent, with a salary of 800 rupees per month, in addition to his other allowances. This appointment excited the particular observation of the Court of Directors, with reference to the full occupation which it appeared to them his secretarial duties would have on his time; and he was prepared to say with them, that it formed the most exceptional feature of the institution.—They therefore entered into the consideration of the subject with a view to that circumstance, and they deemed it necessary to look at the system which had been established at other places. They found that the same object which the Medical Board were so solicitous to effect was accomplished, under the Madras presidency, without the assistance of a superintendent. It appeared that the native doctors at that

presidency received their medical education in the different hospitals; and the Court of Directors, without feeling any desire to discourage the principle of the plan, did express their opinion that it ought to be carried into effect, as was the case at Madras, without the aid of a superintendent. It was quite clear, from the proceedings of the Court of Directors, that they approved of the plan for educating the natives of India for the medical department of their service, although they deemed it necessary to recommend that that education should be imparted on the Madras system, and that the situation of superintendent should be abolished. Mr. Jameson afterwards resigned the office, and he was succeeded by Dr. Breton. Since the opinion of the Court of Directors had been made known, a representation had been received from the government of Bengal, in which they strongly recommended a continuance of the institution on the original plan; that is to say, under the direction of a superintendent. When the question came first under the consideration of the court, in 1823-24, the reply given to the application was to the following effect: The court pointed the attention of the government to the system pursued at Madras, of attaching boys (half-castes, who had been educated in the asylum-schools) to the general hospital, and of placing them under the surgeon in charge, for the purpose of qualifying them as hospital assistants. They expressed their fears that the difficulties which the Medical Board themselves apprehended in the education of natives in the higher branches of medical science would prove a bar to ultimate success, and they communicated their anxiety to be informed whether this apprehension had been justified or removed. One point only in the arrangements met with the court's disapprobation, namely, the appointment of a superintendent. No such office had been found necessary at Madras; and the court thought that it would have a tendency to occasion an interference in the duties of the hospital surgeons, and an unpleasant collision of authority between them and the superintendent. The court were likewise of opinion, that no suitable instruction was likely to be conveyed to the natives, except by the surgeons in charge of hospitals; the court therefore directed, that at all events the office of superintendent should be abolished. Such was the history of this matter; and the Court of Directors thought that, in the propriety of the view they took of the subject, they were fully borne out by the practice which prevailed at Madras, which was attended with less expense, and was productive of better practical effects than that pursued at Calcutta. He said that it was productive of better practical effects, inasmuch as the students would, under the eye of the surgeon in charge of a hospital, receive better instruction than they could derive from a series of lectures.

On

On this account, therefore, he considered the Court of Directors as perfectly justified in acting as they had done, namely, in requiring, not the abolition of the college, but the abolition of the office of superintendent. The court recognized and approved the principle of affording the means of suitable education for hospital assistants, or subordinate doctors, but disapproved of one part of the system on which it was acted upon in Bengal. A reply to the court's letter had lately been received, from which it would appear "that the difficulties anticipated in communicating instruction in medical science to natives had been, in a great degree, overcome; and that with the progress in general made by the scholars the Medical Board had every reason to be satisfied. It was stated that the mode pursued at Madras, to which the court had adverted, was also adopted at Bengal, for the purpose of educating such of the subordinate medical servants as were Europeans or half-castes; but that persons of this description were not employed in native corps in Bengal, and that it was for the provision of native doctors, for the native branch of the service, that the institution was set up. The Medical Board had expressed their opinion, that the abolition of the office of superintendent would prove inevitably fatal to the establishment; and they added, that it had not in any instance been found to occasion the slightest interference with the duties of the surgeons of the hospitals and dispensary, to all of which the scholars had been attached; nor had it given rise to any unpleasant collision of authority. It further appeared, that in August 1825, eight of the pupils educated at this institution were appointed native doctors, and were sent to join the troops in Arracan. The government had desired to be furnished in due time with a report of the practical efficiency of these young men, from the superintending surgeon of the division, as the institution is one of great interest." Such was the substance of the reply to the letter of the Court of Directors. The report alluded to in the last paragraph had not been received, and therefore the court were not yet in a situation finally to judge of the degree of encouragement which it would be proper to give to the institution. The appointment of Mr. Jameson to the situation of superintendent in the first instance, he being secretary to the Medical Board, could not, he thought, be defended: because he would maintain, that his duties as secretary were quite sufficient to occupy his time. The present superintendent was Doctor Breton. The Medical Board and the government spoke of his services in the highest terms. It appeared that he had been engaged in translating the London Pharmacopœia into Hindoostanee, and in preparing several small publications on

medical subjects also in that language. The government stated that Dr. Breton was appointed after a competition open to the whole medical establishment, "his general qualifications as a medical man and a linguist rendering himself perhaps the fittest person in the service to succeed to the vacancy." The salary of 800 rupees per month granted to Mr. Jameson was given in addition to his other allowances; it was at the same time resolved, that when the office should be held by a surgeon possessing no other appointment, the salary should be 1600 rupees. What, then, were the allowances granted to Dr. Breton? There was his salary, 1,600 rupees; pay as a surgeon, 124 rupees; batta, 180 rupees; gratuity, 36 rupees; office-rent, 250 rupees: making a total of 2,190 rupees per month. In his opinion this question was one, the decision of which was more properly vested in the Court of Directors, who had the best information on the subject, than it could be in any other body, who might rely upon less authentic statements than those which were in the possession of the Court of Directors. That question simply was, whether the appointment of a superintendent was or was not necessary. They had decided in the negative: but in doing so they were actuated by no private feelings. If he thought that such an office was required, there was no man whom he would bring forward in preference to Dr. Breton. Having thus stated his sentiments at length,—having, he thought, proved that no recommendation was necessary in order to induce the Court of Directors to do their duty with reference to the education of the natives of India, he should beg leave to meet the motion then before the court with the following amendment:—
"That, in the opinion of this court, it is wholly unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt the recommendation contained in the motion before the court, as due attention appears to have been paid by the Court of Directors to the important objects therein mentioned, and that the prosecution of them may therefore be most properly left in the hands of the executive body."

Mr. Trant said he rose with great pleasure to express his entire satisfaction at the amendment which had just been proposed. If the hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had known, as well as he (Mr. Trant) did, what was going on in India at present, he would not have submitted his motion to the court. He was gratified at the course taken by the hon. Chairman, because if the motion was suffered to be withdrawn, it might give rise to the inference that a sort of compromise had been entered into; and the Court of Directors would not in that case appear, as it now certainly did, to have done its duty with respect to the education of the natives of India, to the utmost possible extent. After alluding to the handsome manner in which the British-Indian

Indian Society had presented to the Anglo-Indian College the philosophical apparatus alluded to by the learned doctor, the hon. proprietor proceeded to observe that he was extremely glad the present motion had been made, because it had called forth the most satisfactory statement he had ever heard, and would tend to set the public right with respect to a subject on which very great misapprehension had gone abroad. (*Hear!*) If, however, this motion had been made a few years ago, he was not quite sure that it would have been met with the same satisfactory answer as it was at present susceptible of. But, speaking of the present time, and looking to the last ten years, it would be found that the government of India, backed and supported by the government at home, had adopted, and were now adopting, every safe and proper plan for carrying into effect the expressed wishes of the Legislature on the subject of extending instruction to the natives of India. It appeared, indeed, that more than triple the sum originally intended by the Legislature to be appropriated to this useful purpose had been laid out by the Company. He did not think it would be right in the proprietors to expect that their government should take the whole of the business in hand, and defray the entire expense of affording instruction to the natives. He was one of those who thought that something should be done by the community, both English and Indian; he was happy, therefore, to see the Anglo-Indian public putting their shoulders to the wheel, and he was no less happy to see those efforts supported by the natives. With respect to the particular object which the learned Doctor had in view, namely, that of giving instruction to the natives in medical science, he thought that the explanation given by the hon. Chairman on that point was perfectly satisfactory. He begged leave, while he was on his legs, to say one word relative to the late Dr. Jameson, with whom he had the honour to be acquainted. Any gentleman who did not know that individual, might be led to think that his holding the situation of superintendant was a job—that he made the situation a sinecure; but (and what he was about to say could be verified by gentlemen near him) it could not be denied, by those who were at all acquainted with Dr. Jameson, that he was a man of very extraordinary powers, and might therefore conscientiously and efficiently undertake duties which another individual could not perform. He did indeed possess great powers, both of body and mind; not unlike those possessed by an hon. gentleman whom he then saw in the court, who had performed, and could perform duties which would stagger an ordinary mind. He believed that instances of persons in India holding different places were by no means common.

Sir J. Doyle took that opportunity to express his satisfaction at not having left the court before the hon. Chairman had given his explanation. He certainly was very much impressed with the statement made by the learned doctor; but he was quite delighted with the clear and ample detail, in answer to that statement, which the hon. Chairman had laid before the court. In his opinion, whether the superintendant was necessary or not was a point that must be best known to the Court of Directors, who unquestionably had the most correct information on the subject. He was greatly pleased to find that so much attention had been paid to the extension of education in India; and he could not let this opportunity pass without expressing his approbation of the system that had been pursued.

Capt. Maxfield was ready to bear testimony to the talents of the individual (Dr. Jameson); but still he thought it was impossible for him, or any other man, to perform the multifarious duties he had undertaken. His, however, was not the only case of individuals, in India, holding various situations; and he certainly thought he had a right to notice and to bring forward pluralities, wherever he saw them. What would they say of an individual holding two situations, and being fourteen miles distant from the spot where the duties of one of them ought to be performed! He knew it had been directed that the surgeon in charge of the hospital for the insane at Calcutta should be resident, but he knew also that the orders of the Court of Directors had been disobeyed; the surgeon was absent, and the hospital was left to take charge of itself. So far from its being the fact that pluralities were not often to be met with in India, the records of the Bengal government would shew, not only that they were not uncommon, but that they were almost universal.

Dr. Gilchrist felt it necessary, after what had been so luminously stated by the hon. Chairman, to say a few words in explanation of his conduct. When, on a former occasion, he was told by the hon. Chairman that he could not give him (Dr. Gilchrist) an answer to a question on the subject, the impression on his mind was, that the Court of Directors intended to put an end to this institution entirely, without any reference to the situation of superintendant, and therefore he brought the subject forward. He never charged the Court of Directors with not expending a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of education; he knew perfectly well that there was a college for the Mahomedans existing at Calcutta many years ago, when he was in India. He also believed that the government, both at home and abroad, had latterly opened their eyes, and had devoted the contents of their coffers to matters that had not been thought of before.

Of that Mahomedan college, which was first on the list of the hon. Chairman, he had heard some very extraordinary accounts—but he did not mean to say that the rumours which had reached him were well-founded. That money had been advanced for the purpose of education, he believed: but what said Lord Amherst in his address? He there spoke in these terms:—"The endowments (for the purpose of education) that had accumulated through successive years have been wholly swept away by public disorganization, or diverted from their purpose by private cupidity." Now, when his Lordship could bring forward, before the young men of the college of Calcutta, a charge of this nature, it shewed very clearly that formerly a great deal of money had been expended to very little purpose. If he understood the matter right, the Madras government had sent a particular class of individuals, the sons of soldiers—a sort of half-caste—to be educated at the hospitals as sub-assistant surgeons. But let not these persons be confounded with the native surgeons who were attached to our army—and he begged of the court to look to the injustice which this system was calculated to inflict on a great number of persons—it went directly to take the bread out of the mouths of the native surgeons, and to put it into the mouths of the half-castes. He did not mean to say that they ought not to give the latter their due, but certainly they ought not to be benefited at the expense of the native doctors, who were a very important set of men. Perhaps the gallant colonel (Lushington) would be able to inform him whether the sub-assistant surgeons and the native doctors were all the same.

Colonel Lushington—No, they are not.

Dr. Gilchrist—Then he and the hon. Chairman had been arguing on different points. The sub-assistant surgeons, to whom the hon. Chairman had alluded, were nearly equal to assistant-surgeons, but could never go beyond the rank of sub-assistant. Unless they appointed a superintendant to this medical school, it would speedily sink into insignificance. If they directed the hospital

surgeons to undertake the instruction of these young natives, in addition to their other duties, those gentlemen would pay very little attention to the students thus situated. He did not want the Company to be lavish of their money, but he thought that those from whom it was derived deserved to have a share of it laid out on their education. As to the Madras establishment, and the way in which the pupils were there instructed, it had not the smallest analogy to the medical school for native doctors. Every regiment had three or four native doctors attached to it; and unless there were medical schools established, they could not be properly instructed. Except a few young men who had gone through his (Dr. Gilchrist's) hands, there was not one, except Dr. Breton, who could explain to the natives, in their own language, the terms of anatomy and physic, and who could make them comprehend the scientific theories connected with those subjects. It was said that the gentlemen on the other side of the bar, having always the best information, were the most competent to decide on the expediency of continuing the office of superintendent. Now, he denied that they had the best information: the best information could only be collected on the spot, from functionaries whom they esteemed and trusted; and such information he had laid before the court. With his motion they might do what they pleased; they could not deprive him of the consolatory reflection that he had done his duty. His object was to preserve the credit and character of the Company on all occasions; and therefore he wished them so to act, as to induce the people of India to look up to them as a liberal body of men. He was extremely glad to hear what had been offered in explanation this day. Some years ago he might have called in vain for such an explanation; and therefore, under all the circumstances, he was perfectly satisfied.

The original motion was then negatived, and the amendment was agreed to, *nem. diss.*

The Court then adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CALCUTTA.

Berber's Travels in India, comprehending a Description of the Mogul Empire, including the Kingdom of Kashmir, &c. &c. Translated from the Original by John Stuart. 16^{rs}.

The Asiatic Researcher, Vol. XV. 4to. 16^{rs}.

An Abridgment of the Regulations in Petition for the Administration of Civil Justice, abstracted from Mr. Harington's Analysis by Mowloy Mookumtut Zuhoor. 8vo. 3^{rs}.

Pliny's Catalogue of Indian Medicinal Plants and Drugs, with their Names in the Hindustani and Sanscrit Languages.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 127.

Twelve Select Views of the Seat of War, including Views taken at Rangoon, Cachar, and Andaman Islands, from Sketches taken on the Spot, by J. Grierson, Esq. Corresponding Descriptions accompany each Plate.

A Splendid Geographical Sketch of the Burmese Empire, measuring Six Feet Two by Three Feet Three Inches, fitted on Rollers or in a Case. 48^{rs}.

Map of Hindoostan, on the same Scale as Cary's New Map; in the Persian and Bengalee Characters.

The Calcutta Literary Gazette, and Journal of Belles-Lettres, Science, and the Arts; a New Series of the Bengal Weekly Messenger. Published every Sunday Morning. 2^{rs} per annum.

R

Homer.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 31.*

Parliament was this day prorogued by commission. The speech of the Lords Commissioners referred to the affairs of India in the following paragraph:—

“His Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you, that the distinguished skill, bravery, and success, with which the operations of the British arms in the dominions of the King of Ava have been carried on, have led to the signature, upon highly honourable terms, of a preliminary treaty with that sovereign, which his Majesty has every reason to expect will be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 31.*

Previous to the House proceeding to the House of Lords, Mr. F. Buxton brought up the Report of the Select Committee on the Mauritius Slave Trade. Ordered to be printed.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

By proclamation dated 2d June, the Parliament, which stood prorogued till 14th June, was dissolved, and writs were directed to be issued for calling a new Parliament, returnable on the 25th July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The following extract from a letter of Dr. Richardson, who accompanies Capt. Franklin, has appeared in a London paper.

Bear Lake, Sept. 6, 1825.

“Dear Sir,—I gladly embrace the opportunity of Capt. Franklin's despatch to make you acquainted, agreeably to your desire, with our progress in this country. I arrived here on the 10th of last month, and in a few days afterwards proceeded with a boat and crew to coast the northern shores of this lake, for the purpose of ascertaining the most proper place for depositing a boat or canoe, to shorten the land journey of my small party next season, should it be so fortunate as to reach the Coppermine by sea from Mackenzie's River. After an absence of nearly three weeks, I have cursorily surveyed the north-west, north, and north-east parts of the lake, which runs beyond the 67th degree of north latitude, and abounds in deep bays and arms, one of which, most happily for us, runs to longitude 119. 04 West, in latitude 66. 53, within seventy miles of the nearest bend of the Coppermine River, and not above eighty-five miles from the junction of that stream

with the Arctic sea. Bear Lake is above 150 miles long, in a straight line; our present residence, which is at its southwestern extremity, being in latitude 65. 10., and longitude 123. 33. west, so that a land journey round its bays, &c. would exceed 200 miles, which will be saved to the party by a canoe being deposited at its eastern extremity next summer.

“I have not obtained any certain information respecting the sea to the westward of the Coppermine River, none of the hunters, who are accustomed to go several days' march to the north of this lake, having either seen it, or the Esquimaux which inhabit its shores. From this circumstance I am rather inclined to suppose that there is a cape jutting out pretty far to the north, between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers. If such a cape exists, and is the land seen by Capt. Parry to the southward of Melville Island, or approaches near to it, it may, by producing accumulations of ice, interpose a serious obstacle to Parry's ships, should they attempt the passage to the southward of Melville Island; but I do not apprehend that we shall be prevented from proceeding along the coast, in a boat, if we are at all favoured by the weather, and the channels which usually occur between the more fixed ice and the shore. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced that there is, in some seasons at least, if not every year, a passage for drift timber, as the poplar wood which we found on the former voyage must have come from Mackenzie's River, there being no trees of that kind to the northward of Bear Lake, nor on the banks of any river that flows into the Arctic Sea to the eastward. The Indians that have visited the sea at the mouth of Mackenzie's River report that there is open water in some years only to the eastward, although it is clear of ice every summer to the westward. Their intelligence, however, is to be taken with some allowance, as they do not always visit the coast at the most favourable time for our purpose, the beginning of August; and Capt. Franklin's prosperous voyage of this season has given us the cheering intelligence of perfectly open water both ways on the 16th August.

“Capt. Franklin's observations make the distance between the rivers in a direct line only 450 miles; and I trust that by the close of next season my communications will be much more satisfactory than the conjectures with which I have at present troubled you.

“The northern shores of Bear Lake are covered with spruce-fir trees of tolerable size, and frequented at all times by moose-

moose-deer and musk-oxen, and at this season of the year by large herds of reindeer, now migrating from the sea-coast. The banks of Mackenzie's River, and the portions of the rocky mountains which we skirted, present the different rock formations in their usual order, and with many interesting features, from the transition-limestone down to the new red sandstone covering the independent coal measures. Bear Lake River makes a beautiful section of the last-mentioned formation, and the rocks exposed abound in those petrefactions of extinct species of trees, and impressions of ferns and other vegetables, so interesting to geologists; but I have not yet met with the coal itself belonging indisputably to that part of the series, although there are extensive beds of wood-coal and layers of bitumen in various parts of the river, and on Garry's Island, at its mouth, from whence Capt. Franklin brought fine specimens. This wood-coal, I suspect, is a newer deposit, and occurs only accidentally upon the sandstones of the coal measures of this neighbourhood, never enclosed in it. It is, however, in sufficient abundance for the purpose of the arts, should they ever make their way to this remote country.

"I remain, dear Sir, with much gratitude for the kind and friendly interest you have taken in my welfare, your very obedient servant,
"JOHN RICHARDSON."

EDUCATION OF MUSULMANS IN EUROPE.

The *Etoile*, French paper, of June 2d, states as follows:—"Some young Egyptians (about 40), of the principal families of Cairo, have just arrived at Marseilles, whence they will soon proceed to Paris. The princes who govern Egypt have recourse to our literati and professors for the success of an institution, which will doubtless exercise a salutary influence on the destiny of Egypt. We learn that M. Jomard, member of the institute, and of the famous expedition to Egypt, has been requested to direct their studies, together with M. Agoub, an Egyptian by birth, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College of Louis le Grand.

After residing a few years at Paris, the young men will return home to propagate the knowledge which they will have acquired among us. Mahomet Ali, who is at the expense of their education, thinks that this is the shortest way to obtain the civilization of the country which he governs. How greatly are times changed! Egypt, which was the cradle of the arts, which sent colonies to Greece, and was afterwards visited by the most celebrated philosophers, which in the sequel sunk itself into barbarism, now sends her children to us, to implore the benefits of civilization!"

Another French paper (the *Courier*

Français), adverting to this visit, adds a remark quite characteristic:—"The principal personage of this embassy is called Mahoudar (bearer of the ink-stand). His functions in Egypt are equivalent to those of the keeper of the seals in France. He appears to be a sensible and good-natured man, and *he has already shown his gallantry to some French ladies*. He has given presents to the amount of many thousand francs to the officers of the French ship in which he arrived here."

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. BUCKINGHAM.

On the 3d June, a meeting took place at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a public subscription for Mr. J. S. Buckingham. The names of a few individuals were announced who had subscribed large sums for the relief of Mr. Buckingham (before such an appeal as this was even thought of), as a temporary resource: it was added that "it was not of course to be expected that the general subscription could proceed on the same scale; on the contrary, the smallest sum would be gladly received."

PRESENTATIONS.

At the King's Court, May 29, the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Sir Edmond Stanley, late Chief Justice of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on his return from India.

Lord Charles Somerset, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, on his return from India and appointment to the Royal Military College.

COLONIAL CURRENCY.

The *Success*, 28, Captain James Stirling, has embarked, at Plymouth, six tons and a half of silver of British coinage, for the purpose of superseding the foreign currency at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and New South Wales. The *Success* has also on board a vast quantity of buoys and chains, for laying down moorings and buoying the newly-discovered harbour at the north end of New Holland.

DINNER TO LIEUT.-COL. FARQUHAR.

On the 22d June a very sumptuous dinner was given by the captains of the Hon. East-India Company's ships to Lieut.-Col. Farquhar, late Governor of Malacca and Singapore, which was numerously and most respectably attended. Captain J. F. Timins in the chair, supported by Captains Wm. Stanley Clarke and John Loch, of the East-India Direction.

Many appropriate toasts were drank, accompanied

accompanied by the most marked and kind expressions of regard and esteem for the individual to whom the entertainment was given.

ORIENTAL TUITION.

The Arabic professor at Cambridge (the Rev. Dr. Lee) intends opening an Oriental Lecture in that university, for the advantage of the civil and other servants of the East-India Company proceeding to India; in order to meet the exigencies provided for in the bill which dispenses with the residence hitherto required at Halleybury College.

DONATION TO BISHOP'S COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Cambridge.—At a congregation on the 31st May, a grace passed the Senate for presenting copies of all books printed at the university press, at the expense of the university, to the library of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

ARCHDEACON HAWTAYNE.

Oxford.—On the 15th June, the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity were, by decree of convocation, conferred on the Rev. John Hawtayne, M.A. of Exeter College, Archdeacon of Bombay.

THE 69TH FOOT.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 69th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the word "India," as a lasting testimony of the services of that corps in India from the year 1805 to 1825.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

A new commission has issued, in which the Duke of Wellington and W. Y. Peel, Esq., are added to the noblemen and gentlemen composing his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The name of Mr. Freemantle is omitted.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

12th Light Dragoons. W. J. Hooper to be corn. by purch., v. Evered prom. (8 June).

16th Light Dragoons. Corn. W. Van, from Cape Corps, to be cornet, v. Brown prom. (18 May); H. F. Bonham to be corn. by purch., v. Penelope (20 May).

1st Foot. Capt. C. S. Hopkins to be maj. by purch., v. Glover prom. (10 June); Lieut. W. Carter to be capt. by purch., v. Hopkins (do.); Ena. M. W. Neville to be lieut. by purch., v. Cross prom. (11 May); W. B. Johnston to be ens., v. Wood dec. (1 June); Asst. Surg. W. Dillon, from 2d Royal Vet. Bat., to be asst. surg. (25 May).

2d Foot. Hosp. Asst. T. Atkinson to be asst. surg., v. Campbell prom. (11 May).

6th Foot. Lieut. W. H. Hill, from h. p. 14th F., to be lieut., v. M'Queen app. to 44th F. (1 June).

18th Foot. Asst. Surg. J. Patterson, from 48th F., to be surg., v. H. Hamilton, who rets. on h.

p. (25 May); St. G. Cronie to be ens. by purch., v. Browne prom. in 44th F. (8 June).

14th Foot. J. May to be ens., v. Layard prom. (11 May).

44th Foot. Lieut. S. M'Queen, from 6th F., to be lieut., v. E. H. Clarke, who rets. on h. p. (1 June).

48th F. of Lieut. W. Trevelyan, from engineers, to be lieut., v. Kearney, app. to 80th F. (8 June).

47th Foot. Lieut. P. J. Douglas, from h. p. 9th F., to be lieut., v. Walker, whose app. has not taken place; and J. B. Wyatt to be ens., v. Wyatt who rets. (both 8 June).

54th Foot. Capt. J. Armand, from h. p. 34th F., to be capt., v. J. Gray, who exch. (8 June).

67th Foot. Brev. Col. N. Burdett, from h. p. 14th F., to be lieut. col., v. R. Gubbins, who exch. (25 May).

69th Foot. Lieut. E. Hopwood, from h. p., to be lieut., v. Hon. R. King, who exch., rec. dlt. (12 June).

80th Foot. Lieut. T. G. Twigg, from h. p. 18th L.D., to be lieut., repaying dlt., v. Peck, app. to 84th F. (8 June).

97th Foot. Ena. T. R. Travers to be lieut. by purch., v. Maiba prom.; and C. Nagel to be ens. by purch., v. Travers (both 10th June).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. A. Montresor, from 78th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Auber; and Lieut. R. G. Davidson, from h. p. 88th F., to be lieut., v. Nowlan app. to 13th F. (both 11 May); J. Woodford to be lieut. by purch., v. Van Kampen prom. (24 May); Hosp. Asst. W. Lucas to be asst. surg., v. Wilkins app. to 2d F. (25 May).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. G. Hager, 46th F.; Lieut. Col. C. Maxwell, 30th F.; Maj. W. Stewart, ditto; Capt. D. Orahame, 6th F.; Maj. D. Gregerson (Lieut. Col.) 31st F.; Capt. A. Prole, 83d F.; Capt. J. H. Holland (Maj.), 65th F. (all 10 June); Lieut. Col. W. Percival, 67th F. (17 June).

The undermentioned officers having brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to G. O. of 25th April 1826:—

To be Lieut. Col. of Inf. Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Austin, from 97th F. (11 May); M. Clifford, from 80th F.; and A. Kelly, from 34th F. (both 1 June).

To be Maj. of Inf. Brev. Maj. S. Box, from 30th F. (11 May); R. Howard, from 39th F. (18 May); T. Falls, from 20th F. (25th May); A. Bowen, from 2d F.; W. Kingdom, from 38th F.; J. Rowan, from 1st F.; W. Bennett, from 69th F.; and P. Yale, from 48th F. (all 1 June).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec.; off Plymouth.—St. Brothers, Motley, from New

New South Wales 28th Dec.; at Gravesend.—23. *Eliza*, Sutton, from Bengal; *Kingston*, Bowen, from ditto; and *Sarah*, Tucker, from Bombay; all at Gravesend.—*Albion*, Weller, from Bengal 29th Dec., and Madras 24th Jan.; at Deal.—*Maitland*, Studd, from Bombay 29th Dec., and Ceylon 26th Jan., at Portsmouth.

Departures.

May 27. *Marie*, Runard, for Batavia; from Deal.—June 5. *Heroes*, Fotheringham, for Batavia; from Deal.—7. *Hope*, Flint, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth—also *Boync*, Pope, for New South Wales; from Deal.—8. *Hannah*, Shepherd, for Bombay; from Deal.—H.M.'s *Success*, for Cape, Mauritius, and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth—and *Australia*, Wilson, for New South Wales; from Gravesend.—10. *Asia*, Stead, and *Ann and Amelia*, Ford, both for China and Quebec; from Deal.—12. *Lord Amherst*, Craigie, for China and Halifax; from Deal.—14. *Frances*, Heard, and *Asia*, Balderston, both for Bengal; from Deal.—16. *John*, Dawson, for Bengal; from Deal.—17. *Boysal George*, Ellerby, for Bombay; from Deal.—19. *Corcoran*, Petrie, for Singapore and Manila; from Deal.—20. *Florentia*, Oldham, for Bengal (with troops); *Atlas*, Hunt, for Madras; and *Milo*, Winslow, for Manila; all from Deal.—21. *Calcutta*, Stoyam, for Bengal; from Liverpool—also *Menmouth*, Edghill, for Bengal; from Deal.—22. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, and *Hercules*, Vaughan, both for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—23. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Chase; Mrs. MacDowell; Mrs. Jane Sneyd; Mrs. H. Sneyd; Mrs. Atkinson; Mrs. Webster; Misses Russell and Pattinson; Lieut. Col. Com. D. MacLeod, C.B.; J. MacDowell, Esq., superintend. surg.; Surg. J. Atkinson; Maj. J. C. Grant, 22d regt. N.I.; Capt. J. Pickard, H.M.'s 47th regt., commanding invalids; G. Malcolm, Esq.; I. Pittar, Esq.; 19 children; 8 European servants; and 3 native ditto.—(Capt. S. Walker, 7th N.I., died at sea on 16th March.)

Per *Harvey* (arrived last month) from New South Wales: Mr. Stephen; Dr. Carlisle; Mr. Strevell; Doctors Osborne, Mercer, and MacDougall; Mr. Cobb.—(Lieut. Whale died at sea.)

Per *Mary Hope*, from New South Wales: Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brisbane, late governor of the colony; Dr. MacLean; Lieut. Stirling; Lady Brisbane; Master T. A. Brisbane; two Misses Brisbane; and Miss MacDougall.

Per *Windsor*, from Madras and China: Brig. Gen. MacCreagh and servant; Col. and Mrs. Higgins and native servant; Mrs. Baker and infant, and one servant; Misses Caroline and Ellen Baker; Masters R. and C. Frank.

Per *Lord Hungerford*, from Bengal: Capt., Mrs. and Miss Nunn; Mrs. Harvey and child; Lieut. McCann.—From Madras: Capt. Reid and Lawrence; Lieuts. Gompety and Bird; C. Hyde, Esq.; T. T. W. Thomas, Esq.; Mr. Hampton; Mr. Rump; Mr. P. Middleton; Dr. J. Shutter; 29 invalids; 4 women; 12 children.

Per *Duke of York*, from China, &c.: T. Miln, Esq., merchant, from Batavia; Mrs. G. Elliott, from ditto; Master J. Stewart from St. Helena; Thos. Gahagan, Esq. (Madras civil service), and Mrs. Gahagan, from the *General Palmer*, returned from ill health.

Per *Coldstream*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. MacLeod; Mrs. Yates; Capt. McLean, H.M.'s 48th regt., in command of troops; Miss F. Hall; two Misses Fullerton; Miss Neale; two Masters MacLeod; Master Neale.

Per *Albion*, from Bengal and Madras: Col. Brooker, 3d Madras N.I.; Capt. Mann, H.M.'s service, in charge of invalids; G. Freeze, Esq.; Lieut. Smith; Cornet Walsh, 1st Nat. Cav.; Miss Lannon and Master Fraser; 45 invalids H.M.'s service, 11 women, and 8 children.

Per *Marquis Wellington*, from Bengal: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Churchill; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Cahill; Miss Birney; W. T. Smith, and J. P. Larkins, Esquires, both of the civil service; Lieut. Col. Richards, 34th N.I.; Capt. R. Smith, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Lieut. J. Burney, 13th N.I.; C. Birch, R. S. Cahill, and J. Thompson, Esquires, free merchants; Mr. D. Forbes; 19 children; 12 native and European servants.

Per *Mary*, from Batavia, arrived at Helvoet: Capt. W. Hodges, of the Bengal country service.

Per *Madeline*, from Ceylon: Mr. Meade, Ordnance storekeeper; Capt. Williams and Lieut. Grant, H.M.'s 16th foot; Mr. Rodney; Mr. Oswin; Rev. W. Calloway, missionary; Mr. Roch, surg.; Masters John and William M'Kenney.—From the Cape: Lieut. Shepherd, H.M.'s 6th Dr.—(Mrs. Gastin died at the Mauritius—the two Misses Gastin were left there.)

Per *Sarah*, from Bombay: Mrs. Burrowes; Mrs. Rouget; Capt. E. Jackson, Queen's Royals; Lieut. M'Alister, commanding invalids; Lieut. Wilkie, Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Flint, Madras Cav.; Lieut. Browne, Bombay N.I.; 7 children; 60 invalids of H.M.'s 67th regt.—(Capt. Radcliffe died on 21st April, and Capt. Riddock on 29th May.)

Per *Eliza*, from Bengal: G. Wilson, Esq.; D. Clark, Esq., of the firm of Ferguson and Co.; Lieut. Col. J. Clark, Bengal Inf.; H. Ferguson, Esq., merchant; A. C. Dunlop, Esq.; T. Ross, Esq., merchant; Mrs. Dr. Walter Ogilvy; Mrs. G. Wilson; Misses Blagrove, Gilmore, J. Dunlop, J. Curphy, A. E. Watts, H. Ainslie, and M. Fulton; Masters H. Fulton, A. Bathgate, and H. Wilson; 3 European and 8 native servants.—(Dr. W. Ogilvy died at sea on 1st May, and Mrs. Boyd on 6th May.)

Per *Victory*, from Bengal: Mrs. Harrington; Mrs. Salter; Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. Francis; Mrs. Andrew; Capt. Salter, Dr. Francis, and Lieut. Kirby, H.C.'s service; Lieuts. O'Halloran, Langmead, and Ogilvy, H.M.'s 44th regt.; J. Alexander, Esq.; J. Andrews, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Marshman; Capt. Johnson; 19 children; 8 native servants; 22 invalids.

Per *Layton*, from the Mauritius: Col. Barclay, and part of H.M.'s 56th regt.

Per *Denmark Hill*, from V. D. Land: Mr. Kermond; Mr. Sherwin; Mr. Abbott, son of the Judge Adv.; Miss and two Masters Cartwright; Mrs. Fowler and three children.

Per *Kingston*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Clarke; Mrs. O'Brien; Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Husband; Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Warde; Misses Wynne and Clarke; Dr. C. Robertson, superintend. surg.; Mr. C. Harding, Bengal C.S.; Capt. B. Blake, Bengal N.I.; J. Hay, Esq., merchant; W. O'Brien, Esq.; 11 children; 7 servants.

Per *Bombay*, from China, &c.: His Exc. Baron G. A. G. P. Van Der Capellan, late Governor-general of Netherlands India; the Baroness Van Der Capellan, his lady; Col. Baron R. Van Der Capellan; Baron V. Z. Van Nyweldt, aide-de-camp to His Exc.; J. Schneither, Esq., secretary to ditto; A. Van Hogendorp, Esq.; 13 servants belonging to the above; Mr. R. Morris, merchant; Mr. J. Beveridge, assist. surg. of the late ship *Royal George*.

Per *Warren Hastings*, Rawes, from China: two Masters Livingston.—From St. Helena: Master Cole.

Per *Warren Hastings*, Maam, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. E. Mason; Mrs. Cleghorn; Mrs. Manning; Mrs. Maldman; Mrs. Horsman; Mrs. Latham; Mrs. Cursham; Miss Chinnery; A. Brook, Esq., Madras C. S.; Doctors W. Horsman and R. Prince; Mr. J. Richmond, assist. surg. Madras estab.; Miss and Master Mason; Misses Elliott, Savage, Smith, and two Cleghorns; Master Elliott; Master and Miss Prince; two Misses Smalley; two European female servants; two native servants; Mr. M. M'Farlane, free mariner; 21 invalids, 3 women, and 5 children.

Per *Mellish* (arrived last month), from Madras: Lieut. Gen. Bowser, late commander-in-chief at Madras; Mrs. Patullo; Mrs. Gen. Askell; Capt. Campbell, 1st cav.; Capt. Caldwell, H.M.'s 15th regt.; Miss Spicer; Miss E. Patullo.

Per *Maitland*, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Tucker; Mrs. Capt. Tabois; Mrs. Capt. Spinks; Miss Taylor; Maj. Farquharson, Bombay army; Capt. Tabois, Madras army; Capt. Parker, H.M.'s 46th foot, in charge of invalids; Misses F. Tucker, E. Edwards, and H. Young; Masters H. P. Tucker, F. Grice, H. Grice, F. Hart, M. Bond, J. Bond, J. Edwards, P. Young, and J. Taylor; six European servants; one native ditto; detachment of invalids of H.M.'s 46th foot; six women and three children.—(Mrs. Col. Campbell, Mrs. Capt. Young, Col. Tucker, Mr. J. Taylor, and four invalids of H.M.'s and H.C.'s services, died at sea.)

Per *Elizabeth*, from Singapore: Mrs. J. W. Thomas; Mr. Barnes; Mr. D. Kitchen.

Per *Alfred*, from Bombay: Mrs. C. Norris; Rev. Mr.

Mr. R. Kenny; Mr. Havell; Dr. S. Sprouts; two children; two male servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

For *Lady Holland* (sailed last month), for Madras and Bengal: Maj. Gummer; Mr. and Mrs. Frost; Messrs. Lockhart, McKensie, and Lindsay; Capt. and Mrs. James, and servant; Messrs. Bowditch, Scaman, Bremner, Graham, Gordon, Hollis, Mein, Taylor, Wilder, Bishop, and Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. Paine; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; and

eylon:
d Mrs.
d Mrs.
d Mrs.
; Mrs.
J. Be-
; Rev.

Colo-
brooke;

Major J. H. Little; Capt. H. P. Carleton; Mrs. Eliza Carleton; Capt. J. Smith; Miss M. Smith; Capt. D. G. Scott; Capt. G. Jenkins; M. French, Esq.; Master T. M. French; Mr. C. M. Caldicott; Mr. J. H. Mayon; Mr. A. J. Mackay; Mr. W. Cox; Mr. J. S. Alton; M. W. Newcombe, volunteer pilot service; Eliza Cross, servant to Lady Colbrooke; three native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

May 5. At sea, on board the H.C.'s ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, on her passage from Bengal, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, commander of the Governor-general's body guard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. G. H. Brown, Esq., of Bedford New Road, Clapham, to Catherine, daughter of G. Field, Esq., of Kennington.

23. J. D. Dickinson, Esq., of Tavistock Place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Alexander, of Rayne, Essex.

27. At Stockton on Tees, K. Marchison, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Anne, second daughter of J. D. Nesbitt, Esq.

June 1. At the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, Capt. G. Probyn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Alicia, daughter of Sir Francis W. Macneil, of Roe Park, county of Derry, and late one of H.M.'s judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta.

8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. S. Hawkins, Esq., of the Bengal army, to Alicia Isabella, third daughter of the late J. Lumden, Esq., late of the E. I. Direction.

— At Dover, P. Henketh, Esq., of Rosall Hall, county of Lancaster, to Eliza Debonnaire, only daughter of the late Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart., of Fernhill, Berks.

10. At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. C. Ingram, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss A. E. Bridger, of Highgate.

12. Mr. J. Thomson, merchant, Glasgow, to

Anne, and Mr. D. Chapman, merchant at the same place, to Caroline, daughters of the late Geo. Felce, Esq., Bombay.

13. At West Lodge, Elgin, Capt. C. A. Munro, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Lucy Eliza, eldest daughter of Maj. John Jones, of the same service.

17. At Cheshunt, Herts, Mr. F. Joyce, of Old Compton Street, Soho, to Jane, third daughter of the late J. Hill, Esq., of the E. I. House, and of Camberwell, Surrey.

17. At Totness, T. R. Waterfield, Esq., eldest son of W. Waterfield Esq., of the Cloisters, Westminster, to Elisabeth, eldest daughter of W. S. Bentall, Esq., of Totness.

22. At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. F. J. Darrah, chaplain on the Madras establishment, and late curate of Louth, Lincolnshire, to Harriet, daughter of the late H. Kouch, Esq., of Wakefield.

DEATHS.

May 1. At sea, on board the *Eliza*, on the passage from Calcutta Dr. Walter Ogilvy, senior member of the Medical Board, Bengal.

31. On board the *Aurora*, in Plymouth Sound, Capt. J. Maxwell, belonging to that ship. He was younger brother of Sir Murray Maxwell, and of the late Capt. Keith Maxwell.

29. In Milford Haven, on board the *Mary Hope*, R.N., Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas

June 5. Von Web

13. Chu Morrison

17. At the Hon.

21. In C.B., in

Lately.

passage h deputy ad

Campbell bay regt.

M.'s 6th 4th regt. Madras Cavalry.

— At Liverpool, where he had lately arrived from Bengal, Capt. John Donnelly, of the E. I. Company's military service, nephew to Vice Admiral Donnelly

— At sea, on board the *Sarah*, on the passage from Bombay, Lieut. Radcliffe, H.M.'s 6th regt.

Died of apoplexy, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 14th of July 1835, Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, which situation he had long filled with honour and integrity. Though dying in the flower of his years, he had yet lived long enough to build a high character for exemplary piety and moral worth, leaving behind him many afflicted relatives and friends to feel most deeply his lamented loss!

His death was shortly followed by the decease of his eldest son, R. C. Plowden, jun., Esq. (also in the Hon. E. I. Company's service), who died, beloved and mourned, on the 21st of Sept. 1835, at Macao, after a painful and protracted illness, supported at the last awful period by a most pious resignation to the will of God!

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 July—Prompt 29 September.

Company's.—Indigo.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 8 August—Prompt 10 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre.

Woodford, Royal George, Margate Wellington, Lord Hungerford, Victory, and Warren Hastings, from Bengal; and the *Calide Herald*, *Grifford*, and *Coldstream*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—Madras Piece Goods—Cotton—Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Pepper—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Sewing Silk—Piece Goods—Blue Nankens—Indigo—Lac Dye—Shellac—Indian Ink—Elephant's Teeth—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Rice—Whanghee Cases—Black Bamboos—White Bamboos—Table Mats—Foot Mats—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Buckinghamshire*, *Windsor*, *Bombay*, *Duke of York*, and *Warren Hastings*, from China; the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*,

1826.] SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
SEASON, 1825—1826.

Destination.	To come Afloat.	Ship's Name.	Ton- nage.	Owners.	Commanders.	To sail from Grounds.
China...	June 10	<i>Princess Amelia</i> ..	1348	Robert Williams, Esq.	James Kellaway.	10 July 1826
	20	<i>Winchelsea</i> ..	1331	William Moffat, Esq.	Roger B. Everest	"
		<i>Cornwall</i> ..	672	George Palmer, Esq.	W. Younghusband	"
Bengal...		<i>Lady Kemmery</i> ..	572	George Joad, Esq.	Thomas Surflan	"
		<i>Fort William</i> ..	1800	R. Mackintosh & Co.	James Neish	"

Ships	Agents	Ships	Agents	Ships	Agents	Ships	Agents
July 25	Barnes	450	Joseph Hare	John Chan. Ross	W. I. Docks	Joseph Hockley and Co.	
1	Cleveland	385	John Barry	William Havelock	W. I. Docks		
15	Joris	570	James Carras and Co.	Thomas Winter	Lon. Docks		
10	Sussex	520	Henry Houghton	Robert Clapperton	Lon. Docks		
	Brisbane	503	Arnold and Co.	William Ferris	Lon. Docks		
	Burrell	480	C. G. Burrell	John Metcalfe	Plymouth		
31	Achilles	500	Alexander Robertson	John Henderson	Lon. Docks		
6	Phoebe	498	John Blackett	Francis Dixon	Cork		
22	Spoke	474	Thomas Ward	Robert Harrison	Sharnon	Joseph Lachlan	
29	Woodford	514	Alfred Chapman	Edward Chapman	Portsmouth	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.	
1	Magnet	500	Robert Chesebrough	John Todd	Lon. Docks	Buckley & Co., Mark-lane.	
20	Tiger	525	Buckley and Co.	Robert Brash	Lon. Docks		
	Cumberland	570	Robert Carrs	Robert Carrs	Lon. Docks		
	Hagden	580	John Hatch	William Banks	Lon. Docks		
21	Admiral Cockburn	560	John Briggs	Wm. John Cooling	Lon. Docks		
Aug. 20	Edinburgh	585	Robert Brooks	Thomas Collins	Lon. Docks		

rebut-st.
Street.

20th June 1826

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, June 27, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	0	2	0		0	2	6	Turmeric, Bengal ..	1	0	0		1	10	0
Coffee, Java								— China	1	15	0		2	0	0
— Cheribon	2	6	0		2	16	0	Zedoary							
— Sumatra	2	0	0		2	3	0	Galls, in Sorts							
— Bourbon								— Blue	4	10	0		5	0	0
— Mocha	3	0	0		6	0	0	Indigo, Fine Blue							
Cotton, Surat	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
— Madras	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..							
— Bengal	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple	0	10	7				
— Bourbon	0	0	9		0	1	0	— Good to fine Violet	0	9	0		0	10	5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Mid. to ord. shipping ..	0	5	6		0	8	0
Aloes, Epatica	15	0	0		17	0	0	— Consuming Qualities ..	0	4	0		0	6	6
Aniseeds, Star	3	10	0					— Madras Extra Fine	0	7	6		0	7	10
Borax, Refined	2	2	0					— Do. Fine and Good	0	5	6		0	6	6
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	2	0	0					— Do. Ordinary & Low	0	3	0		0	4	6
Camphire, unrefined	8	0	0		9	10	0	— Oude Fine	0	5	3		0	6	9
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0	5	0		0	5	6	— Good and Middling	0	3	6		0	4	6
— Ceylon	0	1	0		0	1	3	— Ordinary	0	2	9		0	3	3
Cassia Buds	4	10	0		6	10	0	— Bad and Trash	0	0	9		0	2	0
— Ligna	4	10	0		6	0	0	— Middling ord. & bad ..							
Castor Oil	0	0	6		0	1	3	Rice, White	0	13	0		0	16	0
China Root	1	8	0		1	10	0	Safflower	1	0	0		6	0	0
Coculus Indicus	2	10	0		3	0	0	Sago	1	0	0		2	0	0
Columbo Root	5	0	0		6	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	1	6	0				
Dragon's Blood	5	0	0		25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein	0	11	1		0	11	3
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0		10	0	0	— Novi	0	14	1		0	19	1
— Arabic	1	0	0		4	0	0	— Ditto White	0	11	1		0	19	4
— Asafoetida	2	0	0		6	0	0	— China	0	14	1		0	16	3
— Benjamin	40	0	0		50	0	0	— Organsine	0	19	0		1	4	0
— Animi	3	0	0		8	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0		0	6	8
— Galbanum								— Cloves	0	2	6				
— Gambogium	9	0	0		16	0	0	— Mace	0	4	7		0	4	9
— Myrrh	3	0	0		16	0	0	— Nutmegs	0	2	10		0	3	0
— Olibanum	2	0	0		4	10	0	— Ginger	0	14	0		0	16	0
Lac Lake	0	0	9		0	2	0	— Pepper, Black	0	0	4		5	0	0
— Dye	0	3	6		0	5	0	— White							
— Shell, Black	2	10	0		5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow	1	5	0		1	8	0
— Shivered	3	0	0		5	0	0	— White	1	9	0		1	16	0
— Stick	2	0	0		3	0	0	— Brown							
Musk, China	0	9	0		0	16	0	— Siam and China	1	5	0		1	13	0
Nux Vomica	0	12	0		0	13	0	Tea, Bohea	0	1	6		0	1	7
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5					— Congou	0	2	3		0	3	7
— Cinnamon	0	7	0		0	8	0	— Souchong							
— Cloves								— Campol							
— Mace	0	0	2		0	0	3	— Twankay	0	2	11		0	3	7
— Nutmegs	0	2	4		0	2	6	— Pekoe	0	3	1		0	3	10
Opium								— Hyson Skin	0	2	6		0	2	9
Rhubarb	0	1	6		0	3	0	— Hyson	0	4	1		0	5	5
Sal Ammoniac	3	10	0					— Gunpowder	0	4	8		0	5	6
Senna	0	0	6		0	2	6	Tortoiseshell	1	5	0		2	10	0
Turmeric, Java	1	10	0		1	15	0	Wood, Sanders Red ..	8	0	0		9	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of May to the 21st of June 1826.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	900	77½	77½	83	94½	18½	83½	4½	7 8p	8 9p	77½
23	901	77½	78½	84½	94½	18½	83½	4½	7 8p	8 9p	78½
24	901	77½	78½	84½	94½	18½	84½	4½	7p	8 10p	78½
25	901	78½	79½	85½	95½	18½	84½	4½	—	8 9p	79½
26	—	78½	79½	85½	95½	18 13-16	84½	5½	7 8p	7 9p	79½
27	902	78½	79½	84½	95½	18 13-16	84½	5½	7 8p	8 10p	79½
28	—	—	—	—	—	18 15-16	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	901	78½	79½	85½	94½	18 13-16	84½	5	6 7p	8 10p	79½
31	901½	78½	79½	85½	94½	18 13-16	84½	5	6 7p	8 10p	79½
Jun 1	901	78½	79½	85½	94½	18 13-16	84½	5	6 7p	8 10p	79½
2	901½	78½	79½	86½	—	18 19	85½	—	5 7p	8 9p	80½
3	901½	78½	79½	—	—	18 15-16 19	85½	—	7 8p	8 10p	80½
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	902½	79½	—	—	—	18 15-16 19 1-16	85½	—	8 9p	8 10p	80½
6	—	79½	—	85½	—	19	85½	—	8 9p	8 10p	80½
7	901½	79½	—	86½	—	19 1-16	85½	6	9 10p	8 10p	80½
8	—	79½	—	86½	—	19 1-16	85½	—	9p	8 10p	80½
9	900	79½	—	86½	—	19 1-16	85½	—	9 11p	6 10p	80½
10	900	78½	—	—	—	19½	85½	—	9p	6 8p	80½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	79½	—	85½	—	19 1-16	—	—	6 8p	4 7p	80½
13	199 900	78½	—	85½	—	19	85½	—	6 7p	4 8p	80½
14	199 900	79	—	85½	—	18 15-16	85½	—	8p	5 8p	80½
15	199 900	79½	—	85½	—	—	85½	—	—	5 9p	80½
16	901	79½	—	86½	—	19 1-16	85½	—	8 9p	8 9p	80½
17	199 900	79½	—	85½	—	19 1-16	85½	—	9p	8 10p	80½
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	79½	—	85½	—	19 1-16	—	—	—	8 11p	80½
20	—	79½	—	85½	—	19 1-16	85½	—	8 9p	8 11p	80½
21	199 900	79	—	86	—	18½ 19 1-16	85½	—	9 10p	8 11p	79½

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

PROGRESS OF THE BURMESE WAR.

WITH the present article, we had indulged the expectation of closing our historical epitome of the military events in Ava. But the unprincipled character of the ruler of that country, who seems utterly regardless of his honour, and who avails himself of negotiations and treaties as instruments of treachery, leaves the British Government, according to appearances, no alternative besides prosecuting the war until the dynasty of Alompra shall cease to reign.

The disclosure of the perfidious disposition of the Burmese court, whilst it entails additional sacrifices upon the East-India Company, is attended with this advantage, namely, that it reconciles the country to the policy of the Bengal Government in commencing the war, instead of becoming the dupe of deceitful negotiations; and demonstrates that nothing but a great political change in Ava can afford security to the people of Hindostan against aggressions on that side; which object, if it is to be accomplished by our intervention, is more likely to be brought about at the present, than it could have been at any past, or would probably be at any future period.

Whether our Indian Government possesses firmness enough to adopt and pursue the bold scheme of policy, of making the dethronement of the present ruler of Ava the basis *sine quâ non* of future negotiation, remains to be seen. We shall not speculate upon what may be the comparative advantages or disadvantages of that and a different method of treating with the Burmese, but shall resume the course of our narrative with respect to past events, which, in our last article, we brought down to April 1825.*

Whilst the grand army, under Sir Archibald Campbell, was confined within Prome by the succeeding rains and inundations, some transactions of no very trivial importance occurred in other quarters.

In the beginning of May, Lieut. Neufville, with a small detachment of the troops

* See Vol. xxi. p. 22.

troops in Assam, posted at Now Dheeing Molkh, advanced against a party of Burmese sent forward by a body which had arrived from Mogaum, under three chiefs. He embarked on the Dheeing river on the 7th, and next morning came up with the enemy, who, on being charged, fled in great confusion. The three Burmese commanders sent a long letter to Lieut. Neufville, desiring that Assam might be evacuated by the British, which that officer answered in the following pithy manner:—"If, my friends, you want us to quit the country of Assam, you had better come and turn us out."

On the 4th June, the same officer made an attempt upon the main body of the enemy at Dupha Gaum. He embarked his detachment on the Dheeing, and after surmounting the difficulties of its navigation (the men being obliged to drag the canoes up the rapids) they approached, on the 9th, the enemy's stockade, which was of very considerable strength. It was assaulted by a party under Lieut. Kerr, upon which the whole body of the enemy retired to Beesa Gaum, whither Lieut. Neufville proceeded. The Burmese made a show of defence, but eventually abandoned their formidable stockades, five in number, the British troops driving them from one to another at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot. The evacuation of this part of the country by the enemy, and the liberation of several hundreds of Assamese captives, were the fruits of this success.

During these transactions, Lieut. Pemberton, accompanied by Gumber Sing and a detachment of his levy, amounting to 500 muskets, recovered possession of Munipoor, the raja's capital. They left Sylhet on the 17th May, and, by a circuitous route along the banks of the Barak, reached Banksandy on the 23d, from whence they proceeded across a most difficult country, consisting of numerous and irregular ranges of hills, to the valley of Munipoor. After suffering great privations from want of food, they reached the town on the 1st June: the enemy, consisting of 600 fighting men, evacuating the stockade, and leaving the raja in quiet possession of his territory. This expedition not merely restored our ally, but has considerably augmented our geographical knowledge of these parts.*

Before the season permitted the advance of the British army from Prome, a negotiation took place, which led to an armistice, signed on the 17th September, whereby the contracting parties agreed, "with a view to the restoration of peace and amity between the British Government and the Government of his Majesty the King of Ava," that there should be a cessation of hostilities till October 17th, and that the first minister of the king, Sahdo Menjee Muha Mengon, clothed with full powers by the king, should meet the British authorities on the 2d of that month.

Conferences accordingly, it would appear, took place, but no official report of their nature has been published. From authentic sources, however, we learn, that the British commissioners demanded from the Burmese certain cessions of territory, as a penalty for provoking the war, and a certain sum towards the expenses incurred thereby. These conditions produced considerable discussion and delay, which led to a prolongation of the armistice till November the 2d.

Previous to this date, various indications appeared of an intention on the part of the Burmese to renew hostilities; and at length Sir A. Campbell, in a general order, announced to his army that he had received information too circumstantial to be doubted, but in its nature almost too atrocious to be credited,

* See Lieut. Pemberton's despatch, vol. xxi. p. 100, and his "Account of the Nagas," *ibid.* p. 727.

credited, that the Burmese army was in full march to attack them, under express orders from the King of Ava, in open and shameful violation of the existing armistice.

The motions of the enemy denoted a design of cutting off the communication between Prome and Rangoon, whence supplies of all kinds were obtained, and to make a desperate effort to destroy the British army, which it was probably expected would be taken unprepared. Large bodies of troops accordingly assembled in the vicinity of Prome, and moving bands overran the intermediate country between that place and Rangoon. The commander of the forces adopted measures to clear his neighbourhood of the enemy who impeded his advance; and he first directed Lieut. Col. Mc Dowall to move on Wattygoon, about twenty miles distant from Prome, and dislodge a body of Burmese troops (supposed to amount to 2,500) posted to annoy the garrison of Prome, and harass the rear of the army on its march. This detachment advanced on the 15th November, in two columns, led by Col. Mc Dowall and Major Evans, upon the enemy's position; but it was found to be too strong, and the numbers of the enemy were so great (from 10,000 to 12,000) that after sustaining a heavy loss, including the commander killed and several officers severely wounded, the British were forced to retire, followed for several miles by the Burmese, who harassed our troops and threatened to cut off the retreat of one of the columns.

Better success attended other operations for a similar object: Lieut. Col. Godwin, with a strong detachment, on the 24th November, drove the enemy from Shadoun, and cleared the left bank of the river for fifteen miles below Prome. Padoun-Mew, on the west bank, was occupied by a detachment of 200 men, half European, under Capt. Deane, supported by a division of the flotilla under Lieut. Kellett, R.N. This post was repeatedly attacked by the enemy in great force, without success.

Soon after, the main army of the Burmese, amounting to between 50,000 and 60,000 men, took post in the immediate vicinity of Prome. Their line extended, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, from a commanding ridge of hills upon the river, to the village of Simbike upon the left. Their troops were divided into three corps; the left, commanded by an old and experienced general, styled Maha Memiow, consisting of 15,000 men, including 700 cavalry, was stockaded in the jungles at Simbike and Hyalay, upon the Nawine river; the centre, which consisted of 30,000 men, under the Kee Woonghee, was strongly entrenched on the hills of Napadee; the right, under the Suddoowoon, occupied the western bank of the Irrawaddy, and was strongly stockaded and defended by artillery.

On the morning of the 1st December, Sir A. Campbell marched with his whole force, except four regiments of native infantry left at Prome, upon Simbike, whilst Commodore Sir Jas. Brisbane drew the enemy's attention to the centre by a cannonade on that point. Upon reaching the Nawine the army was divided into two columns, the right, under Brig. Gen. Cotton, continuing to march along the left bank of the river, whilst the commander of the forces, with the other column, crossed and advanced in a direction nearly parallel. Brig. Gen. Cotton first reached the enemy's position, which he at once assaulted, without waiting for the other column, which was about a mile and a half distant. The attack was led by Lieut. Col. Godwin at one point, and Major Chambers at another. In less than ten minutes every stockade was carried, the enemy retreating, leaving behind 300 men killed, amongst whom was the Burmese commander, Maha Memiow, with all the guns, stores, and commissariat.

commissariat. This corps being disposed of, Sir A. Campbell determined immediately to attack the centre; and, on the 2d, he made a disposition of his force for that purpose. After driving the enemy from all his defences in the valley, his principal works on the hills, which could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by artillery, and defended by stockades, were assaulted by Lieut. Col. Sale's brigade, and carried with the bayonet. The 38th regiment, under Major Frith, first entered the enemy's entrenchments on the heights, driving the Burmese troops from hill to hill, over precipices which could be traversed only by narrow stairs, till the whole of the position, nearly three miles in extent, was in our possession. The defeat of this corps was also complete. The Burmese lost all their artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

On the 4th, Brig. Gen. Cotton was detached, with about 1,000 men, to dislodge the other corps of the enemy, which service he effected without difficulty: finding that the Burmese had retired to a stockaded work about half a mile in the interior, he advanced upon it, and carried it instantly, the enemy dispersing in every direction, and leaving 300 dead upon the field.

The commander of the forces, profiting by the consternation of the enemy, pushed forward his army in two divisions, one under his personal command, the other under Brig. Gen. Cotton. Both columns met with ample proofs of the enemy's dismay, and of the misery experienced by his troops, in the number of strong positions evacuated, and the bodies of dead and dying with which the country was strewed in the line of march. General Campbell reached Meaday on the 17th December. The place was, like the rest, evacuated; but Capt. Dyke came up with the enemy's rear, and caused it some loss.

After a short stay at Meaday, to repair the disasters which a heavy fall of rain had occasioned to the commissariat on the march, the commander of the forces advanced with the leading division of the army to Patanagoh, which he reached on the 27th. Thence he proceeded to Melloon, which was strongly occupied by the enemy: the Burmese army being assembled, with their chiefs, within the defences, and the river being covered with war-boats. They permitted Sir James Brisbane, in the *Diana* steam-vessel, to pass the works unmolested; and soon after hostilities ceased, owing to a correspondence taking place between the British and Burmese chiefs, which ended in a treaty agreed to on the 31st December, but not signed till January 3d, 1826, of which the following is the substance:—The four provinces of Arracan, the provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, and Zea (or Ya), on the Tenasserim coast, to be ceded by the Burmese, who engaged to pay one crore of rupees (equal to about one million sterling) by instalments; Assam, Cachar, Zeatung, and Munipoor, to be placed under princes to be named by the British; residents, with escorts, to be admitted at each court; indulgences to be granted to British commerce, and freedom from duty in the Burmese ports, &c.

The news of this important event was abundantly calculated to absorb and extinguish the mortification which would otherwise have followed a slight check received in a remote quarter. Lieut. Col. Pepper, commanding in the Pegu district, advanced against Shooeegeen, which he took possession of without opposition January 3d. He despatched a small force, under Lieut. Col. Conroy, against Setoung (or Zittoun), supposing it to have been evacuated by the enemy. It proved, however, to be strongly garrisoned; the British troops were repulsed, with the loss of their commander and Lieut. Adams killed, and two officers wounded.

The preliminary treaty thus solemnly executed by persons duly authorized,
and

and which they pledged themselves should be ratified by the king within fifteen days from the day on which it was signed, afforded sufficient ground to think that the war was now at an end. Sir A. Campbell concluded his letter communicating the event, with expressing his hope that it would be "the last military despatch he should have to make upon the war in Ava;" and his Majesty was induced, from a similar consideration, to tell the British Parliament that "he had every reason to expect that the treaty would be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace." None, indeed, seem to have suspected to what extent of duplicity this dishonourable court was capable of proceeding.

The period for delivering the ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava having elapsed, and the Burmese chieftains continuing to manifest the basest deceit and evasion, the British commander was compelled to recommence hostilities, and inflicted upon the enemy a chastisement which will probably render the King of Ava more prompt to consent to, and less disposed to violate, future engagements.

On the 18th January, the day the ratification should have been delivered, finding that, instead of fulfilling the stipulations of the treaty, a delay of six or seven days was solicited by the Burmese commanders, under such circumstances as denoted a total absence of faith, whilst they refused to evacuate Melloon as a preliminary condition, Sir A. Campbell took prompt measures for assaulting the place. By 10 o'clock the next morning twenty-eight pieces of ordnance were in battery, on points presenting a front of more than a mile in extent, upon the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, corresponding with the enemy's line of defence on the opposite shore. The Burmese chiefs shewed that they were prepared for hostilities being renewed, by constructing, in the meantime, extensive and well-planned works, in addition to the former entrenchments.

The troops intended for the assault embarked, under a fire from the batteries, at a point above the camp at Patanagoh: Lieut. Col. Sale was directed to attack the main face of the position, near its south-east angle; and Brig. Gen. Cotton was ordered to cross above Melloon, and assault the north face of the principal work. Col. Sale's force reached the given point first; and although their commander was wounded in his boat, the troops, under Major Frith rushed on to the attack, and were soon masters of the works, formidable by art and nature. Gen. Cotton, seeing the works thus expeditiously carried, detached a party of his troops to cut in upon the enemy's line of retreat. All this was accomplished in a few hours after the renewal of hostilities. The enemy sustained a severe loss in killed and wounded. The victors captured a large quantity of ordnance (including thirty-two large guns), shot, gunpowder, stores, and specie to the amount of 30,000 rupees. Our loss was too trifling to mention.

(To be continued.)

THE IRON CAGE OF BAJAZET.

THE popular tale respecting the cage of iron in which Bajazet, the Turkish emperor, was supposed to have been incarcerated by his Tartar conqueror, the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, has long been discredited by judicious historians, but has never been distinctly and formally disproved. A recent discovery of Mr. Von Hammer, a German orientalist, has at length confirmed by decisive authority, what was before but probable conjecture, or, at most, established upon unsatisfactory grounds.

It is well known that these two potentates, equally restless and ambitious, equally formed to be the scourge of the world, became soon jealous of each other's greatness, and although separated by a vast interval, speedily came into collision. Timour left off subjecting the various states of huge India, Bajazet gave a respite to the feeble Palæologus, trembling within the walls of Constantinople, which was besieged by the Ottoman, and both pressed to the mighty conflict, which was to decide the destinies of the terrestrial world. After mutual taunts and reproaches, the competitors met in the plains of Angora in the month of July 1402, where, after a sanguinary, desperate, and well-contested battle, the fortunes of the Turkish emperor, which had flourished in Europe and Asia, sank under the superior talents and prowess of the Mogul.

How insignificant are the details of more modern warfare compared with the vast and astounding statements which ancient historians give of the two armies which met upon this occasion ! The number of combatants is represented at *one million* ; the battle lasted for three days and two nights ; two hundred and forty thousand men were left dead upon the field ! The Turks were routed with great slaughter ; Bajazet, who had the gout in his feet and hands, was placed upon the fleetest horses that could be procured ; he was pursued, taken, and brought in the evening to the tent of Timour, who adverted to the fallen condition of his adversary to this effect, though not in the polished style in which Gibbon has clothed his sentiments : " had you vanquished me, I am not ignorant of the fate which you reserved for myself and my troops ; but I disdain to retaliate ; your life and honour are secure, and I shall express my gratitude to God by my clemency to man."

After these expressions, and assured as we are by Turkish writers that Bajazet was treated with great kindness, we can scarcely believe that the captive was clapped into a cage like a wild beast, and exhibited to the vulgar gaze of the multitude. It is more reasonable to conclude, with the historian already quoted, that the conqueror, as his prize was an important one, and as he was to proceed to a distance, may have kept the Turkish sultan in " a moveable apartment guarded with bars." Gibbon mentions another circumstance inconsistent with the notion of harsh treatment : " At the feast of victory, to which Bajazet was invited, the Mogul emperor placed a crown upon his head and a sceptre in his hand, with a solemn assurance of restoring him with an increase of glory to the throne of his ancestors." He adds ; " But the effect of this promise was disappointed by the sultan's untimely death ; amidst the care of the most skilful physicians, he expired of an apoplexy at Akshehr, the Antioch of Pisidia, about nine months after his defeat. The victor dropped a tear over his grave ; his body, with regal pomp, was conveyed to the mausoleum which he had erected at Bursa ; and his son Mousa, after receiving

receiving a rich present of gold and jewels, of horses and arms, was invested by a patent in red ink with the kingdom of Anatolia.”*

Mr. Von Hammer states,† that after resorting to all the sources of Ottoman history, with the exception of the ancient history of Hasheik Pacha, a dervish, who lived under Bajazet II. (which is not to be found in any library in Europe, except that of the Vatican, where he subsequently discovered it), to ascertain the fact respecting this pretended cage of iron, he had stated in the History of the Ottoman Empire, which he has now in the press, that this supposed iron cage was nothing else than a grated litter, like the ordinary litters of females or princes kept in the seraglio; and that the tale had no other foundation than the double meaning of the word *kafez*, which signifies, indeed, a cage, but likewise the grated apartments of women and princes, as is well known by all who have been at Constantinople. Mr. Von Hammer might have been guided to his interpretation of the tale by the conjecture of Gibbon.

After a fruitless search, for more than twenty years, for this history of Hasheik Pacha-zadeh, in all the marts and colleges of the Levant, he was most agreeably surprized to meet with the identical work in the library of the Vatican, and to find in it a passage which completely confirmed the account given by him in his Ottoman History. The following is the passage in the history:

“ Q^a. Tell me, dervish, on what authority you report this fact, since you were not present in the war?”

Aⁿs. There was a naib (deputy) of Brusa, or Boursa, who had been formerly *solak*, i. e. guard, to Sultan Bajazet. He was in attendance upon the sultan at the time he was made prisoner, and at his death. I asked him, how Timour guarded the Khan Bajazet? He told me, in a (grated) litter like a cage, borne by two horses. When the army was on the march, the litter preceded Timour; and when they halted, the litter was placed before his tent. The old naib, who had lived in the time of Mahomet I., received from this sultan the post of commandant of the fortress of Amasia; and in his old age he was transferred by Sultan Murad II. to Brusa, where I heard this statement from his own mouth.”

As the work is so scarce, and the passage itself so curious, we subjoin the original text:

سوال اي درويش سن خود او جنكله دڱلدڱت ما جرايي كمدن نقل
ايدرسن بورسهنك بر نايب وارايدى و اول بايزد خانك مولقى ايدى
اول وقتكم خانى طتديلر اول دخي بله ايمش بايزد خان عم الله رحمتنه
واردى اول دخي بلا ايمش فقير دخي اوڭه صوردم تمور بايزيد خان
نيجه صقلدى ايتدى تحت روان قفس كبي ايكي ات اورته سنه بر
وقتكم كوپرلر ايدى كندويى اوڭنجه يوررلردى قچن قتسالر كندو چادري
اوڭنله قندرلردى اول قوجه نايب كم دبرين سلطان محمد آنى
اماسيه حصارينك دزدارلغن ويردى قچن كيم پير اولدى سلطان مراد
انى بورسهيه كتوردى نايبلكر ويردى فقير بو حكايت اندن اشندم *

* Roman Hist. Vol. xi. and xii.

† Journal Asiatique, Mai 1826, p. 298.

ON FUZES.

COL. MACDONALD IN ANSWER TO CAPT. PARLBY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I beg the favour of transmitting, through your valuable work, a message to Capt. Parlby, of the Bengal artillery, on an useful military subject. This gentleman carries on a publication in India, in which he continues to endeavour to depress me in public estimation.

The case lies in a nutshell. Forty years ago, while commanding a corps of artillery, I constructed a machine for driving fuzes. The invention underwent a comparative proof before a committee ordered to assemble by Marquess Cornwallis. The fuzes were found to burn within an average difference of a *quarter of a second*. Thirty years afterwards, Capt. Byers, an intelligent and able officer of artillery, constructed the machine, by permission of Lord Hastings, to whom he reported its superiority over the common and uncertain practice. Capt. Byers' obliging letter to me on the subject I communicated to Lord Mulgrave, the Master-General of the Ordnance, who, with a laudable promptitude, directed the Select Committee at Woolwich once more to have the engine tried and proved. The result was, that all the fuzes driven by it were found to burn in *exact equal times*: the only objections made were, that it required more time than the hand, and that the composition of whole fuzes burnt in somewhat less than the usual time. I replied to, and obviated these objections, by suggesting a simple and obvious remedy, in letters, stating also, that the trial of the common fuzes was imperfect.

Now my good friend Capt. Parlby chooses to pass over the *main point*, being the *extreme accuracy* of time of burning, and lays hold of the objections, carefully avoiding the publication of letters shewing the facility of removing them, and of giving the machine a decided superiority also of productive power. Now, Sir, my fair request to the worthy Captain is, that he will publish these few letters as he did the report, which he tries to shew to be against me: till he does this, he must stand accused, to say the least of it, of partiality as an editor, whose first duty it is to give both sides of a question:—this done, he is quite at liberty to say what he pleases.

A Lieutenant Grace of those days was employed to have fuzes driven, to be opposed to those of the machine. The Captain insinuates that General Grace said, I know not what, to Marquess Hastings against my invention: the Major-General was not a member of the committee of trial, and could know nothing beyond what is reported in the records of the Military Board. I hope the gallant Captain will give us these remarks.

Captain P. tries to be witty against me by saying, that Lord Mulgrave thanked me for a book he had not read, forgetting that his Lordship read *in manuscript*, as Master-General, what he forwarded to Woolwich. The Captain must recollect that without these letters his readers cannot possibly understand the whole of the subject.

Yours,

JOHN MACDONALD.

THE INTRODUCTION AND EARLY USE OF TOBACCO IN ENGLAND.

TOBACCO, called also *picielt*, *petum*, *yoli*, *cozobba*, *gioia*, *uppuvoc*, *dunkol*, *nicotiana*, *herba sanctæ crucis*, *herba reginæ* or *herbe à la reine*, *herbe à l'ambassadeur*, *herbe au grand prieur*, *herba medicea*, *holy herb*, and by a variety of other names, is well known to be a plant originally produced in America, and brought, soon after the discovery of that continent, from thence to Europe. Hernandez de Toledo sent to Spain and Portugal the first specimens of it, which he obtained from Tabaco,* a province of Yucatan, and gave to the herb the name of its place of growth. Jean Nicot, ambassador of Francis II. to Sebastian, king of Portugal, on his arrival in France made a present of some to the Grand Prior, who presented it to Queen Catherine of Medicis: hence four of its other denominations. This was about the year 1560. Seeds of tobacco were afterwards brought to France by Thevet. It does not appear to have been known at this period in England,† except by report. Hakluyt quotes a passage from a narrative of Sir John Hawkins, respecting his travels in 1564 and 1565, wherein he says, "The Floridians, when they trauell, haue a kinde of herbe dried, who with a cane and an earthen cup in the end, with fire, and the dried herbs put together, doe sucke thorow the cane the smoke thereof; which smoke satisfieth their hunger, and therewith they liue foure or five dayes without meat or drinke, and this all the Frenchmen used for this purpose: yet doe they holde opinion withall, that it causeth water and fleame (phlegm) to void from their stomacks." That this was understood to mean tobacco is plain from the marginal note of Hakluyt: "Tobacco, and the great vertue thereof."‡ Sir Francis Drake brought the seeds of the plant to this country; but the colony planted by Sir Walter Ralegh in Virginia first introduced it into England about the year 1585, when the colonists were brought away from America in great distress by Sir John Hawkins. Stowe, who calls tobacco "that stincking weed so much abused to God's dishonor," tells us that it was first brought to and made known in England about the year 1565 (which is obviously a misprint for 1585) "but not used by Englishmen in many yeares after, though at this day commonly used by most men and *many women*."§ Camden says, in the year 1585, the colony before-mentioned, with Lane, the governor, "were the first that I know of that brought into England that Indian plant which they call tabacca, and nicotia or tobacco, which they used against crudities, being taught it by the Indians. Certainly from that time forward it began to grow into great request, and to be sold at a high rate, whilst in a short time men everywhere, some for wantonness, some for health sake, with insatiable desire and greediness, sucked in the stinking smoak thereof through an earthen pipe, which presently they blew out again at their nostrils: insomuch as tobacco-shops are now as ordinary in most towns as tap-houses and taverns."|| In this year the English made the first clay pipes manufactured in Europe.

Sir

* Rapin says tobacco was so named "from Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands, where it plentifully grows." *Hist.*, vol. II, p. 122, n. 5.

† Lebel's statement, that it was cultivated in England before 1570, is not entitled to credit.

‡ Hakluyt's *Voyages*, ed. 1600, vol. III, p. 518.

§ *Annales*, p. 1038.

|| Elizabeth, book III, p. 324. Sir Richard Baker gives the same account of its introduction. *Chronicle*, p. 366.

Sir Walter Raleigh is well known to have been the earliest patron of tobacco. At first he solaced himself in private with the recreation of smoking, until his servant's alarm upon the discovery, and the consternation of his family, led him to smoke in public to banish apprehension. The anecdote is thus related in the *British Apollo* :* Raleigh, whilst smoaking in his study, was surprised by his servant's bringing in his customary tankard of ale and nutmeg. Seeing the smoke reeking out of his mouth, the man threw all the ale in his master's face. Then running down stairs he alarmed the family with exclamations that his master was on fire, and before they could get up stairs would be burnt to ashes. The very box in which Raleigh kept his tobacco was preserved, says Oldys, in the museum of Mr. Thoresby, of Leeds. "It resembled a modern muff-case, with a cavity for a glass or metal receiver big enough to hold a pound of tobacco; the edge at the top being joined to that of the box by a collar pierced with holes for pipes." Sir Walter carried his countenance of the practice *usque ad nauseam*, for he smoked publicly two pipes on the scaffold, previous to his execution.

The example set by this celebrated personage was speedily followed by his contemporaries. "Though we are not certain," says Mr. John Lacey, "that Queen Elizabeth did by her own example recommend the use of tobacco, it soon became of such vogue in her court, that some of the great ladies, as well as noblemen therein, would not scruple to blow a pipe sometimes, very sociably."† Not merely at the court, but at church, and especially in the theatre, smoking prevailed greatly, as our old dramas abundantly testify. The practice of smoking in churches was carried to such excess in other parts of Christendom, that Pope Urban VIII., in 1624, issued a bull, which is extant, excommunicating persons who *took tobacco* in those holy places. Pope Innocent XII. prohibited its use in St. Peter's at Rome, which Pope Benedict XIV. allowed, in 1724, because he himself took snuff!

Not only in this country, but throughout the globe, the use of tobacco spread with amazing rapidity. It was introduced into India in the beginning of the seventeenth century, where it fixed itself, as well as in the Turkish dominions, in spite of the resistance offered by the absolute monarchs of those vast empires. It seems as if in those days a sort of *holy alliance* subsisted against the *holy herb*. Whilst our James I. was levelling proclamations, prohibitory duties, and pamphlets written with his royal hand, against tobacco, Jehangeer, the Great Mogul, forbade the use of it throughout his territories; Amurath IV. interdicted it in Turkey under severe penalties, and directed that a Turk, who had been discovered smoking, should be led through the streets with a pipe stuck into his nose; the Czar of Muscovy threatened punishment to all foreign merchants who should presume to bring it into Russia, where, until the end of the seventeenth century, it was held a sin to smoke; and the Sophi of Persia, Shah Abbas, issued a proclamation to his army, declaring that if any tobacco was found in the custody of any soldier, he and the tobacco should be burnt together. Even the Swiss governments joined in the persecution of this herb: the police regulations of Berne, in 1661, were divided according to the Ten Commandments; and under the rubric, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," stood a prohibition to smoke tobacco! The prohibition was renewed in 1675, and the tribunal specially instituted to super-

* Vol. II, p. 376, edit. 1726. The story is told, nearly in the same way, in *Applebee's Journal*, Sept. 18, 1731.

† *Observations on the Nature, Use, and Trade of Tobacco*, fol. 1737.

superintend its execution, the "Chambre de Tabac," existed until the middle of the last century.*

Previous to the year 1604 the duty in England on tobacco was two pence the pound; but James, by proclamation, dated 17th October 1604, added a duty of six shillings and eight-pence the pound, "whereby it was likely that a less quantity might be brought."†

The style of this proclamation betrays its author: "Whereas tabacco, being a drugge of late yeares found out, and by merchants, as well denizens as strangers, brought from foreign partes in small quantitie into this realm of England, and other our dominions, was used and taken by the better sort both then and nowe onelie as phisicke to preserve healthe, and is nowe at this day, through evell custom and the tolleration thereof, excessivelie taken by a number of ryotous and disordered persons of mean and base condition, whoe, contrary to the use which persons of good calling and qualitee make thereof, doe spend most of their tyme in that idle vanitie, to the evil example and corrupting of others, not caring at what price they buy that drugge, but rather devisinge how to add to it other mixture, thereby to make it the more delightful to their taste, by which great and imoderate takinge of tabacco the health of a great number of our people is impayred, and their bodies weakened and made unfit for labor, the estates of many mean persons so decayed and consumed as they are thereby driven to unthrifstie shifts onelie to maynteyne their gluttonous exercise thereof," &c.

Not content with this mode of persecution, and with putting to death the great patron of tobacco, James commenced a clandestine warfare against the holy herb. To shew his contempt and abhorrence, he says, in his Apophthema, "Were I to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a poole of ling and mustard; 3, a pipe of tobacco." But his arguments are formally arrayed in his celebrated work called *A Counterblaste to Tobacco*.‡

His majesty begins by affirming that tobacco is a common herb, "growing, under divers names, almost every where," and first used by barbarous Indians as a "stinking and unsavourie antidote" against a certain disease to which they were subject. "With the report of a great discovery for a conquest, some two or three sauage men were brought in, together with this sauage custome. But the pitie is, the poore wilde barbarous men died; but this vile barbarous custome is yet alieue." His majesty then proceeds to show cause against a rule derived from "an aphorism in the phisickes," namely, that the brains being naturally cold and wet, all dry and hot things are good for them; by affirming that tobacco is not simply of a dry and hot quality, but "rather hath a certaine venomous facultie ioyned with the heat thereof," and that the suffumigation thereof being smoke and vapour, being humid, is easily resolved into water, "whereof there needs no other prooffe but the meteors, which being bred of nothing else but of the vapours and exhalations sucked up by the sun, yet are the same smoaky vapours transformed into raines, snowes, deuwes, hoar frosts, and such like waterie meteors." As to the efficacy of tobacco in purging the head and stomach of rheums and distillations, he says, the fallacy of this argument appears by the description of the meteors: "for euen as the smoaky vapours sucked up by the sunne, and stayed in the lowest and cold region of the

* Sinner's Voy. Hist. et Litt. dans Suisse Occid., quoted in Beckmann's Introduction to Technology.

† Rymer's Fœd. xvi, fol. 601.

‡ Published anonymously, and republished by the Bishop of Winchester with other of King James' Works, fol. 1616.

the aire, are there contracted into cloudes, and turned into raine; so this stinking smoake being sucked up by the nose, and imprisoned in the cold and moyst braines, is by their cold and wet facultie turned and cast forth againe in waterie distillations, and so you are made free and purged of nothing but that wherewith you wilfully burthened yourselues." After observing that the smoke of Tobias' fish could smell no stronger or be more offensive to the devil than that of tobacco, he concludes by pronouncing the practice of inhaling it "a custome loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse."

But even during James's life, some writers were not afraid to speak in behalf of this much abused herb. Thus Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxon, Esq., in a relation of his voyage to Guiana in 1608, addressed to Prince Charles (who inherited his father's antipathy to tobacco) says of it, "Albeit some dislike, yet the generalitie of men in this kingdom doth with great affection entertaine it. It is not only in request in this our country of England, but also in Ireland, the Neatherlands, in all the easterly countreyes, and Germany, and most of all amongst the Turkes and in Barbary. The price it holdeth is great, the benefit our merchants gaine thereby is infinite, and the king's rent for the custome thereof is not a little. The tabacco that was brought into this kingdome in the yeare 1610, was, at the least, worth 60,000 pounds. And since that time the store that yearly hath come in was little lesse." He adds, "I dare presume to say, and hope to prove, that only this commoditie, tabacco, so much sought after and desired, will bring as great a benefite and profit to the undertakers as ever the Spaniards gained by the best and richest silver myne in all their Indies."

When Charles I. arrived from Scotland in 1633, he likewise thought fit to issue a proclamation, "to prevent abuses growing by the unordered retailing of tobacco;" wherein he observes, that the plant or drug was scarce known in former times, and brought at this time in small quantity as medicine, but has lately been taken for wantonness and excess "to satisfy the inordinate appetite of a great number of men and *women*." He accordingly inhibited the retailing of tobacco, except by those who should be licensed for that purpose.*

A curious circumstance in the history of tobacco is, that it was the subject of one of the charges brought against the Earl of Strafford. The 12th article of impeachment against that nobleman was, "That he did import tobacco himself, and restrained others; forced the subjects to sell their commodity at low and under values, because they could not import it without license; and when himself had bought it at low rates, he sold it at excessive great rates; so that he hath made near £100,000 profit by his monopoly."

The evidence adduced in support of this charge discloses many curious particulars with respect to the traffic in tobacco in Ireland. Hence it would appear, that before Strafford's interference the custom on tobacco was three-pence, and afterwards eighteen-pence the pound. That the price was formerly sixpence, and after the restraint upon the trade from two shillings to three shillings the pound. That the quantity consumed in Ireland was at least 500 tons, or 1,120,000 pounds weight, annually. And that Kinsale "is the port where, in a manner, all the tobacco of the kingdom comes to be landed."†

Although the knowledge of this herb in Europe cannot be traced earlier than 1560, travellers in America were well acquainted with it previously, not merely

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* Rushworth's Coll., vol. II, p. 191.

† Tryal of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, in 1640-1641.

as a fumigatory, but as possessing medicinal properties. Romanus Pane, a Spanish monk, whom Columbus left in America, on his second departure from that country, became acquainted with this herb in St. Domingo, and is said to have published an account of it in 1496, under the names of cohobba or cozobba, and gioia.* Father D'Acosta, the Spanish jesuit, in that mass of nonsense and superstition called *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*,† describes the petum, or tobacco, as being used greatly as a medicine, and also for benumbing-plasters. Jean Lerijs, a Frenchman, who was in Brazil with Mons. Villagagnon in 1557, gives the following account of a ceremony among the Caribbees where tobacco was used: "Further I observed, that with a very long cane wherein they put the herbe petum set a-fire, they often turned themselves hither and thither, and blew out of the fume of that herbe upon them that stood round about them with these words: 'Receive the spirit of fortitude, whereby you will overcome all your enemies.' "‡

It is extremely probable that the Indians were acquainted with some of the properties of this plant which we have not yet discovered; for many very credible authorities assert that its application in various ways, as a medicine, was very general and very successful among them. Mr. Boyle§ quotes Gulielmus Piso as his authority for affirming that the Indians cured wounds given over by European surgeons, with tobacco-juice: *Oculatus itidem testis sum in nosocomiis relictæ ulcera et gangrenas ab illis, vel solo succo tabaci, curata.*

In process of time the cultivation of tobacco in England became common, and was the chief support of many towns, especially in the county of Gloucester;|| and there are many proclamations extant concerning this production, issued in the reigns of James I., Charles I., and Charles II.

But in the twelfth year of the last-mentioned sovereign, these places were reduced to absolute ruin, by a law prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of tobacco in England or Ireland: "In regard," says the preamble, "it is found by experience that the tobaccos planted in these parts are not so good and wholesome to the takers thereof, and that by the planting thereof your Majesty is defrauded of a considerable part of your revenue of customs." It was therefore enacted that tobacco planted after 1st January 1660 should be "burnt, plucked up, torn in pieces, consumed, or utterly destroyed."¶ The Hon. Daines Barrington observes of this law, that "it hath been most completely executed of any in the Statute Book."**

Respecting the qualities of tobacco, the writers of the olden time entertained great contrariety of opinion. Bacon says, "The use of tobacco has spread very wide in our time, and gives a secret delight to those who take it; insomuch that the persons once accustomed thereto find a difficulty to leave it off: and doubtless it contributes to alleviate fatigues, and discharge the body of weariness."†† Burton exclaims, "Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent tobacco, which goes far beyond all their panaceas, potable gold, philosophers' stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases! A good vomit, I confess, a virtuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health; hellish, devilish, and

* Schlozer, *Briefwechsel*, vol. iii, p. 156, quoted by Beckmann, *ut supra*.

† Seville, 4to, 1590.

‡ Purchas' Translation; Pilgrims, vol. iv, col. 1338.

§ Works, vol. i, p. 498.

|| Fuller's Worthies, p. 349. The writer cautiously adds to his account of the places where it was cultivated, "as for the praise of tobacco, with the virtues thereof, they may be better performed by the pens of such writers whose palates have tasted of the same."

¶ 12 Car. II, c. 34.

** Observations on the Statutes, p. 423.

†† *Sylva Sylvarum*.

and damned tobacco, the ruine and overthrow of body and soul.”* Mr. Boyle records† a case, furnished by a correspondent, of a suppression of urine cured by smoking tobacco; and another of stone removed by chewing it. It is added, by him, that Monk, the Duke of Albemarle, “recommends it for most kinds of diseases.”‡

Were we to record the conflicting sentiments of modern medical writers upon the subjects of tobacco and smoking, we should plunge into an endless labyrinth. There is upon record one very remarkable and decisive evidence in favour of tobacco. In the year 1605, Sir Oliph Leagh sent some succours to his brother who was settled in South America; but the expedition in their land-journey was attacked by famine and disease, and found relief from both in tobacco. Five of the persons refused to partake of it, and died to a man.§

If the concurrence of almost all nations (our own excepted), including both classes of society, can plead any thing in mitigation of the reproach which tobacco labours under in this country, the fact could easily be made out. In Spain, France, and Germany, in Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, the practice of smoking tobacco prevails amongst the rich and poor, the learned and the gay. In the United States of America smoking is often carried to an excess. It is not uncommon for boys to have a pipe or segar in the mouth during the greatest part of the day. The death of a child is not unfrequently recorded in American newspapers with the following remark subjoined: “supposed to be occasioned by excessive smoking.” If we pass to the East, we shall find the practice almost universal. In Turkey the pipe is perpetually in the mouth, and the most solemn conferences are generally concluded with a friendly pipe, employed like the *calumet of peace* amongst the Indians. In the East-Indies, not merely all classes, but both sexes, inhale the fragrant steam; the only distinction among them consisting in the shape of the instrument employed, and the species of the herb smoked. In China the habit equally prevails; and a modern traveller in that country (Barrow) states that every Chinese female from the age of eight or nine years wears, as an appendage to her dress, a small silken purse or pocket to hold tobacco, and a pipe, with the use of which many of them are not unacquainted at this tender age. This prevalence of the practice, at an early period, amongst the Chinese, is appealed to, by M. Pallas, as one evidence that “in Asia, and especially in China, the use of tobacco for smoking is more ancient than the discovery of the New World.” He adds: “Among the Chinese, and amongst the Mongol tribes who had the most intercourse with them, the custom of smoking is so general, so frequent, and has become so indispensable a luxury; the tobacco-purse affixed to their belt so necessary an article of dress; the form of the pipes, from which the Dutch seem to have taken the model of theirs, so original; and lastly, the preparation of the yellow leaves, which are merely rubbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, so peculiar; that they could not possibly derive all this from America by way of Europe; especially as India, where the practice of smoking is not so general, intervenes between Persia and China.”||

* Anatomy of Melancholy, 1676, p. 235.

† Works, vol. v, p. 528.

‡ Ibid., p. 530.

§ The names of these resolute martyrs to prejudice were John Parkins, Edward Green, Thomas Stubbs, Andrew Swash, and an old man named John.

|| Prof. Beckmann, who reports this opinion, in his Introd. to Technology, adds a confirmatory opinion from Ulloa's Voyage to America, vol. i, p. 139.

CURSORY REMARKS ON COCHIN CHINA.*

DONGNAI, the southernmost province of Cochin China, and anciently an independent kingdom (then called Tsiompa) is a level champaign country, extremely fertile and well-watered by the river, the numerous branches and creeks of which intersect it in almost every direction. The city of Dongnai, now in ruins, the ancient capital of Cochin China, is situated on a large branch of the river, running in a south-easterly direction, distant about forty miles from Saigon, the modern capital of the province of Dongnai.

The port of Saigon is in latitude $10^{\circ} 47' N.$, and longitude $107^{\circ} 5' E.$; it is from sixty-five to seventy miles distant from the sea, and stands on the banks of as fine a river as any, perhaps, in the world; easy of ingress and egress, free from any bar, and so deep that vessels of any size may anchor abreast of the town, and as near the shore as desired. The houses are rather low and mean, being, in fact, mere temporary dwellings; the streets are extensive and regular, planted with trees on each side. The fort, built by a French engineer, stands on an elevated spot a short distance from the river: it is extensive, and contains an arsenal and foundry, where brass and iron guns, mortars, shot, shells, &c. are made. A curious and destructive implement of war is also manufactured here, called by the natives, a fire-lance. It is a kind of rocket, used for the purpose of destroying vessels at sea, and discharged from a bamboo, three and a half or four feet long, bound firmly round with split ground rattan. When required to be used, they are fixed on the end of a musket or boarding pike; the fuse is attached to the outer end, and they throw, in regular succession, three or four balls of fire to the distance of 150 or 200 yards, with a report louder than that of a pistol; each interval allowing sufficient time to take aim at the object: the fire is inextinguishable, and adheres to whatever substance it comes into contact with.* The manufacture of these lances is conducted with great secrecy.

Saigon Proper, or, as the natives pronounce it, Thaï Gōne, is situated up a smaller branch of the river, about eight or ten miles N.W. from Běn Nghe, or Saigon, the chief port of commerce. It is of considerable size, and built mostly of brick: here the principal merchants of the country reside.

The Portuguese of Macao traded exclusively to this port for many years previous to 1800, when an English ship arriving here from Madras, their jealousy was so much alarmed that they addressed a letter to the governor of Saigon, stating that they considered themselves in gratitude bound to apprise his Cochin Chinese Majesty of the great danger that must be incurred by the admission of British vessels into any of his ports, assuring him that they came under pretence of commerce only to obtain a knowledge of the country, in order to facilitate its intended conquest, and on this occasion mentioned our possessions in India. The King's eldest son was at that time governor of Dongnai; he took little notice of this representation; it clearly appearing to him that the authors were actuated solely by interested motives, as they could bring no proofs of what they asserted, and in their cross-examination in council contradicted each other.

This

* From the notes of a person who traded for upwards of seven years with that country, viz. from 1800 to 1807. The author (Mr. Purefoy) has transmitted to us, these, his personal observations, owing to his "having observed several misrepresentations in a late publication relative to Cochin China."

† It would be extremely curious to analyze the composition of these weapons, could a sample be procured. The writer of these remarks obtained 150 lances for the protection of his ship against the Malays.—Ed.

This prince, who was an intelligent young man, spoke the French language fluently, having been taken to France, whilst a child, by the Bishop D'Adran, and partly educated at Paris. He died of the small-pox in 1802.

The principal productions of the province are betel-nut of three kinds, viz. red, white, and a small sort, for which there is a great demand in China; sugar, rice, pepper, cinnamon, cardamums, silk, cotton, rhinoceros and deers' horns, gold and silver in ingots, ivory, and dried fish, of which large quantities are yearly imported into Canton and other ports of China. Dongnai also produces excellent timber for ship-building, called *shaou*, a kind of teak, a sort very like English oak, another similar to ash, of which boats' oars are made for exportation; also pine and poon spars, which answer very well for masts and yards; tar, dammer, wood oil, might be added to the foregoing. In 1801 the export of betel amounted to 135,000 peculs.

Provisions are cheap at the port of Saigon, where there are procurable three different kinds of rice, viz. white, red, and black; the two latter said to be possessed of medicinal properties. They cure pork here by a secret process, whereby it may be preserved a long time on board ship.

The coast contains many excellent harbours, amongst which is that of Turon, from whence, formerly, large quantities of cotton were exported to China. The produce of cotton is at present inconsiderable; the principal export consists in marble, of which there are several rocks of a prodigious size situated on the banks of the river of Faifoo, on a kind of sandy plain. In one of these rocks is a curious open space, about thirty or forty feet square, and from fifty to sixty feet in height, nearly in the centre of the rock, and about twenty-five or thirty feet from its base; the four sides of this space are perfectly smooth, and consist of beautiful variegated marble. Previous to entering the cavern you go for a few paces through a narrow passage, which has much the appearance of being artificial; here the change of temperature is very great, and even dangerous. There is a small aperture at top, and inside the hollow space stands a pagoda, said to be of great antiquity, but the characters on its walls are unintelligible to the natives.

The city of Faifoo, situated about fifteen or twenty miles from the entrance of the river, has been extensive, but is in ruins. There are still the remains of a pier for loading and unloading ships, large warehouses, &c. The inhabitants are mostly Chinese.

The present capital of Cochin China is Hué, which is situated seventy or eighty miles to the N.E. of Turon, on a river navigable for vessels of moderate burthen, but they must cross the bar (at the entrance) at high water spring tides, and even then cannot proceed far up, that is not beyond what is called Le Grand Port, which is a sort of basin, affording excellent and secure anchorage, though only separated from the China sea by a sandy strip of land, extremely narrow, but rather high, which shelters the vessels from easterly gales. The river about Hué forms itself into numerous small branches that intersect the town in various directions, and render the use of boats quite necessary in going from one part to another.

The labours of the Roman Catholic missionaries not only promoted the education of the Cochin Chinese, by the establishment of colleges for the instruction of the youth in their own and the Latin languages, but effected the conversion, it is said, of nearly one-fifth of the population, who in moral conduct appeared to be far above those of any other part of Asia: indeed the missionaries themselves were most exemplary characters, particularly kind to strangers, and in general men of deep learning. D'Adran, a missionary bishop, was a person of extraordinary talents and acquirements.

This

This individual, who died at the siege of Quin-hone, sincerely lamented by the king and the loyal part of his subjects, framed, it is said, a code of laws and a book of instructions for the government of the country. He likewise compiled a voluminous dictionary of the language in Cochin Chinese, French, and Latin, which the writer of these remarks saw in the possession of Mons. Liot, the successor of D'Adran. His proficiency in the language was so great, that he wrote and conversed in it with a fluency which surpassed that of the mandarins of letters, as the writer was informed by several of the natives. The gratitude of the government for the services of this extraordinary man was evinced by its erecting, near his country residence, a monument to his memory, with a long inscription in gold characters (an honour confined to the royal family); keeping the tomb-stone, which is placed in a perpendicular position, constantly covered with a piece of yellow silk.

Cochin China, according to the account of the natives, was anciently divided into four distinct and independent kingdoms, viz. that of Tsiompa, Laos, the Loyes and Moyes; the two latter are supposed to be the aborigines of the country, who at present inhabit the interior, near the range of mountains that run in a north and south direction, dividing it from the Burmah dominions. The history, however, of these countries appears to be but little known, even to the people themselves; though it is certain they are not from the same stock. Throughout the Malay Polynesia, and in most parts of the continent, two distinct races of people are also found, who, in features, &c. are totally unlike each other; the one (that is those who are probably aborigines, as in Cochin China) inhabit the interior or inland parts, and the other, who may be considered the invaders or conquerors of the country, the more fertile grounds in the vicinity of rivers, &c.: but, like the Cochin Chinese, they can give no account whatever respecting these matters.

In 1802, the King of Cochin China, with the aid of his French auxiliaries, destroyed the rebel fleet in the harbour of Quin-hone, and afterwards pursued the army of the rebels into Tonquin, where he defeated them, and annexed that country to his empire. He was crowned in its capital as King of Cochin China, Tsiompa, and Tonquin. It was reported that he was only prevented from invading China by a large sum of money paid him by the emperor.

The Cochin Chinese are by no means a sanguinary or treacherous people, though duplicity prevails amongst them to a great degree; especially at court, where etiquette is scrupulously observed, and where a system of espionage exists, of which Europeans can form little notion. The mandarins are very jealous, and if they think themselves slighted, make use of strange under-hand means of injuring the person offending them. The lower orders are, however, of a far different and far better character. The hostility manifested towards a vessel sent by the Bengal Government, many years ago, to Cochin China, originated, there is reason to believe, in a notion that the vessel came with succours to one of the parties then contending for the empire.

Throughout Cochin China, the governor of each province holds a council in the principal town once a week or fortnight, when complaints of all kinds are heard and decided. The proceedings are conducted in an orderly manner, and with *apparent* justice, in the presence of the mandarins of letters and of war, the former seated on the right, and the latter on the left of the governor, who occupies a sort of throne. What the witnesses depose is taken down in writing; each witness, after his evidence has been given, is removed and locked up in a separate apartment, until the trial is concluded. The result, notwithstanding appearances, is generally in favour of the party who

gives the highest present; for bribery prevails amongst all ranks, from the lowest to the highest, not excepting the king. The agents are mostly females who are in the habit of visiting the wives of the great people, who use their influence in a very extraordinary manner, which does not admit of explanation.

On council days, a large enclosed square in front of the court-house is filled with poor people on their knees, holding up chops, or petitions, folded up so as to cover the face, as they must not look at the governor. These petitions are taken in succession and read aloud by the governor's secretary, and an answer given immediately.

The usual mode of capital punishment is decapitation, and it is surprising to see with what a degree of apathy they go to the place of execution; they are generally smoking their segars (or tooks), with as much apparent indifference as if going to an entertainment.

They are attended by the executioners and a strong guard, and are also accompanied by their wives and daughters, who, weeping, carry mats to cover the bodies of their relatives. The executions take place successively in the most public bazars; the head is severed from the body by one stroke, while the criminal is standing, and perhaps carelessly looking about him at the fatal moment. Whipping is sometimes made a capital punishment; in that case the culprit's hands and feet are bound with cords, and he is then extended to the utmost on his belly, by means of two iron pins firmly fixed in the ground; the executioners stand on each side, and strike in regular succession, with rattans, in such a manner as to produce death in the course of a very little time, being like the others trained up to the business; but on those occasions they inflict their blows on the loins. Female criminals of rank, it is said, are trodden under the feet of elephants.

The Cochin Chinese women are pretty: fair, tall, robust, in general well limbed, and handsome, particularly to the northward. They are extremely laborious, active, and industrious; manufacture silk and cotton, chiefly for their own use, and, in fact, manage and transact almost every business but that of war; they trade up and down the coast in vessels, called geleans and gebows, of from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons burthen. The writer has seen them working by themselves in forges, making bolts, nails, &c. for the gun-boats then building; and it is said that, at the commencement of the civil war, they were dressed in soldiers' uniform, and fought with the men in the ranks, armed with light pikes, &c.

In the bazars and large towns throughout Cochin China you see about fifty females for one man, and these latter are such as are unfit either for war or agriculture. They wear turbans (of any colour but yellow: that, being used by the royal family, is prohibited) mostly China crape, and their full dress is rich and becoming; it consists of three long loose silk gowns or robes, of different lengths or colours, with a row of buttons all the way down in front, and wide sleeves; their shoes, or slippers, are ornamented with gold and silver thread, sometimes pearls and precious stones. The *tout ensemble* produces a pleasing effect, particularly in walking. Their common or working dress is simply a pair of large cotton trowsers, that tie immediately below the breasts.

There is a singularity which is, perhaps, peculiar to the ladies of this country, *viz.* their having, on an average, at least five female births for one male. The writer was acquainted with many French gentlemen, who were married (*à la mode de pays*) and had several children, yet there was only one solitary instance of a male child among the whole. The natives themselves say it was effected

effected by the midwives, who were bribed by the rebels in order to prevent the royal army from being reinforced. The costume of the men, with the exception of the turban and long hair, is nearly similar to that of China, and which they say was exactly the same previous to the Tartar conquest.

The amusements of the Cochin Chinese consist chiefly in plays, shuttlecock (in a peculiar manner, using the soles of the feet instead of battledores), and shooting at marks with cross-bows, for which latter purpose the mandarins have butts placed at a convenient distance (fifty or sixty paces) from their doors.

They use the same characters as the Chinese, but their language is quite different, and much more difficult to acquire. It is rather barren; but this defect is in some measure obviated by the varied pronunciation of words, which, to a European ear, would appear the same. For instance, the word *ma* signifies a mother, the chin, the sea, a goat, paddy (rice) when a few inches above the ground, the devil, a ghost, &c., all which, in conversation, they distinguish by the tone and modulation of the voice; but in writing this is done by characters.

The writer had every reason to believe that the Cochin Chinese government and people were desirous of intercourse and connexion with the English nation. Upon the cessation of their intercourse with France, owing to the troubles in that country, the government of Cochin China sent a person, properly authorized, to Madras, in order to make arrangements for receiving supplies from thence; but this opportunity was overlooked or neglected.

Should another diplomatic mission to Cochin China be deemed expedient, the writer recommends that it should be provided with a letter from the King of England, and conveyed in a British man-of-war. He was at Turon in 1803, when a letter was received there from Mr. Lance, who came on a mission to Cochin China; but the mandarins ordered down by the Governor of Hué absolutely refused to translate this letter, having heard that the ambassador had arrived in a merchant vessel, concluding from this circumstance that he was not sanctioned by the King of England, agreeably, they said, to what they were at first given to understand; and it was with difficulty, and after much explanation on our part, that a translation was at length effected; but it is very doubtful whether it was ever delivered to the King, as the mandarins expressed apprehensions of incurring the royal displeasure thereby.

The presents that would prove most acceptable are the following, *viz.* blue, red, and green superfine broadcloth, some pieces of Irish linen, English longcloth, &c. single, double, and four-barrelled fowling-pieces of sizes, in cases, with apparatus complete; pistols, the same. Gunpowder, in canisters of sizes, with locks and keys; patent powder-flasks and shot-belts; single and double patent shot, of sizes; flints ditto; sabres; a chandelier, of large size, for his Majesty; tumblers of cut and plain glass, of sizes; telescopes, by Dollond; ditto, for observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, his belts, and the ring of Saturn; eye-glasses; reading ditto; spectacles, of sorts, silver mounted; some cases of mathematical instruments; fire boxes, of sizes; magic lanterns; globe lamps, of colours and sizes; dark lanterns, the same as those used on board ship for night observation; a few watches (not hunting ones), with the hours marked in Chinese characters; organs, to play by clock-work; clocks, as the watches with respect to the hours; knives, with numerous blades, and calculated for various purposes. The foregoing articles should be of the best quality, and the presents ought to be given agreeably to the rank of each mandarin; and presents received should not, on any account, be returned, which is quite contrary to eastern etiquette, and might be injurious to the object in view.

CAUSES AND CONDUCT OF THE BURMESE WAR.

AN interesting official document has recently been printed by order of Parliament,* namely, a summary of the contents of the reports submitted to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, relative to the origin, early events, and true causes of the present war with Ava, in a despatch from the Governor General in Council, dated 23d December 1825. The contents of this document may be regarded as a supplement to the papers relating to the transactions between the British and Burmese Governments anterior to the existing war, a narrative of which may be seen in a preceding volume of this journal;† and as furnishing a justification of the Bengal Government in respect to the measures adopted to resist the aggressions of the Burmese.‡

The Governor in Council, after observing that the various reports already made must have satisfied the Court, that the Government of Ava was determined, sooner or later, to prosecute its extravagant pretensions to the possession of our eastern districts, at the known hazard of a rupture with the British power, and that under the combination of circumstances and position of affairs which arose out of the Burmese aggressions and hostile demonstrations in 1823-24, on the side both of Chittagong and Sylhet, recourse to arms could not have been avoided on our part, without exposing our honour, our interests, and the lives and properties of our subjects, to the most serious, perhaps irreparable injury; proceeds to state that the proceedings of the Burmese in Assam had materially altered the relative position of the two powers, and placed the former, as they well knew and often boasted, in a situation the most favourable for making a sudden descent into our territories along the Berhampooter. The establishment of their authority in that country had been from the beginning viewed with just alarm by the civil commissioner, Mr. D. Scott, who, well aware of the grasping, restless, and ambitious spirit which actuated the Burmese councils, distinctly foresaw and pointed out the danger threatening the whole line of our eastern frontier from the change of masters which the principality of Assam had experienced. In the early stage of our disputes, the Burmese chiefs in Assam declared, that, in 1822, Mengee Maha Silwa, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, deliberately meditated the plunder of Gawalpareh and the adjacent country, where no British force could possibly be assembled adequate to check his progress; and they made it matter of reproach against the English, that, notwithstanding the forbearance shown by them on that occasion, we were assembling troops to oppose their designs upon Cachar and Jyntea.

On the side of Chittagong, the Burmese were acting systematically upon a plan of slow and gradual encroachment in prosecution of their favourite object of acquiring a footing in Bengal, after they had conquered all the intervening petty states, fully prepared to come to issue with us whenever we should make

* Papers relating to the island of Shapoorie. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 5th May 1826.

† Vol. xx. p. 137.

‡ This despatch is signed, "Amherst, J. H. Harington, W. B. Bayley." Its concluding paragraph is as follows:—

"It may be proper to add, that such of the members of the present government as were not parties to the transactions above referred to, will not, of course, by their signatures to this letter, be understood to express their personal knowledge of all the facts therein mentioned, or their original concurrence in measures which, at the time of their adoption, were not made known to them. But they have no hesitation in recording their unqualified acquiescence in the general views of policy which have been stated, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, in this despatch."

make a stand to repel their advances. The seizure and detention of the commissariat elephant-hunters during two successive years, whilst engaged in the prosecution of a most important branch of the public duties of that department, near Ramoo and Gurgunnea, and the insolent bearing and language assumed on those, as on many former occasions, by the Arracan authorities, in their communications with the local British officers, formed in themselves no light grievances.

With respect to Shapuree, lying, as it does, indisputably and undisputed, on the British side of the main channel of the Naaf, that island, independent of the written evidence forthcoming on the public records, was *primâ facie*, from its position, a portion of the Company's territory; and it behoved the Burmese, under such circumstances, to prove their title to the place by some testimony more valid and convincing than mere assertion. We were in possession of the ground, on which a party of our sipahees had been posted; it had always been considered by us and by the Mugs to form a portion of our dominions, at least since 1790.* We possessed written and recorded testimony on our side of a conclusive nature; and further, we invited investigation, and were ever ready to enter into fair and amicable discussion. The Burmese, on the contrary, never offered or pretended to produce an atom of proof, but rested their claim to the island mainly on the same ground that they asserted a title to Ramoo, Chittagong, Dacca, and the eastern districts of Bengal, viz. that the whole once belonged to the Mug Raja of Arracan, "whose pagodas and chowkees were there."† It is true that the Raja Tooroo Wyn deputed a messenger to the presidency in August 1823, with a letter to the Governor General, demanding, in peremptory and menacing language, the removal of the British guard from Shapuree; but, without waiting even to learn the result of his remonstrance, he proceeded, in less than a month afterwards, to carry his threats of applying force into execution, under the express orders, as was carefully promulgated, of his sovereign, the King of Ava.

It is now well known, from the European residents at Rangoon, as well as from the later despatches of Sir Archibald Campbell, that, at an early period of our discussions with the local Burmese officers, a powerful party at the court of Ummerapura, headed by the Maha Bundoola, seized that opportunity of strongly urging the king to assemble an army for the purpose of enforcing his visionary claims on the eastern district of Bengal, and that the most extensive preparations were making in Ava for a war of conquest and aggression during some months previous to the actual rupture between the two states.

The

* The following is a translation of a copy of a Sunnud, which bears the impression of a seal, having engraved on it, "*Oondut ool Toojjar Company Behadoer*," and the following signature, "*Islamabad, the 5th October 1790, S. Bird*," besides the attestation of *H. W. Magth* and *H. Walters*.

"Let the chowdrees, talookdars, ryots, cultivators, and local officers of the Nowabad Mehal of Jyennaggur, and all other inhabitants of the district of Islamabad (Chittagong), know, that since Lowa Morung, brother of the deposed Raja of Arracan, has applied for a puttah (lease) of the jungle land, and chur (island) attached to Mirza Tak Naaf, he is hereby permitted to bring the aforesaid jungle and island into cultivation, and will hereafter receive a puttah according to the following boundaries, viz. from the river Naaf to the north, from the Ookia Nullah and the river Naaf westward, from the sea eastward, and from the river Raisoo southward. It is hereby enjoined that no person interfere with the above, and let any ryot or cultivator, who is willing, settle there without apprehension, and with perfect confidence commence the cutting of jungle and the cultivation of the land," dated 29d Asin 1196, B.A., corresponding with 5th October 1790, A.D.

† The Viceroy of Pegue, in his letter written by order of the Government of Ava, and recorded as follows:—"Sect. 1824, Dept. Con. 19th March, No. 30." says, "Chittagong, Ramoo, and Bengal, form part of the four great cities of Arracan. Shein Mabu (Shapuree) is annexed to the four great cities, &c. &c."

The formidable Burman army, which afterwards invaded Chittagong, was assembled to overrun the southern districts; whilst the combined forces from Assam and Munnipore, after establishing themselves securely in Cachar and Jyntea, were prepared to lay waste the districts of Sylhet and Tipperah. Threatened simultaneously at so many and such vulnerable points, by the hostile demonstration and arrogant pretensions of a government proverbial for its ignorance, barbarism, and untractableness, which had refused to listen to our *petitions*, as it insolently termed the solemn remonstrances of the Governor General in Council, and referred us to its victorious generals for an answer, an appeal to arms on our side would have been inevitable and fully justifiable from the necessity of the case, even had our right to the island of Shapuree been far less clear and substantial than is undoubtedly the fact. Had we resolved to pursue a temporizing policy under such circumstances, we must, most unwisely, and with serious loss of reputation in the eyes of all India, have tamely submitted to aggression and insult. We should thus have augmented the insolence and audacity of the Burman nation; whilst we should assuredly have been compelled to appeal to arms in the end, and at a time when we might have been engaged in other quarters, and the plans and measures of our opponent would at all events have been more matured.

The immediate and direct sacrifices which we must have made to purchase a temporary and precarious peace, after the conduct pursued by the Burmahs in 1823-24, are these :

In the first place, we must have relinquished our claims to the forest-land at the back of Ramoo and Gurgunnea, which the Company's elephant-hunters had frequented for years, as a part of the British territory, otherwise the opposition made by the Burmese, and the repeated seizure and imprisonment of the servants belonging to one of our public establishments, must necessarily have induced frequent angry and irritating remonstrances on our part, quite incompatible with the permanent maintenance of friendly relations.

Secondly, We must have tamely abandoned our right to an island which, however inconsiderable in size, and actually unproductive, had nevertheless been often the subject of notice on the public proceedings, and stood recorded as a portion of the British territory.

Thirdly, We must have patiently endured the insult and wrong offered to us in the attack and slaughter of a party of the Company's troops stationed on Shapuree, no less to preserve that which we considered and had declared to be our undoubted right, than to protect our peaceable subjects in the vicinity from murder and plunder.

Fourthly, We must have witnessed, in passive silence, the passage of the Burmese across the natural mountain barrier which so distinctly separates the two empires, and their intrusion into the plains of Bengal; their subjugation of Cachar, a country, in its population, language, institutions, and geographical position, essentially a part of Bengal, and the legitimate rajah of which then actually resided under our protection; and also the establishment of their authority in Jyntea, another petty chiefship, which had long been intimately connected with, and was essentially a dependent of, the British government.

Finally, we must have tolerated, without the slightest resistance, their occupation of a position which placed the richest part of the district of Sylhet and the Sudder station itself completely at their mercy, in the then state of our military force, which gave them the command of the Soorma, as well as of the Berhampooter river; and which, whatever number of troops we might have

have collected for our defence, would infallibly have led to heavy loss of revenue, the serious interruption of cultivation, and the permanent flight of many of our ryots from their homes, through the dread universally inspired by the proximity of that sanguinary, barbarous, and un pitying race.*

The period selected for the declaration of war, and the measure of sending an expedition to Rangoon, having been made the theme of frequent censure (as if in reality there had been any option in those respects), the Governor in Council adds the following remarks :—

The accounts received previous to March 1824, had distinctly apprized the Bengal Government that a powerful Burmese army was collecting in Arracan; and it judged, moreover, from the obstinate character of the people, that there was little chance of their relinquishing their designs on the Cachar side, although in the first instance repulsed. The Government at the same time knew too well how utterly vain and futile would be any plan for protecting Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet, during the approaching hot weather and rains, by any amount of force which it could have ventured to station in their noxious and pestilential swamps and jungles. The only prospect, therefore, of drawing off the Burmese from the project of invasion, and compelling them to direct their attention to the defence of their own territory, was the equipment of a powerful expedition to seize and hold temporarily their principal sea-port, the second town of their empire, whence, at the same time, we might hope to teach an impressive and salutary lesson of our power and resources. Our success in the first of the above objects, if not complete, was at least very considerable; so much so, that the Rangoon expedition doubtless saved the Chittagong district from premeditated devastation and ruin, if indeed it did not ward off still more extensive and alarming mischiefs. The invasion of Chittagong was no consequence of our proclamation of war, the official promulgation of which, in all probability, was utterly unknown to the Burmahs. A large force had been for months concentrating in Arracan, by the different routes leading from Ava, under the Maha Bundoola, fully bent on invading the British territory, with the views and motives already explained. Scarcely had the Bundoola crossed the Naaf, when the first reports reached him of the appearance of a British armament in the Irawuddi, and at the moment when the small and inadequate force, injudiciously left without support at Ramoo, was overpowered and destroyed, the fall of Rangoon became fully known in the Burman camp. The above news was rapidly followed by accounts of our conquest of Cheduba and Negrais. It was this intelligence that paralyzed the movements of the Bundoola's really formidable army, which induced him to remain at Ramoo until he should learn the pleasure of his master the King of Ava (into whose imagination and calculations it had never previously entered, for a moment, that we should dare to attack a principal town of his dominions), and which finally caused his precipitate retreat to Ava, when the repeated successes of the British arms in the vicinity of Rangoon began to give to the Burmese a juster notion of the character of their foe. The force of the enemy in Cachar would, there can be no doubt, have been similarly withdrawn, had not the state of the country rendered their retreat physically impossible earlier than the month of October.

Regarding the season of the year at which the expedition was equipped, besides

* No language can exaggerate the ferocious cruelties inflicted by the Burmahs on the people of Assam, Munipoor, and Cachar. It was, in fact, their constant practice to sweep away a large part of the population of all the conquered countries into endless, irredeemable banishment and slavery in their own land; and that, too, under circumstances often of the most revolting barbarity.

besides the reasons above advanced for despatching it as early as possible after it became evident that hostilities, and the exposure of our territories to hostile invasion, could not be avoided nor otherwise provided against, the Governor in Council observes, that they had received no information which could lead to a belief that the climate of Rangoon was peculiarly unhealthy during the rains; and, after the experience of the season of 1825, it is plain that it is really not so. The very extensive and melancholy sickness which prevailed in Sir Archibald Campbell's army, from July to November 1824, had its first origin in an epidemic fever, of a casual, not local character, which visited Rangoon in the month of June, as it did Calcutta. Precisely the same fever raged in Upper India last season. The effects of the above epidemic, of course, impaired the health of the men generally, and rendered hundreds who would otherwise have escaped wholly unable to stand the severe service and privations which ensued. The want of fresh meat and other wholesome food, in itself sufficient to have produced extensive sickness, infinitely aggravated the evil, and this was to be ascribed mainly to the entire desertion of the place by its inhabitants, an event which could not have been anticipated. Under a happier combination of circumstances, the expedition to Rangoon would have not only produced, as it actually has done, much of the good anticipated, but would have been unattended with any of those painful and melancholy features in the situation of the army, which cast so deep a gloom over the early stages and operations of the war.

Other minor considerations led to the despatching of the expedition during the south-west monsoon. The main part of the force was of necessity to be collected on the coast, where, during the first two months of the favourable season (from 15th October to 15th December) ships cannot with safety ply. Any great delay in despatching the armament would have given the enemy time to prepare for defence and obstruct the passage of the river, whilst we should thereby have sacrificed the object contemplated of making an early move upon the capital, and should, in effect, have had to contend with the whole Burmese force, at a much later period of the year. Thus, the first cold season would have passed away without our being enabled to advance to Prome, and the ensuing season of the hot weather and rains would still have overtaken our army at Rangoon, and have entailed all those hardships to which the Government is accused of wantonly exposing our gallant troops, by despatching the expedition in April and May.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

EARTH has its joys : let fools maintain
That every earthly wish is vain,
That all our thoughts should ever rise
Far from the earth towards the skies.

The lark, when into air she springs,
Sings as she soars, soars as she sings ;
But when returned to earth again,
Mute is her animating strain.

Yet though the lark exults in air,
Her chiefest pleasures are not there ;
Her home-delights on earth are found :—
She builds her nest upon the ground.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE following is an extract from a curious report* made by M. Champollion, jun. to the Duc de Doudeauville, respecting the collection of Egyptian antiquities purchased by the King of France at Leghorn, dated in April last.

The writer, in his description of the various articles in this collection, has distributed them into several classes, the first of which comprehends "Egyptian manuscripts," either on papyrus or cloth, which amount to the number of ninety-eight; a great proportion of them are said to be of a kind, and in a state of preservation, which render them the finest in Europe. Amongst the hieroglyphic manuscripts he notices the following:—

No. 1, a MS. 19 inches high and 20 feet long: one-half is occupied by a magnificent text, on the *recto* as well as *verso*; the other half represents an immense symbolical scene, relative to the various states of the soul, and to the divinities who preside over its different transmigrations.

No. 2, which is 15 inches high, and about 15 feet long, contains a series of divinities drawn in large proportion, of a red complexion, coloured with the greatest care, and accompanied by legends written in a very beautiful hand.

No. 3, which is 10½ inches high and 18 feet long, contains scenes exquisitely painted, relative to the deceased Ohensoumes, priest of Ammon and scribe of Neith. His soul is represented under corporeal forms: 1st, as adoring the sun, Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys; 2dly, as arriving in the region of life, or Egyptian Paradise; 3dly, as devoting itself to agricultural labours in the fields of truth, digging, cultivating flax, gathering the harvest, presenting itself at the tribunal of the Amenti, where are the figures of the forty-two judges, and as adoring, in conformity to its sentence, a numerous series of divinities, designed and painted with much care.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, &c., from 9 to 10 inches high, and from 8 to 11 feet long, relate to different celestial regions inhabited by souls.

No. 9, which is 8 feet long, refers to the worship of the sun, and represents successively this divinity with its different attributes, considered either astronomically or mythologically.

Nos. 7 and 10 are prayers to various divinities, with scenes of worship, features coloured.

No. 11, which is 13½ inches high, and 30 or 40 feet long, is a very delicate and beautiful writing, with figures coloured in feature. It is a grand funerary ritual.

Under No. 15 are very considerable portions of an abridged ritual, filled with scenes painted with scrupulous care. In respect to the execution of the paintings, these are fragments of the most beautiful manuscript known.

The hieroglyphic texts written and painted upon cloth are three in number.

Of the hieratic manuscripts, No. 1 is a large volume, 18 inches high, containing the funerary ritual *complete*, with figures.

No. 2, which is 15 inches high, and more than 20 feet long, is an extract of a ritual, written upon a papyrus which is extremely fine and smooth, very flexible, and of a colour nearly white. This MS., in respect to the substance upon which it is written, is *unique*. It is doubtless the first discovered specimen of the *royal papyrus* described by Pliny. This manuscript bears figures
and

* Rapport à son Excellence le Duc de Doudeauville, Ministre de la Maison au Roi, sur la collection Egyptienne nouvellement acquise par l'ordre de sa Majesté à Livourne; par M. Champollion le jeune. *Bullet. Univ. des Sciences*, Ann. 1826, No. 5, p. 373.

and extensive scenes delineated exactly and with astonishing delicacy : nothing has yet been seen so perfect of its kind.

There are amongst the series of hieratic manuscripts several copies of the ritual, of different periods, which will admit of this immense text being collated, and of deducing from the comparison many precious facts for the promotion of our studies respecting the graphic system of the Egyptians.

Nos. 10, 12, 19, &c., contain particular rituals relating to the worship of different divinities, such as the terrestrial Osiris, Osiris-Serapis, Isis, Phre, Nephthys, &c. &c.

Nos. 30 to 36, of small extent, consist of prayers addressed to the gods in favour of individuals of the Græco-Egyptian race. By an extraordinary accident, amongst these individuals are found those named Soter and Cornelius, the parents of the young Petemenon, the mummy of whom, with the case and papyrus, have been brought to France by M. Cailliaud.

In the last place, the texts in demotic writing are all contracts, or public acts, of the time of the Lagides. Amongst them is the most ancient contract known of this period of Egyptian history. It is dated in the twelfth year of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The others were passed at Thebes under the successors of this prince. These manuscripts are dated as follows : 1st, one in the month Epiphi, the seventh year of Ptolemy Philopater; 2d, one in the eighth year of Ptolemy Epiphanes; this is 14 or 15 feet long, and is the longest hitherto seen; 3d, two in the years 21 and 45 of Ptolemy Evergetes II.; 4th, two in the fourth year of Queen Cleopatra and King Ptolemy Soter II.; 5th, two in the fifteenth year of Queen Cleopatra Evergetes Philometer, which was also the twelfth year of Ptolemy Alexander Philometer; 6th, two in the eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy and Cleopatra surnamed Tryphœna; the surname of this queen of Egypt is a new discovery, and yet to be explained, in the annals of the Ptolemys.

The collection comprehends, besides, two leaves of papyrus with texts in the Arabian Cufic writing; and about sixty small Coptic texts, which are all original letters, or fragments of letters, written by various Coptic monks to bishops, archimandrites, or their fellows, and relate to cases of conscience, or to the domestic concerns of their monasteries.

The Greek papyri furnish our scholars with new historical and palæographical documents, some of them of great curiosity. There are found amongst them, 1st, a petition to King Ptolemy Evergetes II. (in the 24th year of his reign) on the subject of a house at Thebes claimed of the corporation of the Cholchytes, by the petitioner; a similar petition, and in the same hand-writing, is in the Turin collection; 2d, another petition of the age of the Ptolemys, presented by a female against certain soldiers who had taken some corn from her without paying for it; 3d, a contract for a loan, made by a female, of twenty-four measures of corn, with the conditions of the loan; 4th, a complaint from a superintendent of the tombs against certain persons who had introduced themselves into one of the sepulchres and stolen several dead bodies; 5th, answer of Paniscus to Ptolemy, relative to the execution of certain orders which he had transmitted to him concerning the *formulae* of Egyptian contracts; 6th, a judgment given upon the subject of a dispute between certain Cholchytes, by the Prefectorial tribunal, in the 30th year of Ptolemy Evergetes II.; 7th, letter from Senpamontis to his brother, upon sending to him the mummy of his mother; 8th and 9th, two astrological papyri, of the first year of the reign of the Emperor Antoninus; 10th, letter to a female, communicating to her that every day the *proschynemai*, or acts
of

of adoration, were performed for her; 11th and 12th, lists of monks who inhabited various convents in the province of Memphis—these documents are interesting on account of their geographical details; 13th, state of the receipts in the nome of Peri-Thebes, in four columns of texts and cyphers; 14th, numerous fragments, amongst which are found some of the *Iliad*, on papyrus, one portion of which is in London; some of a memorial in favour of the Jews; and lastly, some of a Greek and Latin vocabulary, the Greek words written in Roman letters, and which appears to be of the fifth or sixth century of the Christian era. There is also a fragment of papyrus in Latin, similar to those which have been published by the learned Abbé Marini.

Professor Seyffarth, of Leipsic, has published a work entitled *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices*, in which he has endeavoured to subvert the system of M. Champollion in respect to the origin of the different forms of ancient Egyptian writing, and the mode of interpreting them.

The following copy of a letter upon this subject, dated Leipsig, has appeared in a German newspaper.

Professor Seyffarth, editor of the papers of the late Professor Spohn, containing his researches into the ancient Egyptian modes of writing, to which he was led by the Rosetta Inscription, has now extended his researches to the hieroglyphics, properly so called, and proves, by alphabets and tables of writing, that the hieroglyphics in general are nothing more than ornamented letters, according to a principle of caligraphy, and that they are the ornamented hieratic letters; and it farther appears in the sequel, that all the characters, both demotic and hieratic, originated in the most ancient Phœnician alphabet. Spohn, indeed, in deciphering the Rosetta Inscription, had to set out with the demotic and hieratic letters, whereas hitherto the inquirers had always taken the bull by the horns, and began with the hieroglyphics. Now all combine into one whole: the sacred dialect, which is founded on the hieroglyphic, differs from the old Egyptian language, first explained by Spohn, in general only by antiquity. Seyffarth reckons about 6,000 hieroglyphic signs, as four or more figures are often joined to form each letter. Professor Seyffarth was greatly assisted by the papyri, already made known in demotic and hieratic writing, because real acts were found in them, which also exist written in hieroglyphics. Champollion's mode of deciphering the hieroglyphics could only explain, with probability, single proper names. This new mode of deciphering must excite the attention of all the learned in Europe: and is now published in the Latin language, with thirty-six lithographic plates, under the title of *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices*. To acquire a rapid view of the whole system, it will be advantageous to read Seyffarth's own perspicuous statement, in No. 46 of the *Leipsig Literary Journal* for this year. As Seyffarth had been treated with the greatest liberality by the Berlin Academy and Library, in the communication of the papyri, which are already quite unrolled, there he published observations on the Egyptian papyrus, in the Royal Library at Berlin, in the first number of his "Contributions towards the Knowledge, Literature, Arts, Mythology, and History of Ancient Egypt." He then set out on a tour to Italy, and especially to Turin, to see the famous Drovetti collection; and our King assigned him a considerable sum for his travelling expenses, &c.

We have not been able to procure a sight of Mr. Seyffarth's work, but a communication upon the subject of his new system, by Mr. D. J. Van Lennep, of Amsterdam, has appeared in the French periodical publication already quoted,* from whence we extract some passages, in which the writer endeavours

* *Bull. Univ.*, Mai 1826, p. 348.

vours to show that the theory of Mr. Seyffarth is illusory, and that of M. Champollion the only true one.

He observes that a slight resemblance which Mr. Seyffarth and Mr. Spohn fancied they perceived between certain demotic characters and the Phœnician, induced the former to think that the Egyptians learned from the Phœnicians the art of writing. Upon this principle he established his theory that the *demotic* writing was the most ancient in Egypt; that from this sprung the *hieratic*; and that a more scrupulous care in the formation of the figures of the latter produced at length the *hieroglyphic*. But history and reason, Mr. Lennep observes, are equally opposed to these conjectures. History has preserved the record of the arrival of the Phœnicians and the Philistines on the borders of the Mediterranean; but the foundation of the kingdom of Egypt is antecedent to history. The Hebrew books, in styling Egypt the *Land of Ham*, intimates that the origin of its population must be traced to a period proximate to the deluge.

"History," he continues, "as well sacred as profane, constantly exhibits Egypt at war with the Phœnicians and Philistines. We are hardly acquainted with any Egyptian monuments anterior to the 18th dynasty.* If the demotic writing be the most ancient, it is there, on the monuments of the kings who preceded Sesostrius, that we must search for its traces. But they present to us only hieroglyphics. It was, without doubt, the same with respect to the most ancient written monuments of which history makes mention—the columns planted by Thoth or Seth: and it is surely natural to conclude that the earliest phonetic characters must have been representations of objects. When languages were in a great measure monosyllabic, the objects expressed by monosyllables would, in their turn, be considered proper to denote the monosyllables themselves; and, when *R* signified the sun, the figure of the sun's disk denoted *R* or *Re*. In the same manner the most ancient Chinese characters were representations of objects, although the traces of them may be almost lost in the present writing of China; as the Egyptian demotic characters scarcely any longer resemble the hieroglyphic characters, although incontestably derived from this source.

"An example of the march which Mr. Seyffarth attributes to the Egyptian writing is found in his supposition, that, being once borrowed from the Phœnicians, it became, by *caligraphy*, hieratic, and finally hieroglyphic. This is absolutely to war against probability; instead of which, it is natural to think with M. Champollion, that Egyptian writing, transferred from monuments to papyrus, became at first linear, and then, by abbreviation, hieratic and demotic. Facts concur to support this theory. If the connexion between hieratic and demotic writing be less apparent to the eye, we might say, that by passing into the hands of the vulgar, and being employed in the various and frequent uses of common life, writing became more and more compendious. Perhaps we may likewise be allowed to surmise, that, in the latter species of writing, some elements foreign to Egypt are mixed; for, far from thinking with Mr. Seyffarth that the demotic or popular writing is to be dated at a period when the vulgar had no writing at all, and when the art was exclusively possessed by the priests, it appears more probable to me that it derived its origin from a period much more recent, when Egypt, surrounded by civilized nations, was connected with them by regular commerce, and when the calls of business demanded a current mode of writing.

"If

* "The Egyptian records go as far back as the first king of the sixteenth dynasty."—Note of the French Editor.

“ If this supposition be, as facts demonstrate, well-founded, the demotic papyri are not the records we should study, in preference to others, in order to investigate Egyptian antiquities. But, whatever become of these papyri, it is certain that in the Rosetta inscription, the study of hieroglyphics alone can lead to the explanation of the ancient monuments. Mr. Seyffarth will not deny that, with the key furnished by the hieroglyphics on this inscription, M. Champollion has succeeded in reading the names of many kings and divinities of ancient Egypt, traced likewise in hieroglyphics upon monuments. With the same key, Mr. Salt has done the same thing, and arrived at similar results. It cannot be so said of demotic writing, which is not found on monuments ; and since the points of comparison are thus wanting, there still exists some doubt even as to the manner in which the name of Ptolemy is written in the demotic part of the Rosetta inscription. It is therefore upon a very flimsy basis indeed that the whole hieroglyphic system of Mr. Seyffarth is built.

“ But Mr. Seyffarth has fallen into another error. He wishes to find in each hieroglyphic a demotic element *caligraphed*—a true letter. He seems prepared to deny that symbolic hieroglyphics ever existed : which is to give a formal contradiction to Horapollo, Clemens of Alexandria, and other ancient writers, as well as to make an improper use of the passage of Cosmas : because, in general, hieroglyphics are *symbols of letters*, it does not follow that there may not have been some otherwise symbolic. The contrary is more than probable, since hieroglyphics were sacred characters, and employed to express the ideas of a religion altogether symbolical. M. Champollion has therefore acted prudently in consulting Horapollo also for the explanation of monuments ; and the manner in which he explains, after that author, the *bee* upon the *scroll-prenomen* of the kings is much more probable than that of Mr. Seyffarth, who dissects this *bee* in order to make letters out of it : by means of such expedients one is never embarrassed to obtain a certain result. Finally, in order to set himself still more at ease, Mr. Seyffarth admits that an hieroglyphic may be the symbol or sign of several letters : this affords, unquestionably, the means of reading just as we please. Let us suppose that, for the sense required by Mr. Seyffarth, it is necessary to read *Osiris*, and that the letters appear to exhibit *Chnuphis*, he will give to *c* the value of *o*, to the succeeding letter that of *s*, and so of the rest. Thus Mr. Seyffarth reads currently the hieroglyphic *hymns* ; but what is read in this way advances us not a step in the knowledge of antiquity ; it is retrograding, in order to fall again into the reveries of Kircher and his associates. All that Mr. Seyffarth gives us as the contents of the different papyri found in tombs, proves clearly that he is not familiar with recent discoveries ; that he has not sufficiently considered the *Precis* of M. Champollion, and that he is unacquainted with the *Egyptian Pantheon*. Hence he still supposes Osiris to be the principal divinity of Egypt, whom the Egyptians invoked to obtain from him the blessings of life. But Osiris, mentioned every where in the funerary monuments of every kind—tombs, *stelæ*, papyri—was most decidedly the god of the dead. I have lately received a stelé from Memphis, upon which is sculptured a dead person kneeling before Osiris, Isis, and Horus. The names of these three divinities are found over their figures, and are absolutely the same as those which M. Champollion has given them in his *Precis*.

“ Since Mr. Seyffarth makes no scruple of assigning to the same hieroglyphical character the power of different letters, it is somewhat surprising that he should reproach M. Champollion with taking the *lion* sometimes for *L*, sometimes for *R*. But this reproach, which is likewise found in the *Monthly Review*,

Review, is totally groundless : a person who has but slightly studied languages ought to know that the letters *L* and *R* are often used one for the other.

“I am sorry that Mr. Seyffarth should have bestowed so much pains, and occasionally so much learning, upon a work of such little utility and so costly : for it is purchasing somewhat dearly the conviction that his *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices* lead to nothing satisfactory. I console myself, however, in thinking that the examination of his system will cause the world to appreciate more and more the excellence of the principles adopted by M. Champollion. May we behold these principles still further developed and confirmed by new discoveries ! A very interesting one is that of the table of Abydos illustrated by the labours of the two Champollions, in the first letter to the Duc de Blacas.* Being in London, about a year ago, I communicated this work to Mr. Lee, a learned Englishman, who has written a pamphlet to prove, by arguments drawn from history, that the tomb discovered by Belzoni could not be, as Dr. Young and others believed, that of King Psammetichus, but must be much more ancient. He was agreeably surprised to find his opinion confirmed by the comparison of the scroll-prenomen which is upon the table of Abydos, with that of the Pharaoh represented on the walls of the tomb ; which is exactly like it ; and he has made use of this discovery in a new pamphlet published by him on the subject of this tomb, which belonged to King Petosiris.”†

* See an account of some of these discoveries in *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 133.

† “From a description of this tomb, printed in Paris three years ago, it will be seen that M. Champollion entertained the same opinion as to the name of the king for whom the tomb was made.”—*Note of the French editor.*

EAST-INDIA HOUSE DEBATES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : Permit an old subscriber, albeit unused to querulousness, to address you upon the subject of the Debates at the East-India House, which really seem, from the experience of the last year or two, in danger of becoming a nuisance, not only to the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, but to those proprietors who feel themselves called upon by a sense of duty to attend the courts. I am one of the persons so circumstanced ; and I am compelled to say, that much valuable time, as well as much paper, printing, and labour, is often wasted by prolix and unnecessary harangues there. I must frankly declare my opinion that many speeches are uttered at the East-India House solely with a view of shewing off the speakers ; and the excellent manner in which the debates are given in your work tends to augment and encourage the evil, by gratifying this mischievous inclination. Before the debates were printed, we had none of these tedious *ad captandum* harangues upon every frivolous occasion ; and, until these few years past, the discussions were confined within reasonable and proper limits. Now, however, we find that not only are those measures in which the voice of the Court of Proprietors is able to influence their adoption made the subjects of discussion in that court, but questions which have been fully debated and finally settled in the highest assembly of the nation, are again overhauled (if I may use a familiar term), and members of Parliament fight all their battles o’er again in the Sale-room at the East-India House, where they are joined by their Gyas’s and Cloanthus’s, who unhappily do not inherit the taciturnity of their prototypes. I am no enemy to proper inquiry and vigilant supervision over our executive ; but I do think it an evil that the time and attention of the Directors should be wasted in the manner I have

have referred to, which must moreover add to the Company's expenditure; for I conclude that the employment of many clerks is taken up with the business necessarily arising out of these debates. In some cases the parties who provoke the discussions become sensible in the end that they were needless; as in the case of both the subjects of debate at the last court. Had the two gentlemen (towards whom I am sure I mean no disrespectful reflection) who brought those subjects forward, used ordinary diligence in making inquiry, or had they possessed the information which as Proprietors of East-India Stock they ought to have possessed, they would have saved, as the result shewed, a world of trouble to themselves as well as to other people. I forbear to particularize other instances of superfluous discussion, as well as of frivolous and irrelevant remarks, all calculated to consume time, since the mention of them might be invidious and offensive; nor do I think it necessary, for their impropriety cannot fail to strike all who read the debates, unless it be the speakers themselves.

I regret to perceive a spurious ambition among some of the Proprietors to act the part of legislators, and to convert the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock into a petty parliament. This was, I think, evinced by the indiscreet use of the term "*opposition*" in the court, some time back, which indicated a spirit and object inconsistent, I humbly think, with the interests of the proprietors at large.

It was with surprise I learned from a note of your's (subjoined to a remark from an hon. Proprietor) that the expense of publishing these debates is borne by you. I confess I had always imagined that the Proprietors contributed at least, as they ought to do, to bear the expense of recording their debates so fully as is done in the *Asiatic Journal*. I wish it were possible to levy a tax on Proprietors who exceed a certain time in speaking, according to inch of candle, making an exception in favour of the Directors, who have to reply: an objector may, in a speech of five minutes, oblige a person to occupy some hours in answering him.

To be serious: I am unable to suggest a remedy for the evil, other than recommending the subject to the consideration of the Proprietors themselves; unless you would consent to exclude these debates altogether, which I am sure your readers do not often peruse with much interest.

July 12th.

A PROPRIETOR OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

. The matter, we fear, must remain as it does: the debates are too important in many respects to be omitted.—Ed.

IMPROMPTU.

On a certain Artist's Pictures.

I NEVER knew but one man (he was blind)
 That loved ———'s pictures; loathsome spawn
 Of morbid fancy, or of feverish mind.
 The human form, by skill almighty drawn,
 Is outraged; devilish beings, not mankind,
 The insulted canvas shows; or unconfined
 Maniacs, in ghastly death's foul livid hues.
 The heavenly art of painting was designed
 To please, not terrify: who thus abuse
 The pencil's power, are outcasts, aliens of the Muse.

R.

THE MISSIONARIES OF SERAMPORE.

ABOUT two years since a new periodical work which appeared in Calcutta, entitled the *Oriental Magazine*, contained what purported to be a review of a letter from the Serampore Missionaries to the Sub-Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in England, which was written in the year 1817, at a period when some difference of opinion existed between the parties, which subsequently, and long anterior to the appearance of the review in question, had been amicably adjusted. This letter, it seems, was private; but for the convenience of transmission, and to prevent the labour of transcription, it was put into type, and nine copies were sent to England, for the nine members the Sub-Committee. A few copies, however, appear to have got abroad in Calcutta, and one came into the hands of the writer of the article in the work referred to, who founded upon it some very severe reflections upon the missionaries.

When this article, which was inserted in the Calcutta papers, reached England, a certain work in London, which professes to be established for the purpose of affording the people of England an *accurate* report of matters relating to India, greedily took up the subject, and by adding severity to severity, and misrepresentation to misrepresentation, made the missionaries of Serampore appear to the world in the light of very dishonourable characters.

We are not unobservant of these charges against individuals in whom purity of character is one of the first and most essential requisites; but, aware that attacks of this kind are often only expedients to tempt public curiosity, and promote the circulation of the works in which they appear, we refrained from noticing the subject until we saw what steps would be taken by the calumniated party. The missionaries (who now are Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and his son, Mr. John Clark Marshman) published a vindication of themselves from these charges; and we have just received a copy of a pamphlet, which has been printed in London,* containing answers to both their assailants.

Every man of candour and reflection must admit that remarks affecting the moral character of missionaries, especially such as impute to them abuse of trust in the application of funds confided to them for benevolent objects, ought not to be ventured but upon the strongest and surest grounds. The assertion that money, subscribed for such objects, is diverted to the peculiar purposes of the missionaries themselves, is calculated to injure the cause of charity in general: it not only affords a convenient plea to the selfish, and a topic of ridicule to the vain, but it makes the generous and the good apprehensive of bestowing, lest their bounty should be misappropriated.

These considerations, however, appear to have been overlooked by the persons by whom the missionaries have been assailed. The assailants have likewise disregarded another very material circumstance, namely, that the letter upon which their animadversions are founded was written seven or eight years previously, and during this long interval no complaint had been made by the Society at home, the party who would have complained if there had been just ground. Moreover, both the assailants seem to have professed opinions of the missionaries which ought to have made them doubly reluctant to credit any imputation upon their moral characters; the very article in the

Oriental

* Reply of Mr. J. C. Marshman to the Attack of Mr. Buckingham on the Serampore Missionaries. Second Edition. To which is prefixed, Reply of the Serampore Missionaries to the Attack made on them in No. III. of the *Oriental Magazine*.

Oriental Magazine which contains the offensive charges, describes these missionaries as "unrivalled for piety, zeal, and *disinterestedness*;" and the editor of the *Oriental Herald* is reminded of the "terms of respect" in which he spoke of them when he was at Calcutta. The latter is the most inexcusable of the two calumniators, because he had the means, being in London, of referring to the Baptist Society (as Mr. Marshman justly tells him he ought to have done), and more particularly to the secretary, who would have set him right.

The joint reply of the missionaries states the following as the three charges of the reviewer :

He has charged them with having violated solemn engagements with the Baptist Missionary Society in England, by claiming a right over the product of their own labour;—with having, from the contributions of the religious world, at home and abroad, for the propagation of Christianity in the East, realized, in part, a substantial, real property at Serampore;—and with having transferred over to themselves, *in fee simple*, the real property which they had thus purchased, and greatly increased, from the donations of the Christian world.

The editor of the *Oriental Herald* is not quite so select in his language: he charges the missionaries, plainly, with "*knavery*;" he accuses them of "having pursued the work of translating the Sacred Scriptures for the sake of personal emolument—of having realized handsome fortunes by deluding the public—of having secured to themselves the sole management and control of the considerable landed and moveable property realized from public subscriptions—of having seized on the donations of the Christian world for converting the Hindoos, and appropriated them to their private use."

With respect to the charge of violation of contract, it appears that when the Baptist missionaries went to India in 1793, they were so slenderly provided for by the Society, that they were forced to betake themselves to secular employments, in order to support their families. They afterwards conscientiously relinquished their salaries from England; and the Society, as well as they, considered the gains of the missionaries, thus acquired, as the property of the latter. So, we imagine, would every man, unless some compact to the contrary existed; such a compact, although alleged by the reviewer, is most distinctly denied by the missionaries. This point, respecting the title to their acquisitions, the missionaries have shewn a superfluous anxiety to establish: it is obvious that the Society can have no claim to them in law or equity.

Their profits, it appears, rapidly increased; but as the accumulation of money by economical habits is not difficult in India, and as proper accounts were given of the disbursement of all funds entrusted to their management for public purposes, it is the height of injustice to found a charge of misapplication on this ground alone. These profits they began to lay out as follows :

In the years 1800, 1801, and 1805, they purchased three parcels of ground, with houses, for the sum of 30,520 rupees; and which, after all the money expended in repairs, and in keeping them out of the river, instead of being worth "some lacs of rupees," as the reviewer suspects, would, at the present moment, fetch at the hammer little beyond their original price. They purchased these premises without receiving either directions or funds for this purpose, from the Society in England, partly with their own private funds, and partly with funds borrowed on their own responsibility. The 1,500 rupees borrowed from the funds sent out by the Society to print the Bengalee New Testament, they first repaid. And they embrace this opportunity of saying, that they have never borrowed a single rupee, during the twenty-five years of their resi-

dence at Serampore, on the credit or responsibility of the Baptist Missionary Society. That they might secure the *occupancy* of these premises to themselves and their missionary successors, and at the same time prevent their being sold, or becoming hereditary property, they vested the *right of property* in the Society, and the trusteeship in themselves. This they did as donors, without the request or even the knowledge of the Society. The right of property in them still remains vested in the Society, and will continue so until the premises be swallowed up by the river Hoogly. The explanatory declaration only bars the trusteeship from being hereditary in their families, and declares it to have been their "will, design, meaning, and intention," in the purchase of these premises, that they should be occupied by themselves and their successors, *in trust*, for the object for which they were purchased.

There appears nothing exceptionable in the acts here stated, unless it be the borrowing from the Society's funds, which it would have been better had the missionaries not been obliged to do, although the end in view accorded with the Society's objects.

With respect to the charge of misappropriating the funds collected in England for the propagation of Christianity, they state that the sum of £22,000, received at Serampore from 1801 to 1816, was expended for the support of missionaries sent out from England, amounting, on an average, to eight in each year, and who, having no other source of subsistence, must otherwise have starved; and on account of distant journies, &c.; regular statements of which expenditure have been sent to the Society, and not a single objection has been made. Now it is fairly asked by the missionaries, what right a stranger has, after the Society has audited and passed these accounts, to bring forward a charge of embezzlement?

In regard to the subscriptions in India, the missionaries observe that, from the publicity given to the accounts respecting these funds, the embezzlement of them was impossible. They then enter into details concerning the various sums collected in India, and the mode in which they have been disposed of, and conclude as follows:

From this statement, on the accuracy of which they rest their claim to a continuance of public confidence, it results—

1. That the premises at Serampore, consisting of three parcels of ground, were purchased for Sa. Rs. 30,520, from the pecuniary product of their own labour, and not from public funds; that while they reserved to themselves the occupancy and trusteeship, they voluntarily vested the right of property in these premises in the Baptist Missionary Society, in whom it still remains; that the only addition which has been made to the deeds, provides for the exclusion of any hereditary trusteeship, and declares it to have been the intention of the purchasers and donors, that the occupancy and trusteeship should devolve on their missionary successors.
2. That the funds raised for missionary objects by the public in England, and transmitted to them, have been faithfully devoted to that object; that accounts of their expenditure have been duly and regularly transmitted to the Society; that the fidelity of them has never been questioned but by the reviewer; and that not the smallest fraction of these funds has ever been expended in the purchase or augmentation of the Serampore premises.
3. That of the funds subscribed in India, to the Benevolent Institution, Native Schools, and Serampore College, faithful and regular accounts have been rendered to the subscribers, and the utmost publicity given to them.
4. That, with the exception of the 18,000 rupees, subscribed to the College, no portion of the funds entrusted to them by the public in India has been devoted to the purchase or augmentation of premises, or property of any kind, at Serampore.
5. That, respecting the College premises, of which the ground was partly purchased by

by this sum of 18,000 rupees, and the buildings erected by themselves, they declared their intention, three years since, of vesting them in eleven trustees.

6. That the charges of embezzlement brought against them by the reviewer are, to give them the mildest designation, founded wholly on his ignorance of circumstances.

Mr. Marshman's reply, which is spirited but perfectly decorous, completely refutes the gratuitous additions made in the *Oriental Herald* to the charges of the Calcutta Magazine. With regard to the splendid fortunes alleged to have been acquired by printing the Scriptures, he states :

From the year 1805 to 1822, which includes the period between the publication of the first and the last Memoirs, viz. seventeen years, the sum received at Serampore for printing the Sacred Scriptures amounted to £17,140. Of this sum, I exclude from my present calculation £1,300, entered as an outlay, to be accounted for when the versions are complete, and £1,125, the price of printing the Chinese Scriptures, as ours is the only press in India where printing in that language is prosecuted, which prevents my comparing our charge in this instance with that of other presses. Of the remainder, £14,715, the sum of £1,415 was the charge for binding, which, divided by the number of volumes, gives about fourpence-halfpenny a volume ; and £4,299, the price of paper at sixteen shillings the ream. When these sums are deducted, £9,001 are left for the price of printing. From a calculation too tedious to be inserted here, but which I will send to you, or to any one else, on application, it appears that this charge of £9,001, is *seventeen per cent. under the lowest price charged by the missionary presses in Calcutta to benevolent societies, and thirty-seven per cent. below their ordinary charge.* If you assume their ordinary charge to include a net profit of forty per cent., which, however, is highly problematical, the clear profit on the printing of the Scriptures, from 1805 to 1822, will have amounted to £270, which, divided by the number of years, will give no less a sum than *fifteen pounds seventeen shillings and seven-pence annually !*

Mr. Marshman has exhibited in a very ridiculous point of view the charge of embezzlement of subscriptions for missionary purposes, by inserting a statement, from whence it appears, that in the years from 1815 to 1824 inclusive, the number of missionaries and stations exclusively supported by his colleagues was larger than the Society's ! The sums expended by the Serampore missionaries, for the general objects of the mission, after deducting the donations they received from various quarters, amount to £47,818 ! After these details, Mr. Marshman expostulates with his detracter for endeavouring to throw a suspicion of knavery upon his colleagues, and to bring their grey hairs with infamy to the grave. He supposes that the editor of the *Oriental Herald* has been imposed upon, and is willing to allow that an assurance of this " would go far to shift the odium of these calumnies " from that individual. Herein we differ from Mr. Marshman, and from all those who labour to palliate the gross misrepresentations in the work referred to by the same excuse. The publisher of slander is the person who gives it effect : if he takes no steps to satisfy himself as to the justness of the accusation, *à fortiori* if he publishes the offensive matter upon anonymous authority, he is more reprehensible than the author of the calumny.

There is a direct charge against Mr. Marshman himself, in the *Oriental Herald*, which that gentleman thus plainly falsifies :

With respect to the personal allusion you have made to me, asserting that my travelling expenses on the Continent had been defrayed out of the subscriptions for converting the Hindoos, I can only give it a flat denial. I have never touched a farthing of public subscriptions, and hope I never shall, even as remuneration for actual

labour. You well know that I should spurn such an idea with scorn: I really have no need to put my hand into the public purse; and the most unpleasant part of this, your personal attack on me, is, that you should impeach, at the same time, both my judgment and my honesty, and suspect me of committing a breach of trust, from which the veriest fool would have refrained. Your information respecting my younger brother is equally unfounded, as the purchase-money of his office was advanced by Messrs. Alexander and Co., to whom he has refunded one moiety of the loan, and for the other, granted them insurances on his life. Lest you should again err, I embrace this opportunity of saying, that the expenses attending the education of my youngest brother, whom I sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, on my leaving England, are defrayed from funds honestly acquired by his relatives.

As to the fidelity of the translations of the Sacred Scriptures printed at Serampore, and the number and character of the native converts, these are points which, though touched upon by Mr. Marshman, we shall abstain from passing any opinion upon: they are questions of less pressing importance. In our judgment (formed from the evidence which has hitherto appeared), the missionaries have exculpated themselves satisfactorily from the very degrading charges brought against them; and we think those who so precipitately advanced these charges owe an apology to the world for deceiving it.

MISSION TO SIAM.

THE following details, respecting the recent mission of Capt. Burney from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Siam, appear in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of February 23d.

The brig *Guardian*, with the mission on board, on entering the gulf of Siam, experienced much difficulty in beating up against the N. E. monsoon, but reached the mouth of the Menam river on the 17th November. A pilot from the capital came on board on the 21st, but it was necessary to wait for the spring tides to cross the bar; this was on the 26th, when the brig crossed in eleven feet and a half. Between that and the mouth of the river, a distance of eight or nine miles, the vessel was taken, for the most part, and through the night tides only, through the mud, with a quarter less two fathoms of water. At Paknam Fort a demand was made for the brig to land her guns, but was not persisted in.

This fort has been much enlarged since Mr. Crawford's mission, and another opposite to it erected; and between these, about 100 yards from the right bank, a battery of forty guns has been constructed in the river, upon a foundation of loose stones: the construction does not appear very secure.

In working up the river, the brig repeatedly came so close to the bank that the boughs of the trees touched the cabin windows, and yet the lead shewed from five to seven fathoms water. Menam is considered to be one of the finest rivers in the world: the map of it in Kæmpfer's *Japan* is said to be very correct.

On the 4th December the vessel anchored off Mooung Mai, or New Town, a large village on the right bank, inhabited mostly by emigrants from Pegu. Other defences have been erected here. At this place a deputation of several Siamese chiefs of rank arrived to receive charge of the Governor-General's letter; they arrived with a fleet of state boats, one of which was to convey the letter after it was placed in a cup of red wood with lozenges of mother-of-pearl: this cup is used to receive the letters of the King of Cochin-China
and

and the Emperor of China. In another of the boats the envoy embarked, accompanied by Capt. Macfarquhar and Jose Pediado, the port captain. They arrived at Bangkok at eight in the evening, and the envoy took up his abode with Mr. Hunter, an English merchant, who has been a resident in the Siamese capital for the last fifteen months. As soon as intimation of the intended mission arrived, the prah klang, or chief minister, commenced the construction of a house for its accommodation; but the building was not completed. Building a dwelling expressly for the mission was said to be a greater honour than if they had been provided with a house of gold. This house was occupied by the mission on the 10th, and although hastily and unskillfully put together, was not uncomfortable. It had the advantage also of being removed from the close surveillance of the minister, being near that part of the town inhabited by native Christians.

After several conferences with the ministers, in which, although the most friendly sentiments were expressed, yet evident doubts of our having gained any serious or permanent advantages over the Burmese were exhibited, the envoy was admitted to an audience of the King on the 16th December.

Early on the morning of that day the mission left the house in four boats: the first conveyed the sepoy; the second, Capt. Macfarquhar, the interpreter, and the envoy with the public letter; the third, the chairs of ceremony; and the fourth, Capt. Sutherland, Mr. Hunter, and a band of Siamese music. Two or three hundred small boats followed, with Siamese officers, and those whom curiosity had brought to witness the scene.

On arriving at the opposite side of the river, Capt. Macfarquhar, and the envoy got into their chairs, and the rest of the gentlemen mounted the small horses, which were in waiting with tolerably decent appointments. They proceeded in this manner as far as the gateway of the second court, where the native Christians only pulled off their shoes and stockings, whilst the envoy and his companions were requested to dismount, to leave the sepoy, and walk a short distance into a hall, in which they found several Siamese officers in waiting, with state elephants standing outside. They were detained in this hall for about an hour, and then summoned into the presence of the King, who, they were informed, had taken his seat on the throne. On their way they passed through a body of Siamese troops, seated on their hams, with a railing on each side of the road, which was lined by two or three hundred drums and other instruments, that made a tremendous noise. At the door of the hall of audience, all the Siamese attendants fell on their knees and forearms, in which posture they moved before and on each side. The moment the members of the mission entered and saw the King (which they could not immediately do, as he was seated on a throne ten or twelve feet high at the farther end of the hall, which appeared to have been purposely darkened), they made three profound bows, whilst the Siamese struck their heads on the ground, and raised their hands joined to their foreheads the same number of times. They then moved on about twenty paces, where they again bowed, and the Siamese made their obeisances three times, after which they sat down on the carpet that covered the floor. At a signal from the chief, entitled Phya Phi Phut, the envoy rose, holding the Governor-General's letter over his head, and advancing six or eight paces beyond the chief, where a gold vase had been placed, he deposited the letter upon it; and then taking out the English address which he had prepared, read it out with a loud voice, and placing it by the side of the Governor-General's letter, retired to his seat, keeping

keeping his face towards the King. The whole of the English gentlemen then, as had been previously settled, joined their hands, and raised them three times against the forehead. His Majesty desired that they should approach him nearer, and they were moved eight or ten paces in advance. A chief then read out a list of the presents, and pronounced a complimentary speech, previously prepared, in reply.

The King put a number of questions to the envoy; many of them were frivolous, but others indicated his being tolerably well acquainted with the state of affairs in the vicinity of his kingdom. He was much pleased with Capt. Burney's son, a boy of six years of age, who had been conducted to the audience by the previous desire of the minister, and for whom his Majesty had ordered some toys to be prepared, which were presented to him at the close of the audience. During the whole of the interview his Majesty was masticating betel very diligently. After the conversation had ceased, a Siamese officer, bearing an instrument in the shape of a sceptre, and seated on the floor some way in advance of the mission, rose upon his knees, and made three obeisances to the King, who took up his kris, and a noise like the stroke of a wand was heard; on which curtains of gold cloth were immediately drawn before the King's throne. The whole of the Siamese then made their usual obeisances towards the curtains.

The hall of audience is about one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty feet broad, and is forty feet high. It is supported by pillars, on each of which hangs a Chinese painting on glass, representing an English officer or lady: the throne is in shape like a boat, placed upon a platform with a small canopy, the whole covered with gold. The King wore a close dress of cloth of gold, and a dress of muslin over it: he had no crown. Immediately below the throne sat the princes of the blood, and on each side the ministers, according to their relative ranks: the courtiers wore generally the same sort of dress as the King, or transparent muslin robes over Surat kinkhabs. Several Chinese and Cochin Chinese were present, as were some Laos officers, resembling Gorkhas in appearance, but richly habited.

On leaving the hall of audience, the envoy, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, were taken to see the white elephant, and one or two of the temples.

On the 19th the envoy was presented to the Wang-na with the same state and ceremony as at his presentation to the King, with the exception of making but one bow in place of three: the same questions as those put by the King were repeated by the Wang-na. This chief, who is usually called by the native Christians the second king, is a brother of the late monarch; he exercises an especial superintendence over the Southern and Malayan states, and is described as a benevolent good-humoured man, partial to Europeans. He is a good portly figure, and during the audience was smoking a cigar.

On the night of the 20th, a third presentation took place, to Prince Krom Mean Surin, an uncle of the present king, and superintendant of the foreign and commercial relations; he is a mild, good-looking man, about thirty-eight years of age. There was less ceremony on this than on the two former occasions; but it was of the same nature, and nearly the same questions were addressed to the envoy.

The manner in which the envoy has been received is clearly indicative of feelings of respect, and there has been no deficiency on the score of civility at least. We learn that abundance of rice has been sent for the use of the escort,
by

by order of the King. The residence of the mission does not appear to be watched, and the members are allowed to visit freely most parts of the town. The principal ministers furnish alternately supplies of fruit and vegetables, and the king's steward has sent, it is said by special command, several dishes of meat, cooked in the Siamese fashion, which is reported to be not particularly agreeable to European palates: the Wang-na shews the mission similar attentions, and a boat with ten men are placed at its disposal.

The members of the mission do not appear to think very highly of the Siamese force from what they saw of it; the cavalry were ill-dressed and equipped, and mounted on Pegu ponies, which, though strong serviceable animals, were as rough and coarse as in a state of nature. The infantry, even of the King's body-guard, were a poor, thin, ill-set race, armed with old rusty muskets: the most formidable force consisted of a party of stout able-bodied men, each armed with a thick stick. The Siamese soldier, when detached against the Burmese frontiers, for the purpose of making captives, or, as they term it, catching the Burmese, is supplied with a musket, a bamboo full of rice, and a hoe, with which last instrument he digs a hole for himself, in which he lies concealed, until some of the enemy come near enough to be surprised.

These incursions, for the sake of carrying off prisoners, attended with the perpetration of every act of ravage and cruelty, appear to have been the principal mode in which the long subsisting enmity between the Burmese and Siamese Governments has manifested its existence for some years past. No course of hostilities could be more ruinous to the population of the bordering districts; and such of them as may eventually come under our authority, will gain a blessing of no slender value, in protection against these harassing and destructive inflictions.

THE JOYS OF CHIVALRY.

A Song of the Eleventh Century.

To the lists ! to the lists !
To contend for the prize,
Kind looks from bright eyes,
Which are courted in vain by the studious and wise.

To the hall ! to the hall !
The banquet invites ;
There music delights,
And wine crowns with transport the valorous knights.

To the dance ! to the dance !
The harps call us there,
To mix with the fair,
Who gracefully trip it, like Angels on air.

To the field ! to the field !
The bugles resound,
The foe hovers round ;
We'll add to our glory—or sleep on the ground.

HAROLD.

TRAVELS IN WESTERN TIBET AND TURKESTAN.

A FURTHER portion of the journal of Mir Izzut Ullah,* the agent and companion of Mr. Moorcroft, has appeared in the newspapers of Calcutta; it contains the following description of Balkh, Khulm, and Khunduz, parts respecting which we possess scarcely any information, as they have been visited by few, if any, European travellers in modern times.

BALKH, entitled Um-al-Bildan, "the mother of cities." For one cos the city is uninhabited; the rest is occupied, to the extent of about three thousand houses, by Uzbeks, Tajiks, and descendants of the Afghans. A large castle of unburnt brick is on the skirt of the city; the bazar is spacious, and is frequented on Saturdays and Wednesdays. Several of the tombs of illustrious men, two or three colleges, and as many baths are yet remaining: there are also twelve canals still open of the eighteen which the city possessed. Nejob Ullah Khan is the governor on the part of the King of Cabul, but the real governor is Khalich Ali Khan. The city yields an annual revenue of 30,000 rupees, of which one-third goes to the governor, one-third to the old dependants of the former governments, and the rest to the Uzbeks in the vicinity. The duty of the old servants is to take care of the fort, whilst the Uzbeks are bound to perform military service when required. The Wali of Balkh is one of the sons of Mir Khalich Ali; his duty is to protect the people. The air of Balkh is very bad, and is said to be very dangerous in the hot season, bringing on fever. Wheat is sold at one rupee for two Delhi maunds. Turcoman and Uzbek horses are cheaper here than at Khulm: fruit is also cheaper. Balkh is considered to be the spot where Ali is interred, and now a place of great resort. It is said that, before the time of Jangez Khan, it was well known that the tomb of Ali was at Balkh; but after his reign the place fell into ruin, and the memory of the circumstance was almost lost. At length Sultan Hosein Mirza was directed to the spot, and erected a lofty building with a dome on it; which is the shrine that has since become so famous. The people here assert that many blind and crazy individuals are annually restored to the use of their faculties by the blessing of the saint.

KHULM is the capital of Mir Khalich Ali Khan. From Balkh to Khulm the southern road is over mountains. Khulm has a cool climate, and is a pleasant and populous place. Many Hindus of Shikarpur are settled here and carry on trade, for it is the great emporium between Balkh and Cabul; and only those articles which do not find a sale at Khulm, are forwarded on the remainder of the road to those places. Khulm is also sometimes called Tash Kurghan, the latter being the old, the former the new city. All the houses are built of unburnt brick, and topped with cupolas: the clay of which the bricks are made is very tenacious, and the houses are very substantial. Running water is abundant, and it often flows through the houses: fruits of all kinds abound, and the melons are particularly excellent. The Turcomans bring their horses here for sale, and the horses about Khulm are also sought for from other countries, being large and swift; but they do not bear work like those of the Turcomans. Horses here sell for five to ten tomans each, or 100 to 200 rupees, and the horses of the first price would sell for 400 rupees in Hindustan. The Turcoman horses sell for from 200 to 1,000 rupees. It is eleven stages from Khulm to Sheher Sebz; and no part of the road is subject to Bokhara. It belongs to the country of the Kobadians,

on

* See *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 469.

on the right bank of the Amu, which is subject to two rulers: one is Mural Alik, of the Uwaili branch of the Uzbeks; the other is Dost Mohammed Beg, of the Ilan-li of the Dermenah tribe. There are three stages to the Kobadian country, or Chatrabad;—the ferry of Auvachek, on the left bank of the Amu, and the Kobadian. From the Kobadian to Sheher Sebz are eight stages;—Ki Ki, Sherabad, Derbend, Chakchak, Buzghah Khane, Iig-dilli, Ek-kabal. To this last place the road runs through the state of Hisar, the ruler of which is Sayro Be. The last stage is Sheher Sebz—the Government of Neaz Ghuli Be, who is independent of Bokhara.

Urgenj is fourteen days from Khulm: part of the road is through Bokhara. Herat is seventeen stages from Khulm.

The territory of Khulm extends eastward two stages to the confines of Kunduz; to the west, four stages to Mustijarak; southward, six stages to Andoh; and northwards, two stages to the Sikon. The ruler is Mir Khalich Ali Khan; he is sixty years of age, of goodly person and florid countenance; he wears the Uzbeki costume; he holds his court in public, with little or no ceremony, and receives complaints and decides causes, which depend upon his judgment: if a legal opinion is necessary, he refers them to the cazi. Thieves are not at first punished with death; but they are suspended with ropes to an iron stake in a wall in the market-place, and are kept there on bazar days, so that they may be seen and noted by the people, and may be put to public shame: if after this they are convicted of stealing, they are punished capitally. The *lex talionis* is in force for personal violence. The Mir himself walks through the bazar on market-days, and inspects the goods and weights.

Mir Khalich Ali divides his time between two residences, one in the north, and one in the south of the city; they are built on high ground, of unbaked bricks and pebbles; the space between them is occupied by the dwellings of the Uzbeks, but there is no house within gun-shot of either. The houses of Khulm are about 8,000 in number. The town is enclosed by mountains on the south, south-west, and east; the country is open to the north and north-west. The road to the south, bending towards Cabul, was formerly rendered dangerous by the people of Debrangi, a tribe of the Hazarehs, of the Shia religion, about ten marches from Khulm; but in 1812 the Mir marched against them, defeated them in an engagement, and made a great number prisoners, some of whom he kept, and others he sold as slaves.

The Mir has thirteen sons, the eldest of whom, Ahmed Beg, about twenty years old, was the governor of Imak, and the title of Wali of Balkh was given him by Mahmud Shah, of Cabul, with the grant of one of the canals of Balkh, which yielded 7,000 rupees a year: he died in 1812, under strong suspicions of having been poisoned. The Mir's second son is Baba Beg, governor of Begti Arik; the third, Kulimadar Beg, governor at Derreh Yusef; the other sons are all young. The force of the Mir is about 12,000 horse, half armed with lances and half with matchlocks; he reviews them every year, and keeps an accurate muster-roll of the men and their appointments: they are paid by grants of land.

The governor of Balkh is Nejib Ullah Khan, Afghan: he is appointed by the King of Cabul. The canals of Balkh are of great celebrity, and along them cultivation and population extend. Each is assigned to some chief by the King of Cabul, but several of them are in possession of Mir Khalich Ali Khan or his dependents, and in fact the governor of Balkh is so only in name, the Mir being entirely master of both Khulm and Balkh, which he professes to hold under the Cabul monarch. The canals of Balkh come from Ali-bend, a

place abounding with springs amongst the mountains, two days' march to the west of But Bamiyan.

KUNDUZ is a city of celebrity; the chief is Khan Murad Beg, the nephew of Mir Khalich Ali Khan. It was formerly subject to the chief of Kattaghan; but his power has been diminished by the progress of Mir Khalich Ali. The rice of Kunduz is famous; the river of Bengi runs from Khaneabad, past Kunduz, and the city is between it and the river Akserai. Many springs rise in this district; the river of Talikan rises from three springs: one is in Khunduz, the second at Mian Sheher, the third at Terishk, which form three valleys: the branches of Kunduz and Mian Sheher unite at the latter place, on the borders of a district named Weref, through which runs the third branch, and joins the united streams at a day's march from their confluence; it is then called the river of Talikan, and unites with the Bengi. After flowing through Talikan, near Khajeh Chengal, it then flows near Khaneabad, whence a canal has been made from it to the city of Kunduz: the river of Talikan joins the river of Akserai near Aurak.

Information respecting these countries becomes more interesting and desirable, since the death of Mr. Moorcroft has disappointed our hopes of obtaining a full and authentic account of them from that lamented traveller, concerning whom we collect the following additional particulars from the *Calcutta Gazette*:

"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from him, dated the 17th August, a few days before his being attacked by that indisposition, of which every account we have seen concurs in reporting the fatal termination. In his expectation of procuring horses he had been wholly disappointed, the markets having been broken up from various causes, as the death of Khalich Ali (the ruler of Khulm in Izzet Ullah's journey), the open disobedience of Urgenj, and the revolt of the Kothai Kipchaks: these circumstances had so much interrupted the intercourse of the states of Turkestan, that the horse-markets of Bokhara had been suspended for the last five years. Mr. Moorcroft had, however, obtained from the King of Bokhara permission to make such purchases as he might be able to effect, when his hopes of success were suspended by a military levy against the Kipchaks of above 20,000 horse, so that it became impossible to make any private purchase. Mr. Moorcroft was permitted to repair to the camp, about four days' journey from Bokhara, in the vicinity of Samarkand, where the King was engaged in the siege of the principal fortress of the Kipchaks, which capitulated after a few weeks' resistance, and was subsequently rased to the ground. Mr. Moorcroft's visit, except that it gave him an opportunity of traversing the most fertile part of the kingdom of Bokhara, was equally unproductive, as the King, after granting him leave to purchase, finally countermanded his orders to that effect. This was the more to be regretted, as he had concluded bargains for several horses of the best description: one of them, a black horse, was sixteen hands high, and of strength proportionate to his stature. All he could obtain was a letter from the King, and another from the Governor of Balkh, with which he intended to proceed to Maimena, after which he purposed to return by way of Balkh.

"A very extensive feeling of interest in his adventures seems to have been excited amongst the different chiefs in that part of Asia. Mir Kammer-addin sent a mullah to accompany him through Badakhshan, if he should wish to go by that route, and forwarded letters from the hill chiefs and heads of the
Yusefnais,

Yusefzais, offering every aid in their power, and assurances of the most friendly welcome. The brother princes of Peshawer wrote singly to the same effect; and Mehr Del Khan and Pir Mohammed Khan engaged to send persons of trust in their employ to meet him on his return, with sufficient escorts to ensure him against all danger on the road. His premature death is the more to be lamented, as he seems to have had nothing to apprehend on his homeward journey. We hope the kindly dispositions of the individuals mentioned in his letter will be extended to his companion and survivor, Mr. Trebeck."

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having seen a speech of Dr. Gilchrist's, on the subject of "Flogging in India," at page 106 of your Journal for July, in which he makes allusion to me in rather strong terms, I immediately referred to my private Indian journals, to inform myself more minutely on the subject; and as I see no impropriety in satisfying his curiosity, or that of the Indo-public, I am willing to do so, notwithstanding his animadversions on my conduct, and I hope it will not only allay his own feelings, but those of his audience, who may have been heated or irritated against me thereby.

I find that, in the hurry of writing my letter of the 15th February last (the feelings, which an unjust charge against my friends aroused, must be the excuse), I confounded the circumstances of two courts-martial. I undertook simply to describe, in that letter, how far the use of English or Hindoostanee was necessary in a native military court; and (to shew that I held no *independent** arbitrary power, not to boast or pride myself on cruelty, as Dr. G. has been pleased to insinuate,) I added, that "I sent the proceedings to headquarters, and they were returned with two drummers to inflict the sentence."—I made the following mistake (a fine handle for the learned Doctor against me).

The *Proceeding* of the court-martial I conducted, composed of my three native officers (and not of myself and three native officers, as Dr. Gilchrist quotes, for after the evidence and defence had been gone through I was obliged to quit the court, in common with all the attendants and spectators, while the native officers debated upon and fixed the sentence), having been sent to headquarters, was confirmed, and returned to me with two-thirds of the sentence remitted, and an *order* to me to see it put in execution: my own two drummers (I only had two with 124 men) inflicted the punishment, which was one hundred lashes for mutiny. I worded the charge, however, in less serious terms than the word "mutiny," in order that the prisoner might be tried by his own officers, and suffer a more lenient punishment than he would otherwise have done.

The above circumstance I confounded with that of a man whom I was ordered to send under a guard to the cantonment, where he was tried by a court-martial, composed of three soobedars and two jemadars, of three different regiments, who sentenced him to receive 300 lashes for being found asleep on his post whilst sentinel: and as another man was in confinement under a similar

* As we are first, ordered to try a criminal, and secondly, ordered to inflict the punishment, the hue and cry of tyranny and oppression, raised by some people against the Government abroad, must fall to the ground. This was the principal reason for my making any mention of the punishment, after I had described the manner of the court-martial, and not to boast of it.

similar sentence, it was thought that my two drummers were not able to inflict 600 lashes on the two culprits, and therefore two more drummers were added to mine.*

The terms in which Dr. Gilchrist has commented on the court-martial in his speech are to be regretted, as he irritates the minds of his hearers against individuals who have conscientiously performed the most disagreeable of all military duties. I never attended such scenes but with the greatest repugnance; but they are duties of the most imperious nature: and, however much I wish "flogging" could be abolished, I cannot suggest a punishment in lieu of it for such dangerous crimes as a soldier knocking down his serjeant, or sleeping on his post.

Dr. Gilchrist recommends reasoning with the soldiers; and we have reasoned with them, times out of mind; but reasoning is totally out of the question with hardened young men, whose minds were perhaps callous before they enlisted. As to the frequency of flogging, I may say it was a rare occurrence at most of the stations I did duty at, from 1808 to 1819, except Goa, where the sepoys became desperately depraved from being huddled in the toddy-topes, where toddy arrack was sold to them by the Portuguese at a halfpenny a quart-bottle.

I take this opportunity of saying a few words upon another subject, which I think Dr. Gilchrist has not construed in the happiest way.

In the second paragraph of Dr. G.'s reply to my letter (*Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxi. p. 492), he thus charges me, I infer, with inconsistency: "You roundly accuse Mr. Hume of false and exaggerated statements — the very man whom, in the same breath, you justly term the staunch friend of the military in India."

I did not use the harsh word "false," but I accused him of statements which were contrary to fact (not in the offensive sense of that expression, nor intended offensively), and of a series of mistakes, arising, probably, from his long absence in India; but I never intended to say he was the staunch friend of the *military* from India. My words were: "but I believe him to be a friend to our Indian interests;" i. e. the interests of the East-India Company. Nobody would say that Sir G. H. Barlow was a friend to the military in India, whose pay and emoluments he retrenched without mercy; but he was a friend to our Indian interests, and the most zealous friend the Company ever had.

Dr. Gilchrist, in his speech, quotes from my letter thus: "In case of emergency, &c." whereas the words are: "In *a* case of emergency;" i. e. a single case. By thus leaving out the article *a*, he makes a material difference in the sense and in facts. He also accuses me of having roughly handled Mr. Hume; this is his interpretation of my explanations or information on the subjects I wrote about; but, considering the grave charges he (Mr. Hume) brought against me, or, at least, my numerous acquaintances, and the other subjects I combated in my letter, I think any impartial person would say I could not have done it in any other terms than I did. I would ask the learned Doctor one question: how would he have acted or felt in my situation, had he heard a number of friends, with whom he had for years been in the habit of having daily and hourly intercourse with the natives in their own language, accused of not having been able to speak it?

In justice to myself I must say, that although my letter was headed with the

* Thanks to the vigilance kept up in my command, only three cases of negligent sentinels occurred in the space of seventeen months.

the words "On the Education of Cadets,"* and I casually gave my opinion, *en passant*, on the best mode of acquiring Hindoostanee, yet nothing was farther from my thoughts than the education of cadets when I wrote it.

I fear I have again trespassed on the patience of the "general reader," to whom personal letters must be totally uninteresting; and although I do not wish to see the pages of the *Asiatic Journal* encumbered with such, yet I shall feel particularly obliged by your permitting the early insertion of this.

I remain, &c.

A RETIRED MADRAS OFFICER.

Colchester, July 15th, 1826.

P.S. Dr. Gilchrist wishes to be informed on some points relative to the Sibundee corps; although I have had very little intercourse with such corps, I will here offer what I know about them.

An irregular corps in Malabar, called the Kolkar Battalion, was under the orders of the judge, the chief civilian of the zillah of Calicut; and I believe, in like manner, other irregular or police corps are under the orders of the head civilian, wherever such corps may be stationed or dispersed in parties. With respect to the mode of their discipline, I believe they are not subject to courts-martial; I never knew one happen in the Kolkar Battalion; but I believe their native officers use the rattan at their own discretion, being natives of high caste and great consequence. These bodies of armed men owe no kind of obedience to a military officer, unless specially placed under his command for a particular object; of course they do not require interpreters.

* We are responsible for the titles of most of the articles in our journal: we endeavour to prefix the most suitable.—*Ed.*

THE HERMITAGE OF KANWA.

Freely translated from the Mahábhárata.

THE hermitage of holy Kanwa stood
 Deeply embosomed in a mighty wood;
 The air that breathed upon it was perfumed
 By odoriferous shrubs, that ever bloomed.
 Fruit, blossoms, thornless branches decked the trees,
 The haunt of birds, and honey-sipping bees.
 Tribes of celestial nymphs, who dance and sing,
 And satyrs, joined there in blythe wantoning:
 Whilst the soft fragrant air, that floated by,
 Seemed sighing to partake their revelry.

The sacred grove, where stood the hermitage,
 Was in the midst: here lived of saint, and sage,
 And holy prophet, and ascetic stern,
 Examples bright; who, as the fires did burn,—
 The holy fires,—amidst the trees and flowers,
 Filled with their pious notes the fragrant bowers.
 A river's consecrated streams divide
 The sacred grove; upon its bosom ride
 Swans, and sweet blossoms, floating on the tide.

Such was the sinless Kanwa's fair abode;—
 A mortal, scarce less honoured than a god.

THE AGRICULTURE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE agricultural capacities and prospects of our colonies in Australia constitute a subject of inquiry so interesting and important, that any information tending to elucidate it, from an authentic source, cannot fail to be acceptable. We shall therefore lay before our readers the substance of an address delivered to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, on the 23d of February last, by Sir J. Jamison, its president; a gentleman who is a practical agriculturist, an extensive cultivator, and well versed, through long experience, in the peculiarities of the climate of that colony.

The writer first notices, and explains the causes of the change which has taken place in the marketable supply of corn:

The measures of the several governors, before 1822, were chiefly directed to erecting necessary public works and buildings at Sydney, and other principal towns, as also in constructing bridges and public roads leading into the interior, most of which were completed at the time the late administration assumed the government: consequently, the vast number of prisoners previously thus employed became disposable, and were distributed either to settlers, clearing gangs, or the government agricultural establishments. Hence those of the inhabitants of our principal towns who depended upon the means which such depôts of prisoners afforded, were compelled to retire into the country when these public establishments were broken up; so that in the course of a few years the prisoners, who were great consumers of agricultural produce, and much of the idle population previously depending upon them for support, became employed in the interior, in clearing and cultivating the land, and thereby not only contributed to their own support, but towards the supply of marketable produce, of which they were formerly consumers. This will in part account for the increased cultivation, and the diminution of idle consumers; and will assist in explaining the growing advancement of agriculture, and furnish additional reason for our scanty produce of the wheat and maize crops, in proportion to the land in tillage, proving quite equal to the substantial supply of the population, and even leaving considerable surplus on hand, when the new grain was brought into the market. I believe it may also be said, with strict attention to truth, that our exports of grain last year were nearly, if not quite, equal to our imports.

The extent of agricultural land is, it appears, greatly increasing; improvements are making in the art of husbandry; and the harvest of last year, though diminished by the drought, was an average saving crop, and the grain was superior and free from smut.

Sir J. Jamison is of opinion that the colony is already capable of supporting a more dense population; and that "the encouragement of a tenantry, at moderate rents, regulated by the quality of the land, would prove profitable to the proprietors, and morally beneficial to the industrious cultivators who resided under the watchful protection of landlords of discretion."

After some judicious directions to the colonial farmer respecting the mode of sowing, the practice of reaping before the grain is maturely ripe (a practice he highly approves), and converting it speedily into flour, he proceeds to speak of the tobacco cultivation. He regrets the apparently diminished zeal of the colonial tobacco-growers: "a circumstance attributable to the sudden alteration made in the import duties on that article, and which occasioned heavy and unexpected losses to many who, under the expectation of the continuance of those high prohibitory duties to which it was subject, and which gave to the colonial grower so decided an advantage in the market, had undertaken the cultivation on a somewhat large and extensive scale, and that at a time when they had not acquired sufficient experience in the growing or curing of it

it to enable them to compete with foreign produce." Sir J. Jamison considers the soil and climate of the colony more congenial to the growth of tobacco than those of most other countries; he found the more richly the ground was manured, the more luxuriant was the crop; and that the Chinese method of manuring in covered trenches, and transplanting by the edge of the manure, answered well.

Many of the fruit-trees and vines, sent as presents by the Horticultural Society of London, had died on the passage to New South Wales; those which survived promise a rich supply to the orchards and vineyards of the colony.

The shew of grapes last season was more abundant than ever before witnessed.

Those shaded from solar heat are free from blight; but all those exposed to it suffer disease, in the form of a black speck, which, as my observation induces me to believe, is caused by the occasional over-powerful influence of the direct rays of the sun acting upon the dew-drop resting upon the grape, as on a lens. I have most attentively watched this description of blight for years past; and, though I have considerable confidence in the correctness of my observations, still I may be wrong—and I would feel much gratified if any one can point out a more probable cause. Certain it is, that even a moderate shade tends to prevent the injury. The vines on which I made the above observation are planted in a rich alluvial soil, and that of a depth considerably beyond what it is possible for the roots of the plant to penetrate. Mr. G. Blaxland, who has been honoured with a medal from the Society instituted for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for producing the best sample of Australian wine, has succeeded in introducing a species of small black grape which resists the blight, which all the other varieties we have are subject to, when exposed to the direct influence of the sun.

The sugar plantations thrive luxuriantly at Port Macquarie, and the sugar possesses a quality in no way inferior to that grown in the West India islands. The tracts of country on the banks of the Brisbane River and on Moreton Bay, are considered by the president to be equally well adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane. With respect to the former tract, Major Lockyer, who explored the interior of it to a great distance, reports very favourably:

The Major gives the highest character of the fertile appearance and promise of the tract of country he passed over. The soil consisted mostly of rich dark mould; the forest was open, though the trees were large, consisting mostly of the blue gum (*eucalyptus piperita*), of superior quality and solidity throughout, and a species of pine of elevated growth, and from one to four feet in diameter, growing in great abundance on the banks of the river. I understand one of our colonial vessels has used a topmast of this pine, exposed to such trials for twelve months as must remove all doubt as to its superior fitness and quality for masts and yards of ships. Vessels of small tonnage can navigate forty miles up the Brisbane, where it forms a semicircle, on extensive tracts of rich plains ready for immediate cultivation.

The writer proposes that the members of the society should unite in petitioning the local government for a grant of these plains situated on the Brisbane, and there undertake the cultivation of sugar, cotton, coffee, &c., and the export of timber. The rearing of these articles, and the cultivation of spices and other tropical productions in Melville Island, would make the colony independent, he says, of all countries.

The pastures are improving; and though the indigenous grasses, in seasons of drought, are rather thin and tufty, owing to indifferent clay soil in some places, and a wash of quartz or small gravel in others, still in rich soil they form a
thick

thick and profitable sward. The want of those rich foreign grasses, which can withstand the summer's heat and winter's chill, prevents competition in the produce of the dairy with the mother-country.

The horses of the colony are increasing in number and improving in character, by intermixture with the breed of English high-bred horses, through the encouraging influence of a *Turf-Club* recently established at Sydney.

The flocks of sheep are largely on the increase: there is reason to believe, according to Sir J. Jamison's anticipation, that the climate of New South Wales will be found so far to improve the quality of the fleece, even of the highly improved Saxon sheep imported there, as to enable the colony "to merit the proud reputation of shortly supplying the British market with wool superior to that of any other part of the world." The price which proprietors give for imported Merino tups is from £20 to £34 per head, and for Saxon rams, £70 and upwards!

In prescribing for the diseases of sheep, Sir J. Jamison mentions castor-oil as a safe and mild purgative for them, when under mercurial influence for the removal of the scab. He adds, that he has witnessed numerous instances of the permanent relief afforded by a table-spoonful of this oil given to sheep suffering from affections of the head and stomach, so frequently occasioned by indigestion.

Adverting to the results of expeditions into the interior, he says:

Early in the last year Messrs. Hovell and Hume returned, after having successfully explored in sixteen weeks that extensive tract of country situate between Lake George and Western Port. Their discoveries are exceedingly important, inasmuch as they have satisfactorily ascertained that the surrounding country through which they travelled is not, as hitherto supposed, a barren desert, but mostly open forest pastoral land, of no very inferior quality; and though in the course of their tour they had to travel over four chains of lofty mountains, still there remains considerable hope that some future explorers may find a more ready pass, between or over some less elevated range of the mountains, and thereby give increased facility to our interior communication with that valuable extent of plains and well-watered rich agricultural land they describe to have passed over in their southerly tour, from the mountains to Western Port.

We cannot but lament that our parent state is burthened by an overgrown population, when we are aware of the happy asylum the discovered, and yet unexplored tracts this great territory holds out for so many millions of industrious emigrants; and we must regret it still more, when we see the preference given to the frozen regions of North America, for no better reason, we apprehend, than the less distance of the voyage, and the free institutions existing there. If the capabilities and salubrity of this climate were sufficiently known, certain it is that many emigrants who are directing their course elsewhere, and have the means of paying their passage and establishing themselves here, would, for their own interests and future prospects, give this colony the preference to all others under the British crown.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the prospect of a renewed intercourse between this colony and the Honourable Company's settlements in India, which promises to open a market for some of our exports; and to enable the oriental invalid to visit this climate, which is so peculiarly calculated to renovate health that has been impaired, by residence in those intertropical regions which are so often destructive to the European constitution.

In the course of last year Mr. T. Potter Macqueen, M.P., sent out his agent, Mr. Mac Intyre, a distinguished agriculturist, to take charge of an estate of 10,000 acres granted him by the crown. Mr. Mac Intyre carried out several pure Merino sheep, and also some cattle of approved British breed; but this estate has been chiefly stocked from the colonial market, where large purchases

purchases of horses, cattle, and sheep, were made on account of Mr. Macqueen. It would be worth their while, in our opinion, for other gentlemen of fortune in England to follow his example.

The president complains of the illiberal prejudices which retard the introduction of the Australian timber into England, where, however, the red cedar is increasing in value. The stringy bark (*eucalyptus robusta*) is a timber which, he says, would be much sought for in England if its qualities were properly known. It is equally durable with British oak, with the advantage of being difficult to ignite, "so much so, that if a burning coal or red-hot iron drop on a floor boarded with it, it seldom occasions a blaze or further harm than is to be seen in most houses where fires are in use; it produces, indeed, only a black char as far as the power of the burning heat extends." Hence it is that there are so few fires at Sydney.

The wild cotton plant (*asclepias Cyriacus*), formerly so great a nuisance in the cleared ground of the colony, has been found capable of being manufactured into a cloth between a silk and cambric quality, and has been exported last year, in considerable quantity, through the enterprising speculation of an individual.

The president congratulates the society and the colony, upon the increasing number of steam, water, and wind-mills for grinding wheat, thereby reducing the article into the exportable state of flour; and as the Isle of France, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Brazil markets are open for it, at very generally profitable prices, the grower of wheat, he says, need no longer fear that he shall not receive an encouraging price for his surplus produce, beyond what is required for the markets and distilleries of the colony.

Upon the whole, this address presents a very encouraging picture of the agricultural condition of New South Wales; it is to be hoped that no political or domestic broils will happen in the colony to retard its expansion and prosperity.

We subjoin the following passage from the address respecting the chartered British Company.

The Australian Agricultural Company have at length done some little in pursuance of those objects, for which they received a grant from the crown of a million acres of land. Two chartered ships have arrived from them, bringing their agent, Mr. Dawson, and agricultural servants in charge of 712 pure Merino sheep procured from France, and also several horses and cattle of the highest improved British breed. If this company proceed actively, they cannot fail to reap the advantages which must eventually accrue to them from the application of their capital in the agricultural pursuits they profess to follow. We have innumerable tracts of land suited for the enterprize of companies, provided they bring population, and expend upon their grants their chartered capital. But let it not be expected that companies can be supplied with many government labourers, for there are not a sufficient number of that class at present to serve the government and the constant demand of the inhabitants for them; and as our rural population increases, they will form a very inadequate proportion of labourers for our wants.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER.

THE solution of the great geographical problem respecting the origin and course of this river is an object of so much curiosity, that we miss no opportunity of furnishing our readers with whatever intelligence we can procure, which is in the least calculated to elucidate the subject, from the observations of our countrymen now traversing the Burma provinces. We now add to the details already given in this work * some extracts from the journal of an excursion up the Diheng river, published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of February 2d.

The river, which the writer of the journal ascended in November last, is not the Boree Dheeing, or Diheng (which, united to the Lauhit, or Brahmaputra Proper, rising from the reservoir called the Brahmakhoond, constitutes the great river), but a stream which joins the Lauhit from the north, descending from the mountains inhabited by the Abur tribes. The Boree Dheeing descends from the east, and takes a sweep to the southward before it joins the Lauhit; the country included by the curve of the Dheeing and that of the Lauhit is the island called Mowamareeah.

In advancing up the Diheng from its junction with the Brahmaputra Proper, no material obstacle was at first encountered; the course of the river was mild and tranquil; deer were numerous on the banks. On passing the mouth of the Dipeng (or Dibong), a small river which joins this stream on the eastern side, two deserted Meeree villages were perceived on its banks. A vessel was also met with, having an Assamese on board who had left Suddeea in the morning, and had come by a branch of the Kundil (or Khoondeel), which falls into the Dipeng at a short distance from its junction with the Diheng. The next day the sands decreased, and stones were plentiful; the hills appeared nigh at hand, with a remarkable break in the range, whence it was conjectured that the stream issued.

The two following days rapids were met with, which obstructed navigation: in passing them, it was necessary to get out of the boat and push it against the current. The bed of the river was in this place shallow, but there was no want of water in its general course. The river here took a decided turn to the north-west. Deer and buffaloes numerous, as well as the large water-fowl called kuwari; musk-beetles very annoying. The view of the hills was now so near that the trees on the first range were plainly distinguishable, as well as the colour of the foliage, and the patches cleared for cultivation: no habitation yet seen.

On arriving near Pasial, an Abur village on the right bank, at some distance inland, the raja and people of the village opposed any further progress, on the plea that the Aburs higher up the river, being on unfriendly terms with them, would no doubt endanger the safety of any who should have visited Pasial as friends. It was therefore necessary to return, after a stay of two days, and with such information as was to be obtained from the natives, who, though obstinate on the score of a further advance, and troublesome from their rude habits and childish curiosity, were on the whole amicable and communicative.

The writer adds the following remarks:

“ The hills on the right bank of the river belong to the Pasial and Maiyeng Aburs, and those on the left to Padow, Silloo, Meboo, and Golimar: enmity, though

though not actual warfare, subsists between the tribes of the two banks. The Pasial Aburs were armed respectably enough, every man had a bow and quiver of arrows; such of the latter as were intended against an enemy being poisoned. He also carried either a light spear, or the heavy sharp sword, the dhao of the Sinhfos. The Aburs are not particular in their diet, and eat the flesh of the elephant, rhinoceros, hog, buffalo, kid, and deer, as well as ducks and fowls; but they expressed an abhorrence of feeders on beef. They exhibited also a marked predilection for brandy, although some of them gave the preference to a spirituous liquor, which it appears they distil themselves. Salt, cloth, and tobacco were in great request amongst them. There seemed to be few traces of religion, although they are said to immolate animals at the shrine of a deity called Ap-hoom, whose temple is beyond the country of the Bor-Aburs; they make occasional offerings at home, and believe that disease is only the consequence of neglecting to propitiate this divinity. The name being given orally alone, is not, perhaps, very correctly expressed; but the termination *Hoom* or *Hum* is a common particle of mystical import in use with the followers of the Tantras and the Buddhas of Tibet. Reverence for the cow, however, indicates a leaning to Hinduism.

“The dress of the Aburs consists principally of an article called *Churia*, made with the bark of the uddal tree. It answers the double purpose of a carpet to sit upon and the native dhoti: it is tied round the loins, and hangs down behind in loose strips, about fifteen inches long, like a white bushy beard: it serves also as a pillow at night. The rest of their dress is apparently matter of individual taste. Beads round the neck were not uncommon; some wore plain cane basket caps, some had the cane caps partly covered with skins, and others wore them ornamented with stained hair, like our helmets, and resembling the head-dresses of the Sinhfos. Almost every man had some article of woollen dress, varying from a rudely made blanket waistcoat to a comfortable and tolerably well-shaped cloak. One of these, of a figured pattern, was made with sleeves, although these were of no advantage to the wearer; it was said to come from the country of the Bor-Aburs; the texture was good, though coarse, as was that of a red cloak worn by the raja.

“The Aburs seem to have been in the habit of levying contributions on their lowland and less martial neighbours of Assam, and to have resented any irregularity in their payment by predatory incursions, carrying off the people prisoners. Several Assamese captives were found amongst the Aburs of Pasial, some of whom had been so long amongst them as to have become completely reconciled to their condition.”

THE CONTRAST.

WHERE the sprightly cymbals sound,
Where the jovial cup goes round,
In rosy bower, or daisied dell,
Jocund Mirth delights to dwell.

Beneath the dismal yew-tree's gloom,
Beside the ivy-mantled tomb,
In ruined tower, or darksome cell,
There Melancholy loves to dwell.

R.

N E C R O L O G Y.

No. XII.

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES was born in the year 1781, and commenced his public career as a junior clerk in the Secretary's Office, on the home establishment. When it was proposed, in the year 1805, to form an establishment at Prince of Wales' Island, Mr. Raffles, then a mere youth, was selected, in spite of powerful interest, as Assistant Secretary, by the Court of Directors. During the voyage he made himself master of the Malay language; whereby he became, immediately on his reaching Penang, a valuable acquisition to the new government. His conduct, on that occasion, received the approbation of the Court.

His health having rendered it necessary for him to seek change of scene, he proceeded to Malacca: where he soon gained such a knowledge of the importance of that settlement and of its localities, that he felt it to be his duty to draw up a report, for the information of the government, in which he pointed out the expediency of their countermanding the instructions which had been issued for the demolition of the fortifications. The suggestion was taken into consideration, and adopted. Mr. Raffles succeeded to the office of chief secretary on the death of Mr. Pearson.

In 1811, when the reduction of the Dutch settlements in the Eastern seas was contemplated by the Bengal Government, Mr. Raffles afforded much valuable information to Earl Minto, then Governor-General. That nobleman's opinion of his talents led to his appointment as agent of the Governor-General to the Malay states. He accordingly proceeded to Malacca, where the expedition was to rendezvous on its route to Java. In June 1811, Lord Minto, with the fleet, consisting of 100 sail, arrived in the Straits. A difference of opinion existed as to the best course to be pursued; it was ultimately determined to follow that pointed out by Mr. Raffles. The result was, that the whole of the expedition reached the shores of Java without a casualty.

On the conquest of the island, Mr. Raffles was appointed by the Governor-General to the high and responsible station of Lieut. Governor of Java and its dependencies: at this period he had scarcely attained his 30th year. In his administration of the affairs committed to his charge he evinced talents of no ordinary description; the formidable opposition offered to his measures by the commander-in-chief and two members of council, called for an early display of his energy and decision of character.

In 1816 he was relieved from this government by orders from Europe; and his succession to the residency of Bencoolen, on the island of Sumatra, to which he stood specially appointed by Lord Minto, with a provision that his allowances were to commence immediately on his removal from Java, was made contingent on his refuting the charges brought against him by Sir Robert Gillespie, the functionary already alluded to. This circumstance determined Mr. Raffles to proceed forthwith to England, with the view of submitting, in person, his appeal to the Hon. Court of Directors, and of seeking, at their hands, that acquittal which was essential to his honour and integrity. The result was such as he had anticipated. The Court's decision was pronounced in the following unequivocal terms:—

“After a scrupulous examination of all the documents, both accusatory and exculpatory,

exculpatory, connected with this important subject (the charges preferred by the late Major General Gillespie and Mr. Blagrove against Mr. Raffles), and an attentive perusal of the minutes of the Governor-General and of the other Members of Council when it was under consideration, we think it due to Mr. Raffles, to the interests of our service, and to the cause of truth, explicitly to declare our decided conviction that the charges, in as far as they went to impeach the moral character of that gentleman, have not only not been made good, but that they have been disproved to an extent which is seldom practicable in a case of defence. The purity, as well as the propriety, of many of his acts as Lieut. Governor, having been arraigned; accusations having been lodged against him which, if substantiated, must have proved fatal to his character, *and highly injurious, if not ruinous, to his future prospects in life*; his conduct having been subjected to a regular and solemn investigation, and this investigation having demonstrated to our minds the *utter groundlessness of the charges exhibited against him, in so far as they affected his honour*, we think that he is entitled to all the advantages of this opinion, and of an early and public expression of it."

After adverting to one or two instances in which his judgment was deemed questionable, the Hon. Court express their "firm persuasion that he had stated, without equivocation or reserve, the reasons which induced him to engage in those transactions, and *that they do not at all derogate from those principles of integrity by which we believe his public conduct to have been uniformly governed.*"

The above decision took place in February 1817. During his residence in England, between July 1816 and September 1817, he produced his History of Java: a work replete with most valuable information. It was dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir S. Raffles was honoured by the notice of the Princess Charlotte, and was several times a guest at Claremont; and Prince Leopold continued to manifest towards him the same mark of consideration till his decease.

In the month of October 1817 Sir Stamford Raffles embarked for Sumatra, with the designation of Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen, the same being notified to him in the following terms:—"Such designation being intended as a *peculiar mark of the favourable sentiments which the Court entertain of that gentleman's merits and services.*" To the Bengal Government the Hon. Court wrote, in the same month: "*We have now to advise you of our having permitted Sir Stamford Raffles to proceed accordingly; and also that, in consideration of the zeal and talents he displayed during the period he filled the office of Lieut. Governor of Java, we have conferred on him the title of Lieut. Governor of Bencoolen.*" He reached Bencoolen in March 1818.

It will not be matter of surprise that the Dutch, who had been reinstated in their ancient possessions by the treaty of 1814, should have viewed with peculiar feelings of jealousy and alarm the arrival of a public officer in the heart of their settlements, whose influence had been exerted to abolish their ancient narrow policy, and who was also a party to treaties with the native chief of Palembang, whose interests we were bound to uphold.

The British and European merchants throughout the Archipelago, feeling the injurious effects arising from the conduct of the Dutch authorities, determined on a representation to the Supreme Government. This appeal reached Calcutta at the moment that Sir S. Raffles had proceeded thither with the view of submitting his proceedings and views to the Governor-General; and he derived the satisfaction of learning that, whatever regret might

might have been occasioned at his occasional collision with the Dutch, his "measures were admitted to have been dictated by the purest spirit of patriotism, and to have been such that, in the circumstances in which he was placed, he could not well have acted otherwise than he did."

The opinion which the Marquess of Hastings entertained of Sir S. Raffles may be inferred from his Lordship's appointing him to an arduous mission, viz. to Acheen, and from thence to the Straits, with the view of fixing upon some station which might present the means of counteracting the efforts of the Dutch to exclude us from that portion of the Eastern trade, and also afford supplies and succour to our vessels on their route to and from the China seas. The acquisition of Singapore was the result of the mission. That station possesses all the requisites sought for when the plan for forming such a settlement was first contemplated. It gave rise to lengthened discussions with the Netherlands authorities, and the question was only finally closed by the treaty of March 1824, between his Britannic Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, by which the East-India Company ceded Bencoolen, and acquired Singapore and Malacca, together with the Dutch settlements on the continent of India.

The following is the opinion of the late Chas. Grant, Esq. as to the value and importance of Singapore, given before a Committee of the Lords on Foreign Trade in 1821 :

"I think it remarkably well situated to be a commercial emporium in those seas; I have no doubt it would very soon rise to great magnitude and importance; and if I may be permitted to allude to the conduct of any individual on this subject, I must say, that I think the whole of the proceedings of Sir T. S. Raffles have been marked with great intelligence and great zeal for the interests of his country."

The abolition of slavery, the improvement of the condition of the natives under the Company's government, the foundation and support of institutions for the diffusion of knowledge and instruction throughout the Archipelago, were objects which engaged the unwearied attention of Sir Stamford; whilst, at the same time, he ardently prosecuted researches into every branch of natural history and philosophy, both on Java and Sumatra, receiving and encouraging all parties who were conversant with, and interested in, similar pursuits. His collections were various, extensive, and most valuable. Having completed all his arrangements for a return to his native land, he embarked on board the ship *Fame* on the morning of the 2d of February 1824. A few short hours had scarcely elapsed when the vessel took fire. The details of this lamentable occurrence have already been given to the public, from the pen of Sir Stamford. In personal property his loss was great; to natural history and science it was irreparable. Sir S. Raffles re-embarked with his family in the month of March for England, and landed at Plymouth on Sunday, the 22d of August 1824.

His health being in a very debilitated state, he repaired to Cheltenham for the benefit of the waters. Having resided there some weeks, he proceeded to London, and immediately engaged in the prosecution of his favourite pursuits in natural history and literature. The *Journal of a Mission to Siam* was published under his direction. His reception by the members of the several societies to which he belonged was most gratifying. His exertions were latterly devoted to the establishment of a Zoological Society, and we understand a grant of land had been promised in furtherance of the objects contemplated by that establishment. Such had been his ardour in following up the pursuit,

pursuit, that he was totally regardless of personal comfort, health, or means. During his latter residence in India, and on his return to England, he had frequently experienced most excruciating head-aches: some months back he suffered an attack of apoplexy, whilst walking in St. James's-street. He had experienced a slight bilious attack a few days preceding his death, but there was nothing to occasion more anxiety than usual with regard to his general health. He retired to rest on the 4th July, at his residence, at Highwood-Hill, and was discovered at five o'clock the following morning under the influence of an apoplectic fit, which caused his death in about an hour and a half afterwards. An examination as to the immediate cause took place the same evening, under the direction of Sir Everard Home, and the following was the result:—

“ On inspecting the body of the late Sir Stamford Raffles, in the evening of the 5th of July 1826, the following morbid appearances were observed :

“ Upon removing the cranium, the anterior part of the right frontal bone was twice the thickness of the left; this must be imputed to the effects of the sun in India, since it is a common occurrence in those who have resided long in hot climates. The outer covering of the brain was in a highly inflamed state, which had been of long continuance, from the thickness of the coats of the vessels. In one part, immediately upon the sinciput, this vasculosity exceeded any thing I had ever seen. In the right ventricle of the brain there was a coagulum of the size of a pullet's egg; and a quantity of bloody serum escaped, which measured six ounces. This extravasation of blood, which had been almost instantaneous, was the cause of immediate death, so far as the faculties of the brain are concerned. In the other viscera of the body there was no appearance connected with disease.” (Signed) “EVERARD HOME.”

Sir Stamford Raffles was twice married: his surviving relict, to whom he was united in 1817, on his return from Java, is the eldest daughter of J. W. Hull, Esq., formerly of Great Baddow, in Essex.

BRIGADIER M'DOWALL.

BRIGADIER M'DOWALL was the second son of the late Archibald M'Dowall, Esq. (a near descendant of the ancient family of M'Douall, of Logan), who was for many years a leading member of the Magistracy of Edinburgh. In February 1797 he landed in India as a Cadet, and in January 1799 commenced his military career, under the command of the Hon. Gen. Wellesley. At the memorable siege of Seringapatam, he commanded one of the grenadier companies which formed part of the storming-column; he was almost constantly employed, till October 1810, when he was promoted to a Majority. He again took the field in 1812, in the Southern Mahratta country; and in August 1815 he commanded the troops at Hyderabad, and quelled the serious disturbances in that city. The following year he completely surprised and defeated a body of above 3,000 Pindarries; for which service he received the approbation of the Governor-General in Council, and the thanks of the Hon. Court of Directors. In April 1817 he commanded a large detachment employed in suppressing Trimbuckjee Danglia's insurrection, and in October following he distinguished himself at the battle of Nagpore. In January 1818 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-colonelcy, and was employed in the Mahratta war. On the 1st May 1824 he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel Commandant; and on the breaking out of the Burmese war, he sailed with the expedition for Rangoon, where

where he was actively employed till August, when he embarked in the expedition for the reduction of Tavoy and Mergui; of which possessions, after their capture, he was appointed Governor. Having been promoted to command a brigade, he again joined the army at Rangoon, under Sir A. Campbell, with whom he served till the temporary cessation of hostilities. On the rupture of the armistice in November 1825, Brigadier M'Dowall was placed in command of two brigades of N. I., and directed to attack a body of Burmese at Wattygoon. After a night-march of upwards of twenty miles, he met the enemy (November 16), and succeeded, although obstinately opposed by overwhelming numbers, in driving them before him for several miles, till he reached some very strong works which he had just reconnoitred, and was in the act of gallantly cheering his men, when he was shot in the forehead with a musket-ball, and died instantaneously, before he had reached the age of forty-five. During the period of fifteen years in which he commanded a regiment, he brought the several corps into the finest state of discipline, while, at the same time, no officer was ever more sincerely beloved by his men. He was a worthy man, and a brave and valuable officer.

Review of Books.

An Analysis of the Constitution of the East-India Company, and of the Laws passed by Parliament for the Government of their Affairs, at Home and Abroad. To which is prefixed, a brief History of the Company, and of the Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By PETER AUBER, Esq., Assistant-Secretary to the Hon. Court of Directors.—London, 1826. 8vo., pp. 804.

WE have long been of opinion that any person who should produce a well-digested work, developing the system under which our Indian possessions are governed, would render an essential and important service to the public at large. With this feeling, we have derived no small degree of satisfaction from the publication of this work, which cannot fail to be most acceptable to persons who are at all connected with the Company, whilst we think that the general reader will find much to entertain and interest him. Its arrangement is excellent, and affords a facility of reference to the several subjects treated of, which almost surprises us that the plan should not have been thought of at an earlier period.

We observe by the preface, that the work has extended beyond the dimensions originally designed; we are, however, not disposed to quarrel with the size, though it is somewhat bulky. There are redundancies which, in another edition, may be avoided; but there is much information in the Appendix which is valuable in an official point of view, and which we would rather retain, than lose for the sake of curtailing some few pages.

The brief history of the rise of the Company, and of the British power in India, is useful, as presenting an index to direct the reader to the periods when the several memorable events occurred which led to the foundation and extension of our Eastern empire; it, at the same time, brings before us the eminent statesmen and soldiers whose names are permanently associated with those important transactions.

The services of Lord Clive, Mr. Hastings, the Marquesses Cornwallis, Wellesley, and Hastings, filling the high station of Governor-General, together with those of Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Harris, Lord Lake, and the illustrious Duke to whom Europe at large is so great a debtor, and who began his brilliant career in India, cannot fail to excite much interest.

The Table of Contents shews the number and variety of subjects which are treated of in the work now under consideration. Each head, or chapter, of the laws is preceded by a short account of the proceedings which took place at the time when those enactments were passed. The laws, together with the by-laws, are given at length. It is impossible for us to enter so fully as we would wish into the subject of the Analysis generally; indeed, a reference to the work itself can alone give a clear apprehension of its object and scope. We shall, however, touch upon some of the principal heads, inserting a few extracts from the work as we pass on. That on the institution of the Board of Commissioners, p. 60, is peculiarly deserving of notice, as immediately connected with the establishment of the existing system.

A well-condensed and clear statement of the occurrences as they took place on the 27th November 1783, when Mr. Fox's bill was read the second time, is given in the Analysis as follows:—

Mr. Pitt stated that he had pledged himself to the House, and to the world at large, to point out the dreadful tendency of the bill on every thing dear and sacred to Englishmen, to prove its inimical influence on the constitution and liberties of the country, and to establish, by undeniable evidence, the false and pernicious principles on which it was founded. The alleged bankruptcy of the East-India Company, he contended, was not proved; but had it been founded, he denied it to be a fit plea to warrant the passing the bill. He trusted the House had too much regard for its own honour and dignity, too scrupulous an attention to justice, and too conscientious an adherence to their duty to their constituents, to support the minister in one of the boldest, most unprecedented, most desperate and alarming attempts at the exercise of tyranny that ever disgraced the annals of this or any other country. Alluding to Mr. Fox, he observes, "The right hon. gentleman, whose eloquence and whose abilities would lend a grace to deformity, has appealed to the passions, and pressed home the distressed situation of the unhappy natives of India, a situation which every man must deeply deplore and anxiously wish to relieve: but ought the right honourable gentleman to proceed to the protection of the oppressed abroad, by enforcing the most unparalleled oppression at home? Was the relief to be administered in Asia, to be grounded on violence and injustice in Europe?"

Mr. Pitt afterwards justified the financial statement set forth by the Court of Directors, and moved the adjournment of the debate: which motion was negatived by 229 yeas to 120 nays. On the 8th December the bill passed the Commons, on a division of 208 to 102, and was the next day carried to the Lords.

It has been remarked, that on the division several of the members well known as the friends of his Majesty gave their votes on the side of opposition. It was, however, generally imagined that ministers were too strong to be affected, and it was deemed to the last degree improbable that they should have adopted a measure of such infinite importance, either without knowing, or contrary to, the inclinations of the King. The Company lost no time in presenting a petition to the House of Lords, similar in import to that which had been laid before the House of Commons; and here the appeal was more successful. On the first reading, which took place the 11th December, Earl Temple, Lord Thurlow, and the Duke of Richmond, expressed their abhorrence of the measure in the most unqualified terms. The second reading was fixed for Monday, the 15th December. Various rumours began to circulate. It was confidently affirmed that Earl Temple had been ordered to attend the King, and that a written note had been put into his hands, in which his Majesty declared that "he should deem those who should vote for it, not his friends but his enemies, and that if Lord Temple could put it in stronger words, he had full authority to do so." Circumstances which took place on the second reading of the bill, on the 15th December, appeared to confirm the truth of the reports. Several peers who had entrusted their proxies to the minister and his friends, withdrew them only a few hours before the House met, and others voted in opposition to him, so that he was left in a minority of 79 to 87. In the debate, on the question for adjournment moved by the Duke of Chandos, for the purpose of hearing counsel, Lord Temple acknowledged that he had been admitted to an audience of the King, and contended that, as a peer of the realm, he had a right to offer his Majesty such advice as he might think proper. He had, he said, given his advice: what that was he would not say—it was lodged in the breast of the King; nor would he declare the purport of it without his Majesty's consent, or till he saw a proper occasion. But though he would not declare affirmatively what his advice to his sovereign was, he would tell their Lordships, negatively, what it was not—it was not friendly to the principles and objects of the bill.

In the House of Commons, reference was made to the above-mentioned reports, and

a motion was submitted by Mr. Baker, "That it is *now* necessary to declare, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of his Majesty, upon any bill or other proceedings depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honour of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution." Lord Maitland seconded the motion: which was strongly opposed by Mr. Pitt, who, with reference to the criminality of the facts which were the subjects of these reports, denied that it was criminal in any of the peers, who were the acknowledged hereditary counsellors of the crown, to give his advice to the King, in any case whatever; and as to the breach of privilege of Parliament, he contended that the precedents which had been read from the journals, though selected from the *glorious times* of King Charles the First, were in no wise applicable to the present case. After a warm debate, the motion was carried by 153 to 80. It was then resolved, that on the Monday following the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of the nation.

As a change of ministers appeared to be determined on, and, consequently, a dissolution of Parliament, immediately after these resolutions Mr. Erskine moved, "that it is necessary to the most essential interests of this kingdom, and peculiarly incumbent on this House, to pursue with unremitting attention the consideration of a suitable remedy for the abuses which have prevailed in the government of the British dominions in the East-Indies; and that this House will consider as an enemy to his country any person who shall presume to advise his Majesty to prevent, or in any manner interrupt, the discharge of this important duty." The motion was opposed as factious, and touching on the undoubted prerogative of the Crown without any justifiable cause. A member observed, that the true meaning and intent of the motion was, "that it is necessary, for securing the present administration's continuance in office, that no dissolution of Parliament should take place at present."

The motion was, however, carried by the same majority as the former. On Wednesday, the 17th December, the bill was rejected by the Lords, on a division of ninety-five to seventy-six.

At twelve o'clock on the following night, the 18th December, a messenger delivered to the two Secretaries of State his Majesty's orders, "that they should deliver up the seals of their offices, and send them by the under Secretaries, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Nepean, as a personal interview on the occasion would be disagreeable to him."

Mr. Pitt succeeded as first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following extract will shew the determination with which he withstood the attacks of his opponents, and the skill and judgment which he evinced in a situation of great difficulty and embarrassment.

On the 14th January, Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill "for the better government and management of the affairs of the East-India Company." Such bill was accordingly introduced on the 16th of January 1784, and read a second time on the 23d; but, on the motion for its being committed, was lost: the numbers having been, 214 for, and 222 against the motion.

No sooner had this decision taken place, than Mr. Fox gave notice of his intention to bring in another bill, "for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company."

On the following day, as an impression prevailed that a dissolution of Parliament would take place, Mr. Powys asked the minister whether he could pledge himself that the House should meet there in Parliament on Monday next. The minister was also called upon to give the House some satisfactory reasons for his continuing in office, after repeated resolutions had passed against him. Mr. Pitt observed, that although a minister continuing at his post after the House of Commons had declared him undeserving of their confidence was novel and extraordinary, yet it was by no means unconstitutional. He conceived that, by the constitution, neither the appointment or removal of a minister rested with that House. That he neither could or ought to remain long in such a situation; but it behoved him to consider who were likely to be his successors; and he was bound in honour and duty so far to support the prerogative of the Crown, as not to quit a situation because it was become difficult or dangerous, till he saw some prospect of its being filled in a manner more acceptable to all the parties concerned.

With the view of promoting a reconciliation of parties, a meeting of nearly seventy members took place on the 26th January, at the 'St. Albans' Tavern; but the Duke of Portland declined having any interview with Mr. Pitt, so long as the latter held his situation of prime minister in defiance of the resolutions of the House. Mr. Pitt still declined resigning, either virtually or actually, as a preliminary to a negotiation. On the 2d February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Coke moved a resolution, having for

for its object the reprehension of Mr. Pitt's refusal to resign, declaring "that the continuance of the present ministers in office was an obstacle to the forming a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration." This motion was strongly opposed, on the grounds of the growing popularity of the new administration, and the House were adjured not to provoke the people to go to the foot of the throne and implore the Crown to rescue them from its tyranny. Mr. Pitt threw himself on the candour and justice of the House, but declared firmly that he would not by any management be induced to resign. To march out of his post with a halter about his neck, change his armour, and meanly beg to be readmitted, and considered as a volunteer in the army of the enemy, was an humiliation to which he would never submit.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of February, Lord Effingham brought forward a motion, declaring "that, according to the known principles of this excellent constitution, the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of the executive government is solely vested in his Majesty, and that this House has every reason to place the firmest reliance in his Majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative." It passed without a division; and an address, founded thereon, was presented to the King.

It appears that his Majesty wrote to Mr. Pitt on the day this address was expected to be moved in the House of Lords, and expressed himself in this manner, after lamenting the length to which the House of Commons had gone: "I trust the House of Lords will this day feel that the hour is come for which the wisdom of our ancestors established that respectable corps in the state, to prevent either the Crown or the Commons from encroaching on each other. Indeed, should not the Lords stand boldly forth, this constitution must soon be changed; for if the only two remaining privileges of the Crown are infringed, that of negating bills which have passed both Houses of Parliament, and that of naming the ministers to be employed, I cannot but feel, as far as regards my person, that I can be no longer of utility to this country, nor can with honour continue in this island."

On the 11th of February, in a debate in the House of Commons, on the necessity of a ministry being formed which should embrace members of both administrations, Mr. Fox avowed his opinion that the House of Commons had, and ought to have, a real and substantial negative in the nomination of minister of state. Mr. Pitt declared, that he would not recede from his former determination. He denied that there were any constitutional means to force him to resign; the proper method was by an address to the Crown.

During these transactions, addresses from the corporation and merchants of London, and from various parts of the country, were presented to the King, strongly expressive of their confidence in the ministers, condemning the violent proceedings of the House of Commons in consequence of Mr. Fox's dismissal from office, and promising support to his Majesty in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative.

We may here perhaps be permitted to remark on the value and importance of that support which his Majesty received from his people in an exigency of no ordinary description.

On the 20th of February, a resolution was moved by Mr. Powys for an address to his Majesty, having for its object the removal of ministers. On this occasion Mr. Pitt, in reply to Mr. Fox, who had reprobated the numerous addresses presented to the King in support of ministers, observed, "that the right honourable gentleman had appeared in a character perfectly new to him—he is the champion of the majority of this House against the voice of the people. It is by way of complimenting the people of England that their opinions are stated to be founded in imposture; and then, by way of libelling their addresses, and of libelling this reign, he recalls to your mind the addresses offered in the infamous reign of Charles II, and warning them not to trust at all to the most unanimous addresses of the people of England, by summarily mentioning those which were offered to that monarch, requesting the Crown to take into its hands and protection the several charters of this country. The allusions must not pass off unexplained. The case was this: after many cruel and scandalous decisions in the courts against chartered companies, in a fit of desperation, the several corporations offered their charters to the Crown, as the only protection against this tyranny—and is this to be cited by way of libelling the addresses of the people at this time? The right honourable gentleman is exasperated and surprised at the manly spirit of the people, who will not wait till their charters are prostituted to the purpose of ministers, and then seek relief by yielding them to the Crown, but who boldly resist the violence in the first instance, and who are as hardy in their resistance as the right honourable gentleman has been in his attack. The right honourable gentleman asks, how should the people understand the India Bill? Do they know the abuses in India? True, they may not have read all the voluminous reports; neither, perhaps, have one-half of the members of the house: but they know that no correction of abuses in India, not even the rescuing India from loss or annihilation, could compensate for the loss of the constitution."

constitution. The plain sense of this country could see that the objection to the India-Bill was, that it raised up a new power in the constitution; that it stripped at once the Crown of its prerogative, and the people of their chartered rights, and that it created the right honourable gentleman the dictator of his King and his country."

All endeavours to effect a reconciliation through the medium of the Duke of Portland proved ineffectual: a dissolution took place on the 25th March; the new Parliament met on the 18th May, and on the 6th July 1784, Mr. Pitt brought in his bill, on which occasion he stated the object he had in view.

"In framing such a system, he thought it his duty never to lose sight of this principle, that though no charter could or ought to supersede state necessity, still nothing but absolute necessity could justify a departure from charters; they ought never to be invaded, except when the public safety called for alteration. Charters were sacred things; on them depended the property, franchises, and every thing that was dear to Englishmen; and wantonly to invade them would be to unhinge the constitution, and throw the state into anarchy and confusion. There no longer existed any danger of the best and most sacred rights of Englishmen being made a sacrifice to the ambitious projects of those who, under the necessity that actually existed of some revision being made, had taken the desperate resolution, that nothing short of measures of the most decisive and extreme nature, and measures far exceeding the necessity of the case could be effectual. He thanked God so great a sacrifice had been escaped; and he trusted that the sense plainly and incontrovertibly declared to be entertained upon the subject, would prove to be the sense of the majority of the House of Commons. Neither state policy nor common prudence called for the Legislature's proceeding beyond the limit of the existing necessity, much less of going the length either of destroying the rights of any individuals or bodies of men, established upon the most sacred of all foundations, the express words of solemn charters, recognized and confirmed by repeated acts of Parliaments, or of directly changing the constitution of the country, and departing from those known principles of government which the wisdom of our ancestors had provided, and which had proved for ages the uninterrupted source of security to the liberties of Englishmen. With reference to the remark that commercial companies could not govern empires, Mr. Pitt observed, that was matter of mere speculation, which general experience proved to be not true in practice, however admitted in theory. The East-India Company had governed a vast empire for years. In the measures to be taken for its future government, if they had the Company's concurrence, it would surely be admitted that they took the safest line—that they pursued the wisest course; and the measures he should propose were such as the Company agreed to."

The difference between the bill proposed by Mr. Fox and that brought forward by Mr. Pitt is briefly described in the following terms:—

That of Mr. Fox took the commerce entirely away from the Company; it abolished the Court of Directors, and deprived the Company of every appointment, civil, military, and commercial, both at home and abroad, vesting the whole in commissioners: Mr. Pitt's bill left the commerce with the Company, and the Directors and their servants in possession of the whole patronage. Mr. Fox's bill was a total abrogation of all the Company's rights, and a violent confiscation of all their property: Mr. Pitt's bill was a partial deviation from the charter, making only such changes as were absolutely necessary, at the same time securing to the constitutional executive power of these realms the superintendence over all the political affairs of so vast an empire; whilst Mr. Fox's bill enacted what has been termed an *imperium in imperio*, the commissioners whom he proposed not having any dependance upon or communication with his Majesty's ministers, and possessing an influence of the most dangerous nature to the established authorities, with the means of involving this country in war with any of the European states connected with India, without even the knowledge of his Majesty's government.

Under "Coin," we remark a curious fact: that, in order to prevent the waste of silver, a proclamation was issued in 1696, ordaining, after the 4th May in that year—

No person keeping any tavern, ale-house, or victualling-house, or selling wine or ale, &c. by retail, should publicly use or expose to be used in the house any wrought or manufactured plate whatsoever, or any utensil or vessel thereof, except spoons, under penalty of the forfeiture of the same, or the full value thereof. This act was not repealed until the year 1769.

We imagine that the frequenters of the clubs and coffee-houses of the present day would feel their comforts sadly trenched upon were they debarred the absolute necessary of a *silver fork*.

The history of the several committees appointed for the transaction of the Company's home affairs gives a clear exposition of their respective duties.

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The account of the Secret Political Committee is worthy attention. Under "Court of Directors," we are made acquainted with the origin of their designation, the qualifications of Directors, and the mode of conducting the business of the Court; their duties are summed up as follows:—

To enumerate at any length the various duties which devolve upon the Court would extend this head too greatly. It may be sufficient to remark, that all papers, letters, memorials, and petitions, addressed to the Court of Directors, are read on the first Court day which is held after they have been received, and a decision is either immediately passed upon them by the Court, or they are referred to the respective committees, to examine and report upon their contents for the final decision of the Court. All the voluminous records of the proceedings of the governments abroad, and the despatches in the political, financial, revenue, judicial, military, public, separate, law, and ecclesiastical departments, come under the consideration and review of the Court, as well as the replies and orders consequent thereon. It rests with the Court to confirm or revise all measures of the several committees, and to decide on the very numerous applications and appeals from the various servants and parties in Europe, as well as corresponding with the several public departments of his Majesty's government. It may also be observed, that as the Court of Directors are the executive body of the East-India Company, so the chairman and deputy chairman are the organs of the Court. All subjects are brought forward by them; all communications requiring personal intercourse with his Majesty's ministers and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India are conducted by them, excepting in cases where it has been deemed expedient to form a deputation, by associating other members of the Court with the Chairs; hence it will be apparent that the duties of the Court of Directors form in the whole an aggregate so various and important, as to demand the unceasing attention of the Chairs, and the aid and counsel of the Court and of the Committees.

The chapter on "Courts of Judicature" puts us in possession of valuable details, not only as regards the Supreme or King's Courts established in 1773, but of the court for the trial in Great Britain of offences committed in India, which court is chosen at the opening of every session of Parliament: an account is likewise given of the native courts under the Company's governments. The latter is an extremely interesting outline of a subject we believe very little known in this country.

The regulation of the dividends, as described in p. 299, appears to have attracted considerable attention at the time. Notwithstanding the earnest endeavours of the Court of Proprietors (contrary to the opinion of the Court of Directors), and the dissent of several peers, the bill for regulating the grant of dividends was passed by Parliament; and we confess the measure appears to us to have been loudly called for, and, in a great degree, brought about by the Proprietors themselves, who would have acted more prudently (as we think they will do generally), by leaving matters of moment connected with the affairs of the Company in the hands of their Executive Body.

The institution of an Indian bishoprick is detailed in p. 331. We observe that the right of the Bishop to the establishment of the Consistorial Court at the three presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, is supported by legal authority. The matter was questioned in 1821.

The legal opinions obtained in Bengal were in support of such right; for although the term consistory courts does not occur in the letters-patent, a jurisdiction is given to the bishop and his commissaries to act in such a manner as constitutes them judges with very great powers, which cannot be exercised except in a court; and the Consistory Court is defined to be the court, Christian or spiritual court, which every bishop has, and which is held before his chancellor or his commissary, for all ecclesiastical causes within his diocese. The authorities referred to in this country entirely concurred in the opinions given at Calcutta. The jurisdiction, although limited in its nature, must be exercised judicially in all grave matters of correction; the consequences to individuals may be of the most serious nature, as the power of the bishop or his commissary extends to deprivation; and the proceedings must consequently be had *in curia*, and not *in camera*.

The following is given as the opinion of a high law authority in the question as to who are British subjects, with reference to the important measure brought forward by the President of the Board, in the House of Commons, in March last, as to the appointment of juries in India.

The charter of justice establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal in 1773, requires that persons who are to be summoned to serve on grand juries "shall be

be subjects of Great Britain," and that persons to be summoned on petit juries "shall be such British subjects as aforesaid." A high law authority considers "that the legitimate descendants in the paternal line of a native of the United Kingdom are British subjects within the meaning of the charter, though their mothers or ancestors in the maternal line may be natives of India, and that the legitimate descendants of a native of India in the paternal line are not British subjects, though their mothers or ancestors in the maternal line may be natives of the United Kingdom. The national character, according to the principles of the law of England (which differs in this respect from the maxim *partus sequitur ventrem* of the civil law) is determined by the father. *Lex Angliæ nunquam matris sed semper patris conditionem imitari partum judicat.*"* Illegitimate children born in India, of whatever parents, are necessarily excluded from any claim to British descent, and must derive their national character from the place of their birth."

The subject of the military force in India forms a very interesting chapter, and we think that Mr. Auber has very justly borne testimony to the value and character of the Company's native army. We cannot omit the extract which is given of Lord Lake's general orders when his Lordship quitted India in February 1807.

"But he finds it difficult to do justice to the merits of our native soldiers, who have encountered every danger with the most exemplary valour—who have submitted to every hardship and privation with the utmost fortitude and perseverance, and who, to promote the cause in which they were engaged, have on many occasions made a ready and cheerful sacrifice of every habit and prejudice, which they had been taught to regard as dear and inviolable."

Again; Mr. Auber adverts in the following terms to the speech of Mr. Secretary Canning, when President of the Board, in March 1819:

It would be in vain to attempt to do justice, in so brief a sketch as this must necessarily be, to the merits of the Indian army. The thanks which they have repeatedly received from the British Parliament and from the East-India Company, will best evince the sense which is entertained of those services by the country and the Company. It is impossible, however, not to seize this occasion of recording an extract from the eloquent speech of his Majesty's present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of that right honourable gentleman proposing, when president of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the 4th March 1819, in the House of Commons, votes of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings and the British army in India:

"In every instance the valour of the British troops has been eminently conspicuous; and when I say—of the British troops, let me guard the House against any such erroneous impression, as that the contest was one between tried and valiant British soldiers on the one side, and feeble and unwarlike natives on the other. Let it not be considered as an unequal conflict of European valour with untaught Indian courage: for, out of about 90,000 troops whom Lord Hastings brought into the field, 10,000 only or thereabouts were British: the remainder were the native forces of the East-India Company; trained, it is true, by European officers, and proving, by their obedience, their courage, their perseverance, their endurance, that in discipline and in achievements they were capable of rivalling their British instructors.

"In doing justice to the bravery of the native troops, I must not overlook another virtue—their fidelity. Many of the Bombay army had been recruited in the territories of the Peishwa; their property, their friends, their relatives, all that was valuable and dear to them, were still in that prince's power. Previously to the commencement of hostilities, the Peishwa had spared no pains to seduce and corrupt these troops; he abstained from no threats to force them from their allegiance: but his utmost arts were vain. The native officers and soldiers came to their British commanders with the proofs of these temptations in their hands, and renewed the pledges of their attachment. One man, a non-commissioned officer, brought to his captain the sum of 5,000 rupees, which had been presented to him by the Peishwa in person, as an earnest of reward for desertion.† The vengeance denounced by the Peishwa was not an unmeaning menace: it did, in many instances, fall heavily on the relatives of those who resisted his threats and his entreaties; but the effect was rather to exasperate than to repress their ardour in the service to which they had sworn to adhere."

Under "Parliament" is a kind of chronological record of the leading subjects which have been discussed regarding India from 1767.

Mr.

* Fortescue de laudibus leg. Angl., cited in Coke on Littleton, fol. 123 a.

† The name of this man is Sheikh Houssein.

Mr. Auber has enabled us, under the treatise on "Shipping and Navigation," to become acquainted with a subject of which we are not ashamed to confess our entire ignorance before we read the Analysis. The detail of the proceedings which led to the annihilation of a body by whom the East-India Company were completely governed in their shipping concerns, deserves attention. The importance attached to the system under which the present size and equipment of the Company's ships is carried on, is very properly adverted to in p. 664, and merits notice.

The article on the "Slave-Trade" is extremely interesting, as is also that on the "Trade with India."

The Appendix, as we have before observed, contains a list of the various governors, members of council, commanders-in-chief, &c. &c., and affords a ready reference to much valuable official detail.

We have been led to a greater length than we intended in reviewing the work in question. It cannot fail to prove highly interesting to all classes of persons, more especially to those who are attached to the service of the Company; and we shall be glad to find that the labour and research of the author has met with that encouragement which we think his publication most justly merits.

FOREIGN WORKS.

FRANCE. *Mélanges Asiatiques, ou choix de Morceaux de Critique et de Mémoires relatifs aux Religions, aux Sciences, aux Coutumes, à l'Histoire et à la Géographie des Nations Orientales.* Par M. Abel Rémusat. Tom. II. Paris, 1826. 8vo. pp. 428.

THE pieces contained in this volume relate exclusively, more or less, to the palæography, grammar, and literature of the Chinese: they all tend to rectify the notions generally entertained respecting the writing and language of this people; and most of them are intended to eradicate certain errors which subsist, even to the present day, on the subject of the philosophical character and literary genius of the Chinese nation. When M. Abel Rémusat published, in 1811, his *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoises*, these erroneous opinions were in full force; they passed for truths, which it seemed impossible to contradict. He made the absurdity of some of these prejudices apparent; and if he did not destroy them altogether, he at least weakened them considerably. Many of them entirely disappeared, when, four years afterwards, he delivered his opening discourse, upon the creation of the Chinese professorship at the college of France, "On the Origin, Progress, and Utility of the Study of the Chinese Language in Europe."

In this discourse, the learned professor shewed how ridiculous was the idea of the extreme difficulty of this language. Our knowledge in this respect has daily become more positive; the number of errors has sensibly diminished; and the Chinese tongue, which, ten years ago, was almost unknown, became one of the principal branches of Oriental literature in France.

The prodigious progress which it made, from this period, in Europe, and especially in France, is detailed in the piece which follows, in the present collection, the discourse pronounced at the college of France. It is entitled, *Lettre au Rédacteur du Journal Asiatique sur l'Etat et les Progrès de la Littérature Chinoise en Europe*, 1822.

In the two succeeding pieces are treated two questions of the greatest interest, and which must excite in a lively manner the attention of all philologists. The first is entitled, *Sur les Caractères figuratifs qui ont servi de base à l'Ecriture Chinoise*. The author therein observes: "If we could distinguish, in the multitude of the expressions of a language, those which have always belonged to the people who speak it, and those which have been invented more recently, and could separate and select the primitive from the secondary terms, it is probable that we should throw much light upon the ancient condition and progressive march of religious and scientific opinions; in short, upon whatever constitutes the history of nations." This operation is hardly practicable with respect to alphabetical language, but it is possible to carry it into execution with regard to the writing of a people, who from the earliest times till our own, has continued to paint objects, instead of representing sounds, and amongst whom the primitive number of images has remained the same. M. Abel Rémusat has succeeded

succeeded in extracting and collecting together this antique figurative vocabulary. The number of signs of which it is composed is two hundred, and their association exhibits a curious picture of the notions and knowledge of the Chinese at the epoch of their invention. "Setting out with this principle," observes M. A. R., "that the vocabulary of a people may be considered, to a certain extent, as the mirror of its genius, let us see what ideas the Chinese give us of themselves, in the rudiments of their writing: scarcely any religion, not a single moral idea, no observation of the heavenly phenomena, no knowledge of the division of time, no cities, walls, temples, &c. &c." By degrees the number of the signs increased, in proportion as new wants were felt; but there would have been no end of tracing new figures; it was necessary to apply the art of writing to moral beings, to things without forms, to express abstract ideas and the operations of the mind. The Chinese have surmounted all these difficulties without creating new figures, combining or grouping together the primitive signs, so as to form a multitude of ingenious symbols, the analysis of which offers allusions, and lively epigrammatic features which strike the senses, and furnish, moreover, helps to the memory, whereby they are more easily retained.

In the second of the two pieces, which is entitled, *Sur la nature monosyllabique attribuée communément à la Langue Chinoise*, the author combats the generally received opinion, that the Chinese language is entirely formed of monosyllables; and he proves that the Chinese characters are joined many often together, and in different ways, to express names and simple ideas, and that they form, by this union, expressions which are composed of characters, as the words of other languages are composed of syllables.

The other memoirs in the volume are the following: Plan of a Chinese Dictionary; Observations on Dr. Marshman's *Clavis Sinica*; Observations on the Chinese Grammar of Dr. Morrison; Examination of Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary; on the Supplement to the Chinese and Latin Dictionary of P. Basil, edited by M. Klaproth; on the Study of Foreign Languages amongst the Chinese; Explanation of a Chinese Enigma; on various translations from the Chinese, by Dr. Marshman, M. Stanislas Julien, Mr. Davis, Baron Schilling de Canstadt, &c.; and some remarks upon the Chinese books in the library at Berlin, and those in the King's library at Paris.

On the subject of the study of foreign languages in China, M. Abel Rémusat states, that he has made an important discovery, namely, that contrary to the opinion entertained in Europe, Sanscrit is studied by the Chinese, under the name of the language of Fan.—*Abr. from Bull. Univ.*

Dictionnaire Hindoustani, dans lequel on rectifie un grand nombre d'Erreurs répandues en Europe sur la Religion, les Mœurs, les Usages, et les Connaissances des Hindous; précédé d'une Grammaire et d'un Recueil d'Etymologies Indiennes, contenant plus de milles Mots Européens dont l'origine remonte jusqu'au Sanskrit, ou autres Langues de l'Inde. Par J. Morenas, Paris. 3 vols. 8vo.

THIS work (of which the prospectus only has yet appeared) is to contain, according to the author, "a preliminary discourse, consisting of an historical essay on the Hindustani, a grammatical discussion, wherein several errors of Professor Shakespeare and Dr. Gilchrist are corrected; an explication of an orthography which renders the pronunciation of the Indian words exactly, and demonstrates the superiority of the French over the English language in this respect." The work will likewise contain a grammar, with a small number of rules sufficient to solve all the difficulties in the use of the noun; a table of roots, and the analysis of the conjugation reduced to a single table, by means of which all the tenses of a verb may be immediately seen, of which the root, or only one of its forms, is known, &c. Other tables are added, and the third volume is to consist of a dictionary, French and Hindustani.

The author declares that his work, which is "the fruit of long researches made on the banks of the Ganges," will correct the errors, not only of "Shakespeare and Gilchrist," but of D'Herbelot, and other writers upon the East, whose works he represents as "full of errors."

It is to be hoped that the passage in Horace, *Quis tanto feret promissor*, &c. will not prove prophetic of this writer.

VARIETIES.

PHYSICAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The meetings of this Committee, long interrupted by the illness of the secretary, were resumed on the evening of the 21st of December, when the following papers were read.

1. A letter from Lieut. Col. Blacker, C.B., on the construction of a barometer, contained observations on the height of the mercurial column in different latitudes, accompanied by meteorological registers for May and June.

2. A letter from the same officer, also transmitting a meteorological journal for other months, and detailing some interesting observations and experiments on Daniell's and Leslie's hygrometers.

3. A communication from the same gentleman, on meteorological subjects, with a notice of a singular meteor which the writer observed in Calcutta, on the 3d of November, a little after sunset.

4. A communication from Mr. Hodgson, on the *chiru*, or supposed unicorn of the Himala, the skin and horns of which were presented to the inspection of the Society.

5. Observations on Mr. Hodgson's paper, by Dr. Abel.

6. Remarks on the rate of growth and habits of the *rhinoceros Indicus*, by Mr. Hodgson, communicated with notes by Dr. Abel.

7. A notice respecting a large female orang-outang of Sumatra, by Capt. Hull, communicated in a letter to Dr. Abel.

8. A paper on the *kyouptsing*, or green-stone of the Burmese, by Dr. Abel.

Meteorological registers have been kept ever since the invention of the barometer in various parts of the world, but have been so kept, that they are more adapted to vitiate than correct our conclusions on the subjects they were intended to illustrate. The Royal Society, to which we should naturally look for some precision, at least in their published records, have put forth such puerilities on the subject of atmospheric phenomena, as to have merited the castigation they have received from the pen of Mr. Daniell, who tells us, in his *Meteorological Essays*, that "the carelessness exhibited in this department has for a long time been the subject of serious and public complaint; and there is scarcely a person who has had occasion to consult the record, who has not declared it to be unworthy of confidence." And yet the *Meteorological Register* is always announced as kept at the apartments of the Royal Society, by order of the president and council. We are happy to learn, how-

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

ever, that this disgraceful laxity has ceased, and from the guidance of a committee composed of men "in the first ranks of science," we are to expect "a full indication of those points in meteorology which most require elucidation; a complete development of the means and precautions to be used in carrying on an experimental investigation of their nature; and a perfect model of the form of register best adapted to elicit all the advantages of the observations." Such having been the case with the Royal Society, it may be imagined that we have no great inducement to expect correctness elsewhere, especially in transoceanic situations, where observers rarely possess accurate instruments, or have sufficient leisure to detect the errors of such guides as the Royal Society; it has consequently been a cause of vexation to many, that the data afforded by the observations of scattered observers were unfit to be relied on; and the opportunity lost of judging of the universality of certain meteorological laws deduced from observations effected in Europe. Col. Blacker has felt this inconvenience, and with respect to his own observations, has remedied it in the best manner. He has constructed meteorological tables which embrace observations made at every period of the twenty-four hours, calculated to give a fair average of results, and has brought into operation all the instruments which can enable him to judge of the modifications of atmospheric pressure, and that can afford valuable criteria to others. "The register is generally divided into four columns, the first of which contains the day of the month, the age of the moon, and time of her passing the meridian. The second and third columns are headed 'Barometer' and 'Thermometer,' as those instruments have obvious periods of maxima and minima, with reference to which the remaining atmospheric phenomena are arranged; each of these two, accordingly, appears once as principal, when the other is annexed as secondary; so that the temperature corresponding with the barometric periods in the one case, and the pressure corresponding with the thermometric periods in the other case, are always exhibited. Besides the divisions headed "maximum" and "minimum" of the thermometer two other epochs are inserted in the same column, for the temperature at noon and that at sunset; the first of them being the climax of day, and the second having nearly the mean temperature of the four and twenty hours. The fourth column contains the register of all occasional phenomena of irregular occurrence,

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rence, the fall of rain, extraordinary force of the wind, and general aspect of the heavens." Besides the thermometer and barometer, the hygrometer, photometer, and rain gauge are employed by Colonel B. in constructing his tables. We have thought it just to preface thus much in illustration of the general nature of some of Colonel Blacker's inquiries, and now return to his communications.

His first paper, on the construction of a barometer, resulted from the difficulty often encountered by observers of meeting with a barometer the indications of which can be safely relied on. The task of making this instrument is a work of so much delicacy and labour, that few ordinary instrument-makers will take, or can afford to take, the necessary pains in constructing it, and it has consequently happened that different philosophers have made their own barometers, although repeated failures in their attempts to boil the mercury in the tube have been abundantly discouraging. Colonel Blacker, however, succeeded perfectly on a first trial, although the operation of boiling the mercury in the tube occupied six hours. When the process was completed, not a particle of air was to be detected. With this instrument, accurately divided by the imperial brass standard, and with its capacity and dilatation minutely calculated, Colonel Blacker pursues his atmospheric researches. Amongst the first-fruits of his investigations are his interesting remarks on the height of the barometer in different latitudes. The conclusions, however, which the Colonel draws on this subject he wishes rather to be understood as inferences which he could not indeed escape from, with the materials before him, but which he proffers rather as inducements for others to inquire, than as fixed principles established on a sufficient generalization of facts. It not being compatible with our present purpose to enter into the detail of Col. Blacker's paper, we must content ourselves, in this place, with quoting his more important conclusion, namely, "that the same barometer, corrected for difference of circumstances, will indicate a greater height in France and England, at the level of the sea, than within the northern latitude of the torrid zone to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope:" an inference at variance with the opinion, that the atmospheric pressure, under equal conditions of moisture, &c., is the same in all parts of the world. "The atmosphere," observes Colonel Blacker, "has always been considered to oppose the same mean pressure all round the globe at the level of the sea; but if the present result, from which I cannot defend myself, shall prove true, there will not only be a difference of atmospheric pressure within the limits I have described, but a very important difference."

In his second communication, Colonel Blacker goes into a comparison of the relative merits of Mr. Leslie's and Mr. Daniell's hygrometers.

Colonel Blacker found the two instruments to differ materially in their indications; in some instances upwards of twelve degrees: a difference certainly fatal to the accuracy of one, if not of both. The discussions and statements on this point not being suited to our immediate purpose, we shall only observe, that Colonel B. decides in favour of Leslie's instrument. The feeling at home is, we believe, in favour of Daniell's, and from some experience of the use of the two, we decidedly prefer it. The question is one of very great interest, and merits further investigation.

Colonel Blacker's third communication gives an account of a singular meteor, having the appearance of an elongated ball of fire, which he observed on the 3d of November, a little after sunset, when on the road between the Court-house and the Town-hall. Its colour was pale, for the daylight was still strong, and its larger diameter appeared greater, and its smaller less than the semi-diameter of the moon. Its direction was from east to west, its track nearly horizontal, and altitude about thirty degrees. Colonel B. regrets not having heard of any other observation of this phenomenon at a greater distance, whereby he might have estimated its absolute height. As, however, it did not apparently move with the velocity of ordinary meteors, it was probably at a great distance, and consequently of great size. So long as Colonel Blacker beheld it, which was for five or six seconds, its motion was steady, its light equable, and its size and figure permanent. It latterly, however, left a train of sparks, soon after which it disappeared suddenly, without the attendant circumstance of any report audible in Colonel Blacker's situation. Colonel Blacker concludes his paper with some interesting observations on luminous meteors, and considers them of perpetual occurrence, although daylight, clouds, and misty weather, so often exclude them from our view. Of their number no conception can be formed by the unassisted eye, but some conjecture may be formed of their extent from the fact mentioned by our author, that in using his astronomical telescope he has often seen what are called falling stars, shooting through the field of view, when they were not visible to the naked eye; and when it is considered that the glass only embraced one-twenty-five-thousandth part of the celestial hemisphere, it will be apparent that these phenomena must be infinitely numerous, in order to occur so frequently in so small a space.

Mr. Hodgson's paper on the *chiru* concerned the animal which has been so often mentioned as the unicorn of the Himala.

The

The reports respecting this animal were so numerous and concurring, and so borne out by the specimens of single horns sent down at various times to the Asiatic Society, and by Bhotea drawings of a deer-like animal, with one horn springing from the centre of the forehead, that scepticism was almost silenced by the variety and quantity of evidence. The zeal of Mr. Hodgson for the advancement of knowledge, and which has afforded to the Asiatic Society the means of judging of the literature, antiquities, arts, and natural productions of the Himalayan region, has at length settled the question respecting the *chiru*, or antelope of the Bhoteahs. The skin and horns sent by Mr. Hodgson were the spoils of an animal which died in the menagerie of the Rajah of Nepaul, to whom it was presented by the Lama of Digurchi, whose pet it had been. The persons who brought the animal to Nepaul, informed Mr. Hodgson that the favourite abode of *chiru* is the Tingri Maidan, a fine plain or valley, through which the Arrun flows, and which is situated immediately beyond the snows by the Kooti pass; that in this valley beds of salt abound, to which the *chirus* are said to resort in vast herds. They are represented as in the highest degree wild, and inaccessible by man, flying on the least alarm; but if opposed, assuming a bold and determined front. The male and female are said to present the same general appearance.

The living subject of Mr. Hodgson's description presented none of those formidable attributes with which the tales of the Bhoteahs had clothed the *chiru*. In form and size he offered the common character of the antelope tribe, lived chiefly on grass, and did not seem dissatisfied with his captivity, although his panting showed that even the climate of Nepaul was oppressive to him; he at length sunk under a temperature which rarely exceeded 80° as a maximum, at the commencement of the hot weather. Although timid, and on his guard against the approach of strangers, he would, when warily laid hold of, submit patiently to handling.

The general form of the animal was graceful, like that of other antelopes, and was adorned with their matchless eye. His colour was reddish or fawn on the upper, and white on the lower part of the body. His distinguishing characters were, first, long sharp black horns, having a wavy triple curvature, with circular rings towards their base, which projected more before than behind: and, secondly, two tufts of hair projecting on the outer side of each nostril, together with an unusual quantity of bristles about the nose and mouth, and which gave to his head a somewhat thickened appearance. The hair of the animal resembled in texture that of

all the trans-Himalayan animals which Mr. Hodgson has had the opportunity of examining, being harsh and of a hollow appearance; it was about two inches long, and so thick as to present to the hand a sense of solidity; and beneath lay a spare fleece of the softest wool.

Dr. Abel's remarks on Mr. Hodgson's paper chiefly concern the specific characters and dimensions of the animal, and present a formal description of it drawn from the data furnished by Mr. Hodgson, and Dr. A.'s own examination of its remains. Dr. Abel proposed to call the animal, *Antelope Hodgsonii*, after its discoverer.

Capt. Hull's account of a female orang of large size, taken on the south coast of Sumatra, is exceedingly interesting, in reference to the large male animal of the same species, which is described in the last volume of the Asiatic Transactions. It appears that Capt. Hull having, whilst at Bencoolen, heard of the capture of the last-mentioned animal at Truman, despatched a young man to the spot where it was taken, in the hope of his meeting with another orang of the same kind. After a lapse of several months he returned to Bencoolen, bringing with him a large female orang, as the fruit of his enterprise.

On his arrival at Truman, where he was kindly received, he heard various accounts from the natives of the animal he was in search of, called by them Orang Mawah, Mawi or Mawy. These animals, they said, resided in the deepest part of a forest, distant from Truman about five or six days' journey, and appeared very averse to undertake any expedition in search of them, stating that these beings would assuredly attack any small party, especially if a woman should be with them, whom they would endeavour to carry off. They were unwilling also to destroy these animals, from a superstitious belief that they are animated by the souls of their ancestors, and that they hold dominion over the great forests of Sumatra. After some days' debate, however, and hearing that a Mawah had been seen in the forest, the young man collected a party of twenty persons, armed with muskets, spears and bamboo, and having marched in an easterly direction for above thirty miles, fell in with the object of his search. The orang was sitting on the summit of one of the highest trees, with a young one in its arms. The first fire of the party struck off the great toe of the old orang, who uttered a hideous cry, and immediately lifted up her young one as high as her long arms would reach, and let it go amongst the topmost branches, which appeared too weak to sustain herself. During the time the party were cautiously approaching her to obtain another shot, the

poor animal made no attempt to escape, but kept a steady watch on their movements, uttering at the time many singular sounds, and, glancing her eye occasionally towards her young one, seemed to hasten its escape by waving her hand. The second volley brought her to the ground, a ball having penetrated her breast, but the young one escaped. She measured four feet eleven inches in length, and two feet across the shoulders, and was covered with red hair. It is probable, from the spot where this animal was found being so near to Truman, that she was the mate of the one destroyed by the party from the brig. Her remains, consisting of the skin and all the bones, were transmitted home by Capt. Hull to Sir Stamford Raffles.

Mr. Hodgson's observations on the rhinoceros are in continuation of a paper, read at a meeting of the Physical Committee, in February 1825, on the gestation of the rhinoceros, at the close of which he proposed to furnish to the committee, from time to time, an account of the rate of growth of one of these animals which was born in the menagerie of the Rajah of Nepaul. The first dimensions taken of the animal were made at three days old, when it measured two feet in height, three feet four inches and three-quarters in length, and four feet and seven-fourths of an inch in its greater circumference: since that it has increased in the following proportions. From three days to one month, it gained five inches in height, five inches and three-quarters in length, and three inches and three-quarters in circumference; while from the age of one to fourteen months, it increased one foot seven inches in height, two feet in length, and two feet seven inches in circumference; from fourteen to nineteen months, four inches in height, one foot four inches and a half in length, and two feet four inches in circumference, the rhinoceros being, at the date of the last measurement, in December 1825, four feet four inches high, seven feet four inches and a half long, and nine feet five inches in circumference.

In general aspect the cub now resembles the mother, the heavy folds of the skin, which were wanting in July last, being fully formed in December. The nasal horn at the latter period scarcely protruded two inches beyond the skin.

The observations of Mr. Hodgson are of great value, in reference to all questions respecting the rate of development and full growth of many of the larger animals, respecting which scarcely any authentic statements are to be found in authors, although they have exercised the genius of Buffon and other philosophical writers. The diminished ratio of increase of height remarkable in the latter period of deve-

lopment, as stated by Mr. Hodgson, renders it probable that the animal will yet be a long time in arriving at its adult size, a supposition which is also rendered probable by its seventeen months' gestation, and the slow growth of its horn.

Mr. Hodgson, in pursuing his inquiries, has had occasion to remark the amiableness of the young animal's disposition, both towards his keeper and strangers; an instance, he observes, of the power possessed by Asiatics, through their tranquil familiarity, of taming the most formidable quadrupeds. That the rhinoceros will submit to the domesticating influence of man we have seen more than one instance, nor would the tractability of this herbivorous animal seem in any way a matter of surprise, when we know that the fiercest of the carnivorous tribe have become the attached companions of their master, if the rhinoceros had not been held up by writers of every age and country as a standard of brutal and untameable fury. India exhibits numerous proofs of false conclusions by historians regarding the habits and temper of animals, and affords a field of interesting inquiry respecting their instinct, as contradistinguished to what might be called their educatable faculties. This subject has hitherto, we believe, only been treated by the naturalists of Europe, who have relied, in many cases, upon very vague or insufficient narratives, but never by any person residing in the native country of the animals whose history has been recorded.

The *kyouptsing*, called also the *mo-dyoothwa* by the Burmese, and *yee-shu-lou-tse* by the Chinese, of which Dr. Abel's paper gives some account, is said to be highly prized by the Burmese, and to form a principal article of export from the Mogaon country. It is stated that large prices are given for large specimens, but that the purchasers run considerable risk, as the precious part must be sought for in the centre of the stone, and is frequently sought for in vain. The specimen which Dr. Abel examined he describes as being of a dark green, mottled or veined with a lighter green colour; of a triangular pyramidal form, of a polished surface, and as weighing 79 lbs. 4 oz. troy. Whether this be the natural aspect of the mineral, or has been produced by art, Dr. Abel does not decide. From several experiments, he found its average specific gravity to be 3.03. It resisted the action of the blowpipe, excepting that it became white and brittle; when mixed with borax, and subjected to a strong heat, its colouring matter formed a hard green glass with the flux, whilst its substance formed a white enamel. The stone felt greasy, and was broken with extreme difficulty. Its fragments were very translucent on the edges. From its exterior characters, Dr. Abel

Abel was disposed to class it with nephrite, and considers it to be the oriental jade of mineralogists. A subsequent analysis of the stone, however, has satisfied him that whilst it is the mineral described under the latter name, it is, in fact, distinguished both from nephrite and prehnite, with the latter of which it has some analogy, by distinct chemical characters. He finds it composed of silica, lime, alumina, iron, manganese, and chrome, and suspects the existence of one or both of the fixed alkalis, but has not yet determined the point to his satisfaction. From nephrite he states this stone to differ in its proportion of silica, and in containing very little or no magnesia, and resembles it in the presence of chrome; from prehnite it differs in its much smaller proportion of alumina, and in the presence of chrome and manganese, but resembles it in the proportions of silica and lime. With Saussure's analysis of oriental nephrite it agrees in its general constituent character, but differs from it in the proportion of ingredients and in the presence of chrome; whether it will also be found to agree with it in the presence of potass and soda is yet undetermined. Another stone with which it would be interesting to compare it is the celebrated yu stone of the Chinese, which Dr. Abel, in his work on China, conjectured to be a species of nephrite closely allied to axestone, but is of opinion, from subsequent experience, that it will be found distinct from it, and probably a variety of the oriental jade. An analysis of the yu must determine this point, and no analysis that we are aware of has yet been published.

According to the second volume of the *Oriental Magazine*, it appears that M. Abel Rémusat, in his work entitled "*Histoire de la Ville de Khotan*," has determined the yu stone to be "nephrite or jade, the species called China or Oriental," and that he was confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Koenig, of the British Museum, who has declared it to be China jade. There is reason to believe that Mons. Rémusat has fallen into a mistake on this subject, by confounding what is commonly called oriental with China jade. The former is much better known than the latter, and has been ranked with nephrite by those who would not class the China stone under the same head; thus Professor Jamieson admits an Asiatic variety of nephrite, although he refers China jade to prehnite. The minerals known in Europe under the name oriental jade are derived from India, Persia, Siberia, and even from Egypt. Mr. Koenig might therefore state the yu to be "unquestionably the same as the substance called China jade," without thinking it the same as oriental jade. He particularly states the China jade to be allied to prehnite;

but whether the two substances be the same or not, it is singular that Saussure's analysis did not satisfy Mons. Rémusat that oriental jade could not be nephrite.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society on the 4th Feb., A. Gibb, Esq. the president in the chair.

Dr. Burke, inspector of hospitals in his Majesty's service, was elected a member.

The secretary read a paper on the native operation for cataract, by Mr. Breton. This operation is very commonly practised by the natives of Hindustan, both Mohammedans and Hindus, and with a degree of success that could scarcely be anticipated from the rudeness of the implements, and the ignorance of the operators, who are utterly unacquainted with the anatomy of the eye. The native mode of couching differs in some respects from that which has been practised in Europe since the days of Pliny, and from that described after the Greek authorities by the Arabs. Mr. Breton, therefore, concurs with Dr. Scott, who has given some account of the operation in the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, in regarding it as of indigenous origin, and not borrowed from Grecian or Arabian surgery. Instead of the couching needle in use with European practitioners, the native operator employs two instruments, a lancet and a needle; the first is used to perforate the coats of the eye: and, to obviate the possibility of its penetrating too deeply, a guard of thread is bound round the blade at about 1-10th of an inch, from the point. After the perforation is made, a kind of probe or needle is introduced to depress the lens; this instrument is about five inches long, of the size of a crow-quill, the shaft circular, diminishing in diameter to within about an inch of the point, when it becomes of a triangular shape, with blunt edges; the apex is also blunt: just above the triangular part thread is wound round it to prevent its passing too far. The needle is directed in the axis of the lens, and serves to depress it below the pupil: the eyelids are then closed, the needle remaining in the eye, being supported by the sort of shoulder which it forms where expanding into a triangle, and resting on a dossil of lint placed on the cheek. After a short interval, the eye is examined: if the lens have risen, it is again depressed; and this is repeated until the operator is satisfied that the depression has been effected; the needle is then withdrawn, and some slight precautions are taken against the inflammation that follows.

After being satisfied of the safety and efficacy

efficacy of the operation, Mr. Breton intrusted its performance to several of his native pupils, who met with equal success; above one hundred cases were thus operated on by different hands, of which not above eight were considered as failures. A few instances occurred in which the repetition was necessary, but in a less proportion than similar occurrences in Europe; neither does Mr. Breton think the subsequent inflammation more violent in general than it is where the cataract has been depressed by the most skilful of our own practitioners. On the whole, he is disposed to conclude that, although the native operation may not be equally successful with that of European surgery in the hands of eminent and practised operators, yet its simplicity as well as efficacy renders it worthy of adoption, where the opportunities of practising with our own instruments have been comparatively rare, and less manual dexterity has been in consequence acquired.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Meeting of June 7.—The Society was this day indebted to Col. Leake, in conjunction with the Right Hon. C. Yorke, for the presentation of drawings of some of the most remarkable Egyptian monuments in the British Museum, and other collections; those specimens having been selected which exhibit *shields*, or linear enclosures, that have been ascertained to possess Phonetic meaning, *i. e.* to contain the titles and proper names of the sovereigns to whom the inscriptions principally relate. An explanation, founded upon the system of Messrs. Champollion and Salt, accompanied these extremely interesting drawings.

Their number was twenty; each comprising a variety of figures: Nos. 1 to 11 chiefly from Mr. Salt's collection in the British Museum; 12, 13, and 14, from the collection at Cambridge, the two former presented by Dr. Clarke, the latter by Belzoni; 17, 18, and 19, selected from the great number of shields copied by Lieut. Lewis of the Royal Navy, lately returned from Egypt.

To the above some other valuable communications were appended, *viz.* No. 1. Extracts of a letter from M. de Champollion to the Rev. G. A. Browne, of Trin. College, Cambridge, on the subject of the name (*Ramees*) inscribed on the lid of the sarcophagus (drawing 14), brought by Belzoni from one of the sepulchres at Thebes, and presented by him to the University. No. 2. Several inedited Greek inscriptions, lately brought from Egypt, and considered to be of importance as guides to the further elucidation of Egyptian letters. No. 3. Catalogue of the eighteenth dynasty of the kings of

Egypt (in which most of the names contained in the shields occur), as arranged by M. de Champollion; together with Manetho's catalogue of the same dynasty, from Josephus, lib. 1. cont. Appian.

Meeting of June 21.—A collection of inscriptions copied in Egypt by Mr. Salt, his Majesty's consul general, was presented to the Society by Lord Mountnorris. This valuable collection contains, 1. Inscriptions from the statue of Amenophis-Memnon, at Thebes, testifying that the inscribers had heard the sound uttered by the statue. This collection of the inscriptions of the vocal Memnon is more complete and accurate than any yet published. 2. Some Greek inscriptions from the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. 3. Copies of some Greek inscriptions upon fragments of pottery found in the island of Elephantina. 4. Copies of three papyri, in Greek, found at Thebes; these appear to be the astrological nativities of the persons in whose sepulchres they were found.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of April 27.—His Royal Highness the Duc d'Orleans presided at this meeting.

A letter from the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society of London accompanied the transmission of the second part of the first volume of the Transactions of that Society, and expressed the sentiments with which the members of the Society of London are animated towards that of Paris.

A letter was read from M. Klaproth, accompanying the first copy of a chart upon which is traced the course of the Burrampooter, or Yaru-dzangbo-tchu, according to his researches.

M. Abel Rémusat, secretary of the Society, read the report on the labours of the council during the latter months of the year 1825, and the three first months of 1826.

A member, in the name of Baron Degérando, reporter of the finance committee, read a report of the receipt and disbursements of the Society during the last year.

The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society:—M. Duhacon, professor of belles-lettres at l'Ecole Royale of St. Cyr; M. Louis Robert Tornow, of Berlin; M. G. de Treuenthal, professor of the German language and literature, at l'Ecole Royale of St. Cyr; M. Viguier, jun.

M. de Sacy read a discourse on the utility of the study of Arabic.

M. Langlois read some fragments of an essay on Sanscrit literature.

(The lateness of the hour did not allow of several pieces being heard, which had been

been announced for reading, by Messrs. Stanislas Julien and E. Coquebert de Montbret; the former, a novel translated from the Chinese; the latter, some extracts from the historical prolegomena of Ibn Khaldoun).

An election of officers then took place, when the votes of the members showed the following results:—President of the council, Baron Silvestre de Sacy; Vice presidents, Count de Lasteyrie, and Count d'Hauterive; Secretary and Librarian, M. E. Burnouf; Treasurer, M. Wurtz; committee of the finances, Baron Degérando, Messrs. Feuillet and Wurtz; Members of the Council, Count Lanjuinais, M. Hase, Baron de Humboldt, M. Klaproth, Baron Pasquier, M. Champollion, jun., the Duc de Rauzan, M. Raoul-Rochette, and M. Eyriès; Censors, Messrs. Saint-Martin and A. Jaubert.

Meeting of May 3.—The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society: M. Berghaus, professor at Berlin; Baron de Bock, conservator of the forests at Mans; M. Hoffmann, professor at Stutgardt.

M. de Lécluse gave notice of the publication of a dissertation on the Basque language.

An anonymous contribution of fifty francs was announced towards the printing of the works ordered by the council, particularly the edition of *Sacotala*.

A letter from Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, was read, accompanying the reports of the Society of American Missions established at Boston, with an essay towards an alphabet applicable to the transcription of certain dialects of North America.

M. Lagrange read the commencement of his translation of the historical work of Tabari, made from the Persian version.

METHOD OF COOLING WATER IN PERSIA.

The following is a method used for cooling water in Saree, a city of Mazunderan, according to Mr. Fraser. A tall and straight tree being selected, they cut off most of the branches, and fasten a tall pole to its top, so as to form a sort of high mast; to the top of this pulleys are fixed, by which with cords they hoist up earthen jars filled with water; the current of air at that height from the earth is said to cool these rapidly.

PRESERVATION OF GARDEN SEEDS.

The following communication appears in the *Madras Courier*:—

“I wrote to you some time ago (as I thought it might be of importance to the public), mentioning that I had received some garden seeds from Scotland in an excellent state of preservation from their

being packed in large vials (which were left one-third empty) mixed with oatmeal. I attributed it at the time to the constant friction they were kept in by the motion of the ship causing the oatmeal to rub off any moisture that might exude from them. Since then I have had a much stronger proof of the efficacy of oatmeal in preserving seeds. A short time ago I opened a jar, which I supposed to be jelly, and found it was garden seeds packed in brown paper, and then put in the jar with oatmeal; I sowed them immediately, and every one of them came up. Now these seeds, which were sent me by mistake from one of the shops at Madras, must have been probably more than two or three years in the country from the decayed state of the cork and meal; but all I know for certain is, that they were in my possession between fourteen and eighteen months. It also may not be unimportant to the public to know, that I have found the best way of raising peach trees is to take the kernel out of the stone and plant it by itself; they come up in eight or ten days. Some that I planted in that manner two years and a half ago are now bearing fruit.”

INSCRIPTION AT AGRA.

The following inscription is written in large characters over the principal gate of the city of Agra, in Hindoostan:—“In the first year of the reign of King Julef, two thousand married couple were separated by the magistrate with their own consent. The Emperor was so indignant on learning these particulars, that he abolished the privilege of divorce. In the course of the following year, the number of marriages in Agra was less than before by three thousand; the number of adulteries was greater by seven thousand; three hundred women were burned alive for poisoning their husbands; seventy-five men were burned for the murder of their wives; and the quantity of furniture broken and destroyed in the interior of private families, amounted to the value of three millions of rupees! The Emperor re-established the privilege of divorce.”—*[India Paper.*

BURMESE ANTIQUITIES.

The undermentioned articles have been presented to the Museum of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, by James Mellis, M.D., formerly of that college, and now presidency surgeon at Calcutta:—Four Burmese idols in silver, and two in gilt brass, mostly representations of the god Budha, and his worshippers; a Burmese weight of bronze, in the form of a dragon; and two MSS., one of which, large and splendidly gilt, is written and bound in the careful manner practised in the libraries of that nation.

CARICATURES AT BHURTPORE.

The pride of the Bhurtporeans, at the repulse of Lord Lake on a former attack of this fortress, was kept up by *caricatura* representations of the affair on the walls of the palace. An English officer visiting the fortress some time back, communicated the succeeding particulars in a letter, of which extracts appear in the *India Gazette* of Calcutta.

The visitor entered a garden and temple adjoining, erected by the ranee of Bhurtpore. On one side of the walls were mythological and other paintings; the figures of the second face are thus described:—

“ At the commencement was the battle of Bhurtpore, which I can assure you is not forgotten in these parts, but on the contrary *volens volens* thrown in our teeth as often as possible. The Europeans are represented advancing most gallantly to the attack; in one hand, their swords waving in the air—in the other a bottle, at which they ever and anon took huge potations (or at least are supposed to do so), doubtless with the very provident intention of keeping up, or wetting, their courage. The Bhurtpore artillery appeared blazing nobly, and European heads were to be seen flying in every direction; but still the arm and brandy bottle remained, and even the headless trunk strove to imbibe some of the precious liquor, the *eau medicinale*, the balsam of life. It was a grand sight—Lord Lik Saheb and General Marshall Saheb were there in all their glory, and were frequently pointed out to us by our intelligent guide, in the true ‘walk in Gemmen and Ladies’ style.

“ The battle was of course followed up by the defeat; and sure no Welsh goats could have scampered away in half the style our troops did, with Lord Lik and General Marshall Sahebs still at their head. We laughed heartily, and could not conceal our amusement at this unique scene; it certainly delighted us highly: but, notwithstanding our excessive good-humour, evinced by repeated bursts of laughter, I could not help observing that a degree of anxiety was apparent on the countenance of our guide, who evidently, as we proceeded, shewed an inclination to yield his precedence in the line of march, till gradually he dropped quite astern. The cause was soon apparent—he had been too prolix in his explanation of the remainder, and had accordingly felt the weight of some sturdy Englishman’s arm;—that was evident: accordingly, as we left the “Battle” behind, and came towards the close of the “Retreat,” (or defeat if you will), a great portion of his former garrulity had left him, and by degrees he became totally silent. To account for this abrupt change, I must continue my narrative. Rejoicings of all sorts, with a grand display

of fire-works, naturally followed such a glorious victory; and to make it more striking, the presence of the rajah was indispensable: accordingly the worthy and magnanimous prince makes his appearance in his palankeen, borne by Europeans, and what is more (I blush to think the dog should live), by European officers; and, what is more still, an attempt at a representation of aiglets made them appear very much like general officers; indeed, we fancied that the bangywallas behind looked much like the very Lord Lik and General Marshall Sahebs who had already cut so conspicuous a figure.”

SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

“ Before they (a party of missionaries) returned, they explored a celebrated cavern in the vicinity, called Kaniakea (in Kairua, one of the Sandwich Islands). After entering it by a small aperture, they passed on in a direction nearly parallel with the surface; sometimes along a spacious arched way, not less than twenty-five feet high and twenty wide; at other times by a passage so narrow, that they could with difficulty press through—till they had proceeded about 1,200 feet; here their progress was arrested by a pool of water, wide, deep, and as salt as that found in the hollows of the lava within a few yards of the sea. More than thirty natives, most of them carrying torches, accompanied them in their descent; and on arriving at the water simultaneously plunged in, extending their torches with one hand, and swimming about with the other. The partially-illuminated heads of the natives, splashing about in this subterranean lake; the reflection of the torch-light on its agitated surface; the frowning sides and lofty arch of the black vault, hung with lava, that had cooled in every imaginable shape; the deep gloom of the cavern beyond the water; the hollow sound of their footsteps; and the varied reverberations of their voices, produced a singular effect; and it would have required but little aid from the fancy to have imagined a resemblance between this scene and the fabled Stygian lake of the poets. The mouth of the cave is about half a mile from the sea, and the perpendicular depth to the water probably not less than fifty or sixty feet. The pool is occasionally visited by the natives for the purpose of bathing, as its water is cool and refreshing. From its ebbing and flowing with the tide, it has probably a direct communication with the sea.”—*[Ellis’s Tour in the Sandwich Islands.]*

ORIENTAL WORKS.

The Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris is about to be enriched with the following, amongst other valuable acquisitions made at St. Petersburg, viz. all the portions hitherto

hitherto deficient of the great Universal History of Merkhond in Persian; an Universal Dictionary, in Japanese and Chinese; a Complete Collection of the Laws of Georgia, compiled by order of King Vakhtank; Armenian translations of several works of the Jewish philosopher Philo, which are not to be found in the Greek language; a collection of the poems of Nerses Khaietsi, the most illustrious of the Armenian poets; a History of Armenia, *in verse*, composed in the thirteenth century, by Vabram, another poet highly esteemed.—[*Journal Asiatique*.

POMPEII.

In the excavations lately made at Pompeii several very curious discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a house, which, to judge from the tablets found in it, must have been inhabited by a dramatic poet. There have also been discovered a marble statue of Cicero, and a bronze equestrian statue of the Emperor Nero. At the door of the house of the dramatic poet, a dog is couched with this inscription, "Cave Canem;" which would have been, says our correspondent, a symbol still better suited for the abode of a theatrical critic.—[*Leipsic Lit. Gaz.*

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Board of Admiralty have determined on fitting out another expedition to the Arctic Seas. The direction and immediate objects of the intended expedition, however, are different from those of the former voyages, and the promotion of the interests of our fisheries forms a very material inducement for the present undertaking. To the disgrace of the age, our knowledge of Spitzbergen is almost entirely confined to its western coast, and a wide field for discovery remains unexplored on the eastern shores of that island. The first object, therefore, of the intended expedition, is the survey of its eastern coast, where it is expected that new and prolific fishing ground may be discovered, which will be attended with great benefit to our northern fishery, the seas on the western side of Spitzbergen being nearly exhausted. Captain Parry has been selected for this interesting survey, and the *Hecla* is to be prepared for the performance of this service during the next year. An ultimate and still more interesting object is subsequently to be attempted, which will require all the energy and enterprize of the distinguished officer to whom this service is to be entrusted. We understand the *Hecla* will take out with her boats or small vessels of peculiar construction, in which Captain Parry and a party of the *Hecla's* officers and men are to attempt actually to reach the North Pole, leaving the *Hecla*
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen. This attempt is to be made on the suggestion of the Royal Society; and from the known zeal and skill of the officers to be engaged in the enterprize the most sanguine expectations are entertained of its success, and the advancement of many interesting objects of scientific research.—[*London Paper*.

TRAVELLERS IN AFRICA.

Major A. G. Laing was in excellent health on the 4th Dec. last, prosecuting his arduous undertaking with every prospect of ultimate success. The following is an extract of a letter from him, dated "Ensala in Tuat, Dec. 4, 1825.—I just dropt you a hasty line to say I am safe, and in the enjoyment of most excellent health; and I am making great discoveries and improvements in our map of Africa, and shall, by the will of God, be in Timbuctoo in thirty days more. In the course of six or seven months I expect to be in Old England, crowned with success. I shall call at the Gold Coast and Sierra-Leone on my return."

Of the other travellers the following account has appeared:—

The *Despatch*, Captain Parsons, is expected to leave Accra about the 18th April, on her return to England, with the inspecting engineer officers, previously touching at the River Benin, and some places in the Bight, to inquire after the African travellers. Nothing has been heard of them since the death of Captain Pearce, Dr. Morrison, and one of his attendants. We expect success from Captain Clapperton, because he is eminently adapted to the undertaking; possessing, besides the indispensable qualifications of health, strength, and intrepidity, an inexhaustible store of patience, united with the utmost forbearance; for, to the African, time is of no value, and much address is necessary to persuade him to come into your view of going forward. Captain C. is accompanied by Mr. Houston, who was with Belzoni. The last accounts from Mr. Dickson, who landed on the same object at Dahomey, were not promising; the King could only offer him protection to a certain distance: his baggage, therefore, would only be an incumbrance, inviting depredation.

NOTICE OF CHINA BY A BYZANTINE HISTORIAN.

Theophylactus Simocatta, who wrote about A.D. 610, relates that the *Chagan* (Khan) of the Turks of Upper Asia had subjected, about the year 597, the Avari. "A part of the latter," he adds, "took refuge amongst the people of Tangas, a celebrated colony of the Turks, distant
2 D 15,000

15,000 stadii from India, the inhabitants of which are very brave and very numerous, and surpass all the people of the world; another part (of these Avari) having lost their liberty, contented themselves with a humble lot, and betook themselves to the people of Mukrit, who are neighbours of those of Tangas." Further on, the same author proceeds: "The chagan of the Turks, after having happily terminated the civil war which had broken out in his territories, concluded an alliance with the people of Tangas. The prince of this country was named Taissan (*Taiṣan*), which signifies *son of God*. This kingdom is now troubled by internal disorders, because the succession of its princes is hereditary. Idols are adored there; the laws are just, and the inhabitants sober. According to an ancient custom, which has the force of law, men are prohibited from wearing ornaments of gold, although there is much gold and silver amongst them, which is brought thither by the great trade they have. Tangas is divided by a considerable river, which formerly separated two numerous nations, one wearing black dresses, the other red. In our days, under the reign of the Emperor Maurice, those with black dresses crossed the river to attack those in red, vanquished them, and possessed themselves of their territory. The barbarians state that the city of Tangas was built by Alexander, after he had overcome the Sogdians and Bactrians, and destroyed 120,000 barbarians by fire. The wives of the king, decked with gold and precious stones, ascend gilt chariots, each drawn by a mare richly adorned with a golden bridle and jewels. The prince has 700 concubines. The wives of the nobles use suspended carriages, silvered over. They also relate that Alexander caused another city to be built, which is but a few miles distant (from Tangas); the barbarians call it Choubdan. After the death of the king his wives shave their heads, and constantly wear mourning; according to their laws, they ought never to quit his tomb. Choubdan is parted by two large streams, bordered by cypresses. It is said that these northern Indians have white complexions. A considerable number of silkworms are found amongst them, which afford a vast quantity of silk of different colours. These barbarians are extremely skilful in rearing them, and making profit of their produce."

Tangas is evidently China, united in a single empire under the sceptre of the Suys. The river parting the country of Tangas is the Kiang, which the Suys, who came from the north, passed to attack the Emperor of Chin, residing at Nanking. This event took place in A.D.

589, precisely in the reign of Maurice, (from 582 to 602) as Theophylactus Simocatta relates. The title of the princes of Tangas, Taissan, which signifies *son of God*, is the Chinese epithet *T'heen-tsu*, which has the same signification; for *t'heen* is *heaven*, or *God*, and *tsu* is *son*. In the word *Taiṣan*, the *n* and the *i* are transposed: if they are put in their proper places, we should have *Tian'sa*, a word not essentially different from *Theen-tsu*. The rest of the description of Tangas agrees well with China; the splendour of the court, the number of the concubines of the emperor, are proofs: even the remark that the Chinese are white in comparison with the Hindus, is found correct.

Choubdan is the same name as Koumdan; it is that which the Turks, the people of western Asia, and the Syrian Christians, call at present Si-gan-fou, which was the capital of the Suys. The Wei-Shwuy runs to the northward of this city, and divides itself there into two branches, which unite again after flowing round it: these are the two rivers of which Theophylactus speaks. The statement of this author affords an evidence of his accuracy, and of the veracity of the Chinese annals.—[*Journal Asiatique*, Avril 1826.]

EAST-INDIA ANNATTO.

In consequence of an offer of a premium advertised by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for the importation of a certain quantity of East-India annatto (a colouring matter extracted from a plant, *bixa orellana*, in South America, but which is said, by Heyne and other writers, to be prepared in India from the *mitella tinctoria*, a wild plant growing near Severndroog), Messrs. Cruttenden, Mc Killop, and Co. of Calcutta, transmitted a small sample of some, made by Messrs. C. Stewart and Co., lac-manufacturers, in the Bancoorah district, Bengal. This sample, which was in the shape of small thin cakes, perfectly dry, inodorous, and of a deep, dull orange red colour, was subjected to experiment, whence it appeared that the annatto of India imparts a colour as bright and perfect in every respect as the best Spanish annatto. The following facts were also ascertained:—Spanish annatto, as imported, contains 61 per cent. of water; the East-India, none. When the two have been brought to an equal state of dryness, alcohol takes up from the East-India 63 per cent. of colouring matter, and from the Spanish only 52. The premium is still unclaimed, as the quantity sent from Calcutta was less than that required by the Society.—[*Trans. Soc. of Arts, &c.* Vol. xliii.]

Burmese War.—Bhurtpore.

Supplement to London Gazette, July 4, 1826.

India-Board, July 4, 1826.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated 13th Feb. 1826; of which despatch, and of its inclosures, the following are an extract and copies:—

Extract from Letter from Governor-General in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors of East-India Company, dated Fort William, 13th Feb. 1826.

The steam vessel *Enterprize* returned to Calcutta on the afternoon of the 5th inst., bringing the unwelcome and unexpected intelligence of the failure of the Court of Ava to ratify the preliminary treaty, signed by its ministers at Patanagoh, and the consequent recommencement of hostilities on the 19th ultimo. Severe as is the disappointment which we have experienced on this occasion, we derive no inconsiderable share of consolation from the important success which attended the operations of the British force in Ava, on the very day which witnessed the renewal of the war. We feel persuaded that your Honourable Committee will peruse, with sentiments of warm admiration, the despatch from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, dated 20th ultimo, reporting the assault and capture of the fortified town of Melloon, with a large quantity of guns, military stores, grain, and war-boats, in a manner the most brilliant and decisive, and with a loss on our part happily trifling and disproportionate.

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Patanagoh, 20th January 1826.

Sir: My despatch of the 31st ult. brought the operations of the army under my command down to that date, and expressed my sanguine expectations that it would prove the last communication which I should have to address to you relative to the war in this country.

These hopes have been unfortunately frustrated by the policy of a court, apparently destitute alike of every principle of honour and good faith.

The signature of a treaty of peace, by the British and Burman commissioners, on the 3d instant, and the pledge on the part of the latter, that the same would be ratified by the King of Ava within fifteen days from that date, and some specific articles as therein stated carried into effect within the same period, has already been brought to the knowledge of the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council by the proceedings of the British commissioners, recorded in their despatches under date the 3d instant. All occurrences of a purely political nature since then, will now, in like manner, be furnished by the same authority. I shall, therefore, proceed to the detail of military events resulting therefrom.

On the 18th, the day appointed for the return of the ratified treaty, &c., the commissioners finding that instead of a fulfilment of this promise, a further delay of six or seven days was solicited, under such equivocal circumstances as left no doubt that a total want of faith guided their councils, it was definitely declared that their request could not be complied with, and a secret article proposed to them, in which it was stipulated (together with the performance of others already agreed to) that they should evacuate the fortified and entrenched city of Melloon by sun-rise on the morning of the 20th; on their positive rejection of this proposition, they were told that after twelve o'clock that very night (the 18th) hostilities would recommence. Deeming it of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in punishing duplicity of so flagrant a character, I ordered the construction of batteries, and the landing of heavy ordnance from the flotilla, to commence immediately after midnight, and every requisite arrangement to be made for an early attack upon Melloon. His Lordship in Council will be enabled to appreciate the zeal and exertion with which my orders were carried into effect, under the direction

of Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding the artillery, and Lieut. Underwood, the chief engineer (aided by that indefatigable corps the first battalion of Madras pioneers, under the command of Capt. Crowe) when I state, that by ten o'clock the next morning I had eight and twenty pieces of ordnance in battery, on points presenting a front of more than one mile on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, which corresponded with the extent of the enemy's line of defence on the opposite shore. I yet cherished hopes that the formidable appearance of our preparations would have induced them to make some farther communications in the morning, instead of again risking the renewal of hostilities, with troops of whose decided superiority they had so recently received the most convincing and humiliating proofs. In this I was disappointed. At daylight I perceived that the preceding night had been devoted by them to preparations equally laborious, and the construction of extensive and well-planned works, with a view to the resistance on which they had resolved.

At eleven o'clock a.m. (the 19th) I ordered our batteries and rockets to open their fire on the enemy's position; it was warmly kept up, and with such precision of practice as to reflect the highest credit on this branch of the service.

During this period, the troops intended for the assault were embarking in the boats of H.M.'s ships, and the flotilla, at a point above our encampment at Patanagoh, under the superintendence and direction of Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s ship *Alligator*, senior naval officer, on whom this charge devolved in the absence of his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in consequence of extreme indisposition.

About one p.m., the desired impression having been produced by the cannonade, and every thing reported ready. I directed the brigade under Lieutenant-colonel Sale, consisting of H.M.'s 13th and 38th regts., to drop down the river and assault the main face of the enemy's position, near its south-eastern angle; and Brig. Gen. Cotton, with the flank companies of H.M.'s 47th and 87th regts., and H.M.'s 89th regt., under Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair; H.M.'s 41st regt., and the 18th Madras N.I., under Lieut. Col. Godwin; and the 28th Madras N.I., with the flank companies of the 43d Madras N.I., under Lieut. Col. Parlbay, to cross above Melloon, and after carrying some out-works, to attack the northern face of the principal work.

Although the whole of the boats pushed off together from the left bank, the strength of the current, and a strong breeze from the north, carried Lieut. Col. Sale's brigade to the given point of attack before the other columns (notwithstanding every exertion) could possibly reach the opposite shore; Lieut. Col. Sale was unfortunately wounded in his boat, but the corps of his brigade having landed, and formed with admirable regularity under the command of Major Frith, of H.M.'s 38th regt., rushed on to the assault with their usual intrepidity, and were in a short time complete masters of a work, which, although certainly not so well chosen in point of position as others we have met with, yet had been rendered most formidable by labour and art, and at the same time such as to afford the enemy a presumptive assurance of security in their possession of it. This is fully evinced by the circumstance of the chiefs, with Prince Memlaboo at their head (contrary to the Burmese custom in all such cases), having remained within their defences till they saw the troops crossing to the assault.

When Brig. Gen. Cotton saw that the works were carried by the 13th and 38th regiments, he very judiciously ordered the brigade under Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair to cut in upon the enemy's line of retreat, which was done accordingly, and with much effect.

This was accomplished in the course of a few hours from the recommencement of hostilities, forced upon us by perfidy and duplicity, a chastisement as exemplary as it was merited. Their loss in killed and wounded has been severe, and the accompanying returns of captured ordnance,

ordnance stores, arms and ammunition, will sufficiently demonstrate how seriously they have suffered in these particulars; a species of disaster which their government will, doubtless, more deeply deplore than the sacrifice of lives, or the shame of defeat; specie to the amount of about 30,000 rupees was found in Memiaboo's house, and a very ample magazine of grain, together with about seventy horses, have also fallen into our hands. It will prove highly gratifying to his Lordship in Council to learn, that advantages so important have been secured with so small a numerical loss as is exhibited by the returns of killed and wounded: amongst the wounded I include, with particular regret, the names of Lieut. Col. Sale and Maj. Frith; the latter having succeeded to the command of the column on his senior officer being disabled, received at its head, in the moment of success, a spear wound, which I fear is of a serious nature. Major Thornhill, of H.M.'s 13th light infantry, was the third on whom the accidents of war threw the perilous distinction of leading these troops, and he conducted their movements to the close of the affair, in a style worthy of his predecessors in command.

Where zeal displays itself in every rank, as amongst the officers whom I have the happiness to command, and all vie with each other in the honourable discharge of duty, the task of selecting individual names for the notice of his Lordship becomes difficult and embarrassing, and I am compelled to adopt the principle of particularizing those alone on whom the heaviest share of exertion happened to devolve on this occasion; it fell to the lot of the artillery to occupy this conspicuous station in the events of the day; in behalf, therefore, of Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding the whole, and of Lieut. Col. Pollock, commanding Bengal artillery, and Capts. Lumsden, Bengal horse artillery, and Montgomerie, Madras artillery, commanding the batteries, I have to solicit your recommendation to his Lordship's favourable attention. The rocket practice under Lieut. Blake, of the Bengal horse artillery, was in every way admirable; of 304 rockets which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the spot for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the works or in the ranks of the enemy, with an effect which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war.

The conduct of H.M.'s 13th and 38th regts. during the advance, and their gallantry in the storm, far exceed all that I can write in their praise. I sincerely hope that I shall not long be deprived of the services of these two brave commanders.

Brig. Gen. Cotton's arrangement for intercepting the retreat of the enemy, and the movement of Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair to effect the same object, merit my warmest commendations.

To Capt. Chads, of the royal navy, and every officer and seaman of his Majesty's ships and the Hon. Company's flotilla, I am deeply indebted for the able and judicious manner in which the troops were transported to points of attack so near to a formidable work which they had to assail. I have the honour to inclose Capt. Chad's report, together with his return of killed and wounded.

Upon this short but important service I derived every support from the zeal and ability of my staff, general and personal.

Lieut. Wilson, of H.M.'s 13th light infantry, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Cotton, who will have the honour of delivering this despatch, was present during the whole affair, and is well qualified to give any further information which may be required by his Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Major-Gen.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in Army under command of Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., in attack on the intrenched position at Melloon, on 19th Jan. 1826.

Camp, Patanagoh, before Melloon, 20th Jan. 1826.

H.M.'s 13th light infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieut. col., 3 rank and file, 2 breeches, wounded.

H.M.'s 38th regt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, 6 bearers, wounded.

Bengal engineers—1 lieut. wounded.

Flotilla—4 lascars, killed; 5 European seamen, 9 lascars, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Sale, H.M.'s 13th light inf., commanding brigade, severely, not dangerously.

Major H. Frith, H.M.'s 38th regt., severely.

Lieut. W. Dixon, Bengal engineers, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured on 19th Jan. 1826, in Operations against the Enemy at Melloon, by the Forces under command of Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Brass guns—1 forty-two-pounder, 1 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 one ditto, 10 jingals.

Iron guns (long)—7 twelve-pounders, 10 nine ditto, 2 six and a half ditto, 6 six ditto.

Iron carronades—1 twenty-four-pounder, 1 twelve ditto.

Iron round shot of different sizes—11,000; ditto ditto for jingals, 7,000.

Gunpowder destroyed—20 tons 1½ cwt., in boxes of 45 pounds each.

1,700 muskets, 100,000 musket-balls, 2,000 spears.

An immense quantity of refined saltpetre and sulphur; iron, unwrought, upwards of a ton; also a quantity of grape, quilted and loose; but the exact amount of the above articles cannot be ascertained for want of time.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col. commanding the Artillery with the Forces.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Chads to Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated on board the H.C.'s Steam Vessel Diana, off Melloon, 20th Jan. 1826.

Sir: I have the honour to inclose you a return of the casualties on board the flotilla, in action yesterday at Melloon, also an account of the boats captured.

As this service was performed under your own immediate eye, it would be presumptuous in me to speak of the gallantry and zeal displayed by every individual in the flotilla, but which I trust was such as to merit your commendation.

I have, &c.

H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H.M.'s ship Alligator, in command of the flotilla.

Return of Killed and Wounded on Board the Flotilla at Melloon, 19th January 1826.

Boats of H.M.'s ship Alligator—none killed; 4 severely, 1 slightly, wounded.

3d division of H.C.'s gun boats—1 killed; 6 wounded severely.

4th division of H.C.'s gun boats—1 killed; 1 dangerously, 1 slightly, wounded.

5th division of H.C.'s gun boats—2 killed; 1 dangerously wounded.

Total—4 killed; 14 wounded.

Return of Boats captured at Melloon, 19th Jan. 1826.

War boats—3 in good condition, 15 gilt ditto.

Large accommodation boats—7 in good condition, 1 sunk.

Large store boats—33 in good condition, 16 sunk.

Canoes and boats of various descriptions—200 to 300.

H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H.M.'s Ship Alligator, in command of the flotilla.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Pepper to Deputy Adj. Gen. of Forces, dated Camp, Shoegheen, 14th Jan. 1826.

Sir: Adverting to my letter of the 4th inst., notifying my intention of sending the 3d regiment light infantry, under Lieut. Col. Conry, for the reduction of Zittaun, a stockade on the eastern bank of a river of that name, and midway between Shoegheen and Martaban, for the purpose of opening the communication between my detachment and the lower provinces, I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that Lieut. Col. Conry's party left on the 6th instant, by water; on its arrival at Meekow, where an officer's party had been posted, to protect our supplies and the inhabitants of that place, who had contributed so greatly to our assistance, the Lieut. Col. received a report from Lieut. Bell, commanding there, that he had been attacked twice by 400 or 500 men, belonging to Oudinah (the ex-rajah of Martaban), sent from Zittaun, whom he succeeded in repulsing. This induced Lieut. Col. Conry to lose no time in proceeding.

On the morning of the 7th instant he reached place about noon, and instantly made his arrangements

ments for the attack, which commenced at two o'clock.

It is with feelings of deep regret I am obliged to report its complete failure, with the loss of Lieut. Col. Conry and Lieut. Adams, 3d regt. L.I., killed, Lieut. and Adj. Harvey, severely, and Lieut. Power slightly wounded; 1 native officer and 9 privates killed; 1 bugler and 18 rank and file wounded. The party returned to Meekow the same night. On the afternoon of the 8th I received this report, and instantly determined to proceed in person, with a reinforcement, for the reduction of the stockade; which I did on the 9th instant, with a detail by land and water (as per margin*), and reached Meekow on the morning of the 10th; during that day I have to state that further accounts reached me of horrible murders and aggressions committed by the Zittaun people on the inhabitants of those villages who had sought our protection, and in a more manifest degree since their temporary success.

I was employed all that day in preparing and collecting a sufficient number of boats to enable me to proceed early on the succeeding morning. The whole were in motion at three p. m. on the 11th, and landed near Zittaun by nine o'clock.

Having employed some time in reconnoitring the place to take up my position, I found the creek which flanks the north face of the stockade, running in a parallel line about one hundred and fifty yards from it, not fordable, but ascertained from my guides that it would become so at low water.

The stockade stands on a considerable eminence, with an abrupt ascent to it, commanding every point by which the assailants must approach. It appeared of great extent, built entirely of teak timber, flanked at intervals by loop-holes through every part of it, and its height from twelve to fourteen feet.

Pending the time I might be able to cross the ford, the artillery were placed in position, and opened a fire of shot and shells on every point.

I then prepared the columns of attack as per margin.†

At two p. m. the water had sufficiently subsided to allow me to move forward; the left column, which was obliged to make a detour to the left and rear of the place, preceded, and having reached its positions, the right and centre columns having previously been instructed to what point their attacks were to be directed. The advance was sounded for the whole to storm simultaneously, and in less than twenty minutes we were in full possession.

The fire from the enemy was most heavy and destructive, and the obstacles to be surmounted by our troops of no common kind, every man having been up to his neck in water while crossing the creek.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report that our success, though complete, has been attended with severe loss.

Among the killed are Capt. Cursham, 1st European regt., and Capt. Steadman, 14th regt. C.L.I., both commanding columns; and of the wounded, Major Home, 12th regt. P.L.I. severely (also commanding a column); Lieut. Fullarton, 17th regt. P.L.I., commissariat department, dangerously; Lieut. Power, 3d regt. P.L.I. again severely, together with a severe loss in the lower grades, as per return attached.

* Artillery by water—1 captain, 16 gunners, with one six-pounder and one four and two-fifths howitzers.

Land party, under Major Home, 12th regt., proceed on 9th instant.—Flank company, 1st European regt., 78 rank and file; light company, 12th regt., completed to 100 rank and file; head-quarters, 54th regt. light infantry, 150 rank and file, with twenty-five pioneers.

† The right column, under Major Home, 12th regt. N.I.—Light company 12th regt. N.I., eighty-two rank and file, with two ladders.

Centre column, under Capt. Steadman, 54th regt. C.L.I.—Light company 1st European regt., thirty-five rank and file; head-quarters 34th regt., or C.L.I., one hundred and sixty-four rank and file, with two ladders.

Left column, under Capt. Cursham, 1st European regt.—General camp, 1st European regt., forty-two rank and file; head-quarters, 3d regt. P.L.R., two hundred rank and file, with two ladders.

The limits of this despatch prevent me from particularizing the zeal and devotion to their duty of so many who fully met the expectation I had formed of them, yet I cannot refrain from bringing to the particular notice of the Maj. Gen. commanding the forces, the names of Captains Cursham and Steadman, who so gallantly fell at the head of their respective columns; of Maj. Home, 12th regt., and Capt. Carket, who succeeded him (when wounded); of Lieut. Charkton, 1st European regt., and Lieut. Halg, 34th regt. C.L.I., who both likewise succeeded to the command of their columns on the death of the before-named officers; of Capt. Dickinson, commanding the artillery, whose heavy fire and excellent practice contributed so much to keep down that of the enemy; of Lieut. Fullarton, of the Commissariat department, who handsomely volunteered his services; to Lieut. Woodgate, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, for his exertions in leading on the pioneers with the ladders on both attacks; and from Lieut. Williams, commanding 3d regt. P.L.I., not only for his anxiety and zeal, but from the able assistance I have derived from his perfect knowledge of the Burmese language.

The conduct of the flank companies of the 1st European regt. (both officers and men) has been such as nobly to sustain the high character of British soldiers.

I am happy to have it in my power to add, that the native troops, with their respective European officers, under my command, have upheld the character of good soldiers.

The unremitting attention and humane solicitude and care of the sick and wounded, by Mr. Assist.surg. Richardson, 1st European regt., is such that I feel it my duty to bring his name likewise to your favourable notice.

From the numerous accounts received from the head men of Pegu villages, who had been held in captivity by the Attiwoon who defended the place, the number of the enemy may be calculated at three or four thousand.

Upwards of three hundred dead bodies were found in the stockade, independent of those carried off, thrown into wells and the river; their loss cannot be computed at less than double that number.

Many thousands of the inhabitants, who were held in subjection under the oppressive yoke of the Burmese, are now restored to their liberty and former homes, and the gratitude evinced by them will, I am sure, prove acceptable to the warm feelings of the Major-General.

Previous to quitting the place, which I did yesterday morning, I had the whole of the defences of every description destroyed, and burnt so completely that not a vestige remains.

I cannot conclude without expressing to the Major General the sense I entertain of the able and ready services I received from my staff, not only on this, but on every occasion; and I beg leave to bring their names to the favourable notice of the Major-General, viz. Capt. Budd, 43d regt., brigade major, and Capt. Spicer, 12th regt., dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., who, on this affair, each conducted a column to the assault.

I have, &c.

H. H. PEPPER, Lieut. Col.
Commanding detachment.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in action against Zittaun stockade, on the 7th and 11th of Jan. respectively.

Camp, Shogheen, Jan. 14, 1826.

January 7th.

2d Regt. Palamcottah Lt. Inf.—1 lieut. col., 1 lieut., 1 subadar, 9 privates, killed; 2 lieuts., 1 drummer, 2 naiques, 16 privates, wounded.

Detachment 1st bat. pioneers—4 privates wounded.

January 11th.

Staff—1 lieut. col., 1 lieut., wounded.

Flank companies 1st European regt.—1 capt., 6 privates, killed; 1 lieut., 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, 11 privates, wounded.

3d Regt. Palamcottah Lt. Inf.—5 privates killed; 1 lieut., 1 naique, 18 privates, wounded.

Light company 12th regt. P.I.—2 privates killed; 1 major, 1 jemadar, 4 privates, wounded.

34th Regt. Chicacole Lt. Inf.—1 capt. killed; 1 jemadar, 1 naique, 9 privates, wounded.

Detachment 1st bat. pioneers—1 private killed; 4 privates wounded.

Total—1 lieut. col., 2 captains, 1 lieut., 1 subadar,

dar, 23 privates, killed; 1 lieut. col., 1 major, 5 lieuts, 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, 2 jemadars, 1 drummer, 4 naikes, 66 privates, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Lieut. Col. Conry, 3d Lt. Inf.; Capt. Cursham, 1st European regt.; Capt. Stedman, 34th Lt. Inf.; Lieut. Adams, 3d Lt. Inf.

Wounded.

Lieut. Col. Pepper, commanding light brigade; Maj. Home, 12th regt. P.I.; Lieut. and Adj. Harvey, 3d Lt. Inf.; Lieut. Fullarton, 17th regt. P.I.; Lieut. Power, 3d Lt. Inf.

H. H. PEPPER, Lieut. Col.
Commanding detachment.

Despatches have also been received at the East-India House, of which the following is a copy and extract:

Copy of Letter from His Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief, to Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp near Bhurtpore, 24th Jan. 1826.

My Lord: I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded at the assault at Bhurtpore which, as I had before stated, is not so extensive as might reasonably have been expected.

I beg to observe, that I omitted in my despatch of the 19th, to mention to your Lordship, that a successful diversion was made on the Zungena Gate (where a breach had been made) by the 58th regt. N.I., headed by two companies of the 1st European regt., under the command of Lieut. Col. Delamaine, of the former corps, in a manner highly creditable to them, and where they were strongly opposed.

I have, &c.
COMBERMERE.

P.S. I also transmit a return of ordnance taken in the town.

General Return of Casualties in army under personal command of Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, in assault on fortress of Bhurtpore, on morning of 18th Jan. 1826.

General Staff—none killed; 2 brigadiers general, 1 major, wounded.

Brigade Staff—none killed; 1 brigadier, 3 captains, wounded.

H.M.'s 11th regt. Drags.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded, 2 horses killed; 11 horses wounded.

H.M.'s 16th Lancers—1 horse killed; 1 lieut., 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

3d Regt. Lt. Cav.—none killed; 3 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

8th Regt. Lt. Cav.—none killed; 1 lieut. wounded; 3 horses wounded; 5 horses missing.

10th Regt. Lt. Cav.—1 jemadar killed; 2 naicks wounded; 3 horses killed; 1 horse missing.

1st, or Skinner's Local Horse—1 horse killed.

Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieut., 4 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers' department, Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieut., 1 warrant officer, 1 subadar, 1 naick, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—1 havildar killed; 1 serjeant major, 1 subadar, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Infantry—H.M.'s 14th regt.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 lascars, killed; 3 lieuts., 1 volunteer, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 bheestee, wounded.

H.M.'s 59th regt.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 volunteer, 9 serjeants, 88 rank and file, wounded.

H.C.'s 1st European regt. (4 companies)—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

6th Regt. N.I.—none killed; 2 drummers wounded.

11th Regt. N.I.—none killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

15th Regt. N.I.—3 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

18th Regt. N.I.—1 rank and file killed; none wounded.

23d Regt. N.I.—1 havildar, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 2 havildars, and 32 rank and file, wounded.

31st Regt. N.I.—1 captain, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 havildar, 19 rank and file wounded.

32d Regt. N.I.—none killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

35th Regt. N.I.—3 rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 12 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

37th Regt. N.I.—8 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

41st Regt. N.I. (5 companies)—4 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 13 rank and file wounded.

58th Regt. N.I.—4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 havildars, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

60th Regt. N.I.—none killed; 1 havildar, 4 rank and file, wounded.

63d Regt. N.I.—none killed; 1 subadar wounded.

Detachment from 1st Nusseeree Bat.—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 1 bugler, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment from Sirmoor Bat.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Total Europeans killed, 61; total ditto wounded, 283; total ditto missing, 2; total natives killed, 42; total natives wounded, 183; total ditto missing, 9.

Total Europeans and natives killed, 103; ditto ditto, and ditto wounded, 466; ditto ditto, and ditto missing, 11; total horse killed, 7; total ditto wounded and missing, 20.

Names of Officers Killed.

H.M.'s 14th Regt.—Capt. Armstrong.

H.M.'s 59th Regt.—Capt. Pitman.

31st Regt. N.I.—Capt. Brown.

Officers Wounded.

General Staff.—Brig. Gen. M'Combe, severe contusions; Brig. Gen. Edwards, mortally (since dead); Major Beatson, dep. adj. gen. of the army, slightly.

Brigade Staff.—Brig. Patton, C. B., severe contusion.

Majors of Brigade.—Capt. Campbell, severely; Capt. Crine (H.M.'s 14th regt.), slightly; Capt. Irvine (engineers), severe contusion.

H.M.'s 16th Lancers.—Lieut. Lowe, slightly.

10th Regt. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. White, severely.

Artillery.—Lieut. M'Gregor, slightly.

Engineers.—Capt. Colvin, slightly; Lieut. E. Smith, slightly.

H.M.'s 14th Regt.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lynch, severely; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stark, severely; Lieut. Day, severely (left leg amputated)—Volunteer W. Tullon, slightly.

H.M.'s 59th Regt.—Major Fuller, slightly; Capt. Pennefather, slightly; Capt. Manners, slightly; Lieut. Long, dangerously; Lieut. Burn, slightly; Lieut. Hootor, severely; Lieut. Chichester, slightly; Lieut. Pitman, severely—Volunteer Wright, severely, not dangerously.

H.C.'s European Regt.—Capt. Davidson, slightly; Lieuts. Warren and Candy, severely.

23d Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Col. S. Nation, severely.

31st Regt. N.I.—Capt. Heptinstall, severely and dangerously.

41st Regt. N.I.—Major G. Hunter, severely.

58th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. Hunter, severely and dangerously; Capt. Black, slightly; Lieuts. Turner and Lumsdaine, slightly.

1st Nusseeree Detachment.—Lieut. Kirke (19th regt. N.I.), slightly.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance captured at Bhurtpore on 18th Jan. 1826.

Iron ordnance—12 one-pounders, 5 one-and-half ditto, 1 two ditto, 2 three ditto, 5 four ditto, 5 five ditto, 4 six ditto, 2 eight ditto, 1 nine ditto, 1 nine and half ditto, 3 ten ditto (1 cast iron), 4 twelve ditto (1 cast iron), 1 fourteen ditto, 3 eighteen ditto, 1 twenty ditto, 6 twenty-four ditto, 2 thirty-two ditto, 1 five-inch howitzer, 1 four-inch ditto.—Total, 60 iron guns.

Brass guns—5 one-pounders, 2 one-and-half ditto, 10 two ditto, 1 short and 2 long two-and-half ditto, 1 short and 1 long three ditto, 1 four ditto, 3 five

3 five ditto, 3 five-and-half ditto, 20 six ditto, 1 six-and-half ditto, 6 seven ditto, 1 eight ditto, 2 ten ditto, 3 twelve ditto, 1 light and 1 heavy eighteen ditto, 2 twenty-four ditto, 1 thirty-two ditto, 1 sixty-eight ditto, 1 four ditto howitzer, 2 seven-inch ditto, 1 four-inch and three-fifths ditto, 1 six-inch mortar.—Total, 73.

Total ordnance, 133.

Wall pieces, under 1 lb about 300, with a large quantity of powder and shot, not yet ascertained.

Two large iron guns, broken and dismounted, lying at the breach.

A. MACLEOD, Brigadier,
Commandant of artillery.

Extract from Letter from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated 24th Jan. 1826.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that, since the fall of Bhurtpore, the whole of the fortresses * within this Raj have surrendered to the British army, without opposition, and are now accordingly occupied by detachments from the army under my command.

The inhabitants of Bhurtpore are returning to their habitations, and resuming their usual avocations; and I am happy to say, that the desolation caused by the storm is fast disappearing.

* Biana, Weir, Kombeir, Deeg, and Kama.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Political History of India, from 1784 to 1823. By Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s.

A History of the Mahrattas. By J. G. Duff, Esq., Captain in the 1st or Gr. Regt. of Bombay N.I. 3 vols. 8vo. with plates and a map of the Mahratta country. £2. 15s.

An Analysis of the Constitution of the East-India Company, and of the Laws passed by Parliament for the Government of their Affairs, at home and abroad. To which is prefixed a Brief History of the Company, and of the Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By Peter Auber, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Hon. Court of Directors. Royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Travels in the Mogul Empire, by Francis Bernier. Translated from the French by Irving Brock. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces on the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea. By J. B. Fraser. 4to. £1. 11s. 6d.

The Modern Traveller; containing Birmah, Siam, and Assam. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Journal of a Third Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years 1824-25, in H.M.'s Ships Hecla and Fury, under the Orders of Capt. W. E. Parry, R.N., F.R.S., and Commander of the Expedition. 4to. with Plates.

Illustrations of Ancient Geography and History; referring to the Sites of Ophir, Sheba, Taprobane, the Aurea Chersonesus, and other Scriptural and Classical Cities and Subjects. Elucidatory also of the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, at Jerusalem; derived from recent investigations in the Eastern Indian Archipelago. By Robert Tytler, M.D., M.A.S., of the Bengal Establishment. 12mo. 7s.

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Sketches illustrative of Life in India, No. I., containing Six Plates in Folio. 10s. 6d. plain, 18s. coloured.

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Aben-Hamet, the last of the Abencerages; a Romance. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand. Translated from the French. 12mo.

The Knights of the Cross, or, the Hermit's Prophecy; a Musical Romance. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Young Pilgrim; or, Alfred Campbell's Return to the East, and his Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Asia Minor, Arabia Petrea, &c. &c. With Engravings. 5s. 6d.

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In the Press.

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This work will be published in several parts, all uniformly printed, but each in itself complete and independent of any other. It will be embellished with lithographic imitations of remarkable handwriting, *fac-similes* of extraordinary maps, and outlines of curious miniature paintings—each part, on an average, comprising an account of about 100 different manuscripts.

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A Grammar of the Persian Language, with copious Extracts from the Works of the best Persian Authors, and a Vocabulary and Index. By Mr. Noble, Teacher of Languages, Edinburgh.

PARIS.

Memoires relatifs à l'Expédition Anglaise partie du Bengale en 1800 pour aller combattre en Egypt l'Armée d'Orient; par M. le Comte de Noé, pair de France. Avec dix-neuf Lithographies Coloriées et deux cartes. 8vo.

Lettres sur le Bengale, écrites des bords du Gange, par M. F. Deville, Capitaine de Marine. 12mo.

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CALCUTTA.

Illustrations of the Siege and Capture of Bhurt-pore (No. I.); a Series of Lithographic Drawings, in the chalk style, designed on Stone, by Hutchinson.—The work will be completed in Four Numbers, folio size, four plates in each number.

No. I. contains the following subjects:—1. Charge: Doorjun Saul's Body Guard cutting their way through the 8th Native Cavalry.—2. The taking of Doorjun Saul by Lieut. Barbor of the 8th Native Cavalry.—3. The Breach: Death of Capt. Pitman whilst gallantly leading on H.M.'s 59th Foot.—4. The Entrance of H.M.'s 59th into the Breach.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FIELD HOSPITAL.

Fort William, Jan 20, 1826.—The establishment of a field hospital with the South-Eastern Division of the army, authorized in G. O. dated 30th Sept. 1824, is hereby abolished.

DISTRICT CHAPLAINS.

Fort William, Ecclesiastical Department, Jan. 26, 1826.—The Government having been pleased to resolve, that the several district chaplains under this presidency shall occasionally visit, on duty, such stations contiguous to their places of residence as the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop may direct; and that chaplains, when employed on such occasions, shall draw the usual rate of travelling charges of their rank, viz. that fixed for the rank of major; the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs, that the chief civil or military authority (as the case may be) at any station so visited, shall furnish the chaplain who has there officiated, on his application, with a certificate of his having performed the journey, the distance being specified, and having fulfilled the necessary duties; which certificate is to be forwarded by the chaplain to the civil auditor, as the authority for the latter to pass his bills for the usual travelling charges.

RECRUITING.

Fort William, February 10, 1826.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct; that the recruiting in the infantry branch of the service, regular and local, with exception to the Rungpore and Sylhet battalions, and such local corps as are exclusively attached to the civil departments, be suspended from the receipt of these orders at stations respectively: recruiting will in like manner be suspended in the several corps of local horse until further orders.

TRAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, Feb. 10, 1826.—At the recommendation of the Military Board, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct, that the train establishments at Cawnpore and Agra shall be paid up on the 1st proximo, and discharged the service.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN C. JOHNSTONE, H.M.'s 46TH FOOT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, Jan. 27, 1826.—At a General Court-martial held in Fort William, on the 26th Nov. 1825, Ensign Chas. Johnstone, of H.M.'s 46th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st Charge. "For having given to Jas. Irvine, Esq., commander of the ship *Lady Campbell*, in the month of Dec. 1824, or Jan. 1825, a draft upon Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., agents, Madras, for 843 rupees, in payment of a balance due to the said James Irvine, Esq. for his passage money from England to India, he, Ens. Johnstone, knowing at the time that he had no funds in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., that he had no authority to draw upon them, and had no reason to expect that they would honour the said draft; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

2d. "For conducting himself in a manner subversive of good order and harmony, whilst on board the ship *Lady Campbell*, in the following instances:—

1st Count. "For making a disturbance in the cuddy, on the night of the 10th March 1825, and persisting in drinking toasts, after the said James Irvine, commander of the ship, had told him that he did not allow of such practices on board his ship.

2d. "In jostling the said James Irvine on the quarter-deck, with the intent to insult him, on or about the 8th May 1825.

3d. "In saying to Mr. Hill (fourth officer of the ship *Lady Campbell*), on or about the 22d May 1825, in the hearing of servants and other persons on board, 'If I were an officer in your situation, I would be damned if any captain should treat me in that manner' or words to that effect; thereby tending to excite Mr. Hill to a disregard of the authority of the said James Irvine, commander of the ship.

4th. "For frequently collecting in his cabin of an evening, several of the gentlemen cadets and midshipmen of the ship, and there treating them to what provisions and liquor he could irregularly procure, thereby setting them an example of insubordination and irregularity, and persisting in such conduct after being remonstrated with by Mr. Barton, the purser of the ship.

3d Charge. "For having frequently, whilst on board the ship *Lady Campbell*, conversed

conversed with Joseph Hoare (ship's butcher) in a vulgar and familiar manner, encouraging him Joseph Hoare to make use of the most disgusting language; and also having frequently abused William Finucane, the steward of the ship *Lady Campbell*, in foul and indecent language.

"Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion that Ens. Johnstone, of H.M.'s 46th regt., is—Not guilty of the first charge—Not guilty of the second charge—Not guilty of the third charge; of all of which they do fully and most honourably acquit him.

The court, in closing their proceedings, feel it incumbent upon them to declare that, in their judgment, Ens. Johnstone conducted himself whilst on board the ship *Lady Campbell* with much forbearance and propriety.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regt. in H.M.'s service in India.

LIEUT. F. BERNARD, H.M.'s 38TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, Jan. 30, 1826.—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on the 7th Dec. 1825, Lieut. Francis Bernard, of H.M.'s 38th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. "For disputing and censuring the orders of Capt. Greene, commanding officer of the detachment on board the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, at sea, on or about the 9th July 1825, thereby setting an example of insubordination to several young officers on board, in acting expressly contrary to the King's regulations for the conduct of officers on board ship.

2d. "For openly and violently censuring the measures adopted by Capt. Greene, in removing the drill muskets from the gun-deck, on or about Sunday, the 9th Oct. 1825, thereby tending to excite in the young officers on board a disregard of Capt. Greene's authority.

3d. "For calling Capt. Greene 'an ass and a coward,' and using other intemperate and improper language, on or about Sunday, the 9th Oct. 1825, thereby attempting to lessen him in the estimation of the officers of the detachment, and exhibiting a most dangerous example of insubordination, in aspersing the character of his commanding officer.

4th. "For making use of inflammatory language to the captain of the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, in the presence of nearly the whole of the troops on board, on or

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

about the 24th Oct. 1825, such conduct being subversive of discipline, and in direct disobedience of detachment orders of the 10th Oct. 1825.

5th. "For exciting and encouraging Ens. Bullen, of H.M.'s 38th regt., to use personal violence towards Gentleman Cadet Marsh, of the H.C.'s service, in the cuddy of the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, on or about the evening of the 21st Oct. 1825, instead of suppressing every tendency to irregularity, as ordered to do by Capt. Greene.

"The whole of such conduct being totally subversive of discipline, and a flagrant breach of the King's regulations for the conduct of officers on board ship.

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion that Lieut. F. Bernard, of H.M.'s 38th foot, is guilty of the first charge—Guilty of the second charge, excepting the words 'and violently.'—Guilty of the third charge—Not guilty of the fourth charge—Not guilty of the fifth charge.

Sentence.—The court having found Lieut. F. Bernard, of H.M.'s 38th foot, guilty of the 1st and 3d charges, and of such part of the 2d charge, do sentence him to be severely reprimanded, placed at the bottom of the list of lieuts. in his regiment, and to be deprived of two years' army rank.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief. — The Commander-in-chief by approving the sentence awarded Lieut. Bernard, conveys to him the reprimand which his conduct so justly deserves. His Lordship, however, has been pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence, as it has been worded so indefinitely, that if it was confirmed, Lieut. Bernard might suffer a greater punishment than was contemplated by the court. The sentence awarding a loss of regimental rank should invariably state the number of steps which it is intended such officer should lose, in order exactly to define the degree of punishment which may be intended.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

ENSIGN E. EVANS, H.M.'s 38TH FOOT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, Jan. 31, 1826.—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William on the 20th Dec. 1825, Ens. Edward Evans, of H.M.'s 38th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

"1st. "For insubordinate and highly disrespectful conduct to Capt. Greene, his officer, in presuming to dictate to him, the said Capt. Greene, a course of duty

2 E

contrary

contrary to his instructions and the King's regulations, on or about the 10th Oct. 1825.

2d. "For giving publicity to a report of a most dangerous tendency, on or about the 11th Oct. 1825, namely, that the men of the detachment had been defrauded of their rations ever since they came on board, and that they were cheated out of their flour by false weights; the same being calculated to excite distrust in the minds of the soldiers towards their superiors, subversive of discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

3d: "For censuring the measures adopted by Capt. Greene, his commanding officer, in highly insubordinate language, on or about the 9th Oct. 1825, in saying, 'If I had been officer of the day I would not have allowed the arms to be removed, if I was to be shot on the deck for it,' or words to that effect. 'The whole being in opposition to the rules and regulations for H.M.'s troops on board ship, and in breach of the Articles of War.'"

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion that Ens. Edward Evans, of H.M.'s 38th foot, is not guilty of the first charge—Not guilty of the second charge—Not guilty of the third charge.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.—In order to save Ens. Evans from further anxiety, the Commander-in-chief has approved and confirmed the proceedings of this Court-Martial, presuming that it was the intention of the court fully to acquit him of the charges of which he has been found "not guilty;" but which has been irregularly omitted in their finding. His Lordship therefore desires that Ens. Evans will consider that he has been fully acquitted, and directs that he may be released from arrest and return to his duties.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regt. in H.M.'s service in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 12. Mr John Trotter, secretary to Board of Customs, salt and opium.

Mr. R. Saunders, mint master.

26. Mr. W. T. Toone, salt agent at Arracan.

Mr. F. Nepean, collector of government customs and town duties at Allahabad.

Mr. J. Shum, ditto ditto at Patna.

Mr. J. Dunbar, assistant to collector and salt agent of Bulloah.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. Wyatt, deputy collector of Hidgalee.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, 1st assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 26. Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, judge, magistrate, and collector of Ramghur.

Mr. Charles Smith, fourth judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Dacca.

Mr. D. C. Smyth, judge and magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. James Harington, ditto ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. B. Tayler, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. W. Lowther, judge of Juanpore.

Mr. D. Dale, judge and magistrate of Moorsheadabad.

Mr. A. Grote, first register of Mooradabad, and magistrate of southern division of that district.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, second register of Mooradabad.

Feb. 2. Mr. H. M. Pigou, judge of Jessore.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, judge and magistrate of city of Benares.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, judge of Chittagong.

Mr. F. Millett, magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. W. Blackburne, ditto of Rajeshahye.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto of Jessore.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, register of Rajeshahye, and joint magistrate stationed at Bagoorah.

9. Mr. W. A. Pringle, judge and magistrate of zillah of Sarun.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, magistrate and collector of Jungle Mehala.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, magistrate of zillah of Juanpore.

Mr. F. Currie, register of Zillah Court of Juanpore, and joint magistrate stationed at Aseemghur.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 26. The Rev. T. Robertson, minister of St. James' Church.

The Rev. W. Fraser, district chaplain at Futtighur.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 27, 1826.—*Infantry.* Maj. J. A. Shadwell to be lieut. col., v. Wiggins dec., with rank from 21st Jan. 1825, in suc. to Clark ret. from service.

15th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. Durie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Innes to be lieut., from 25th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Keirmander transf. to inv. estab.

66th N.I. Capt. P. M. Hay to be maj., Lieut. H. A. Newton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. L. Egerton to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1826, in suc. to Shadwell prom.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Shadwell, transf., at his own request, to inv. estab., and app. to command of Purneah prov. bat.

Feb. 3.—*Infantry.* Maj. J. H. Cave to be lieut. col. from 27th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Shadwell transf. to inv. estab.

46th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. L. Barnett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. D. Nash to be lieut., from 17th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Waldron dec.

68th N.I. Capt. F. Young to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Thoresby to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Alston to be lieut., from 27th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Cave prom.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, inv. estab., to command Patna provincial battalion.

Mr. F. G. Mackenzie admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Feb. 9.—*Artillery.* Brev. Capt. and 1st-Lieut. F. S. Sotheby to be capt., and 2d-lieut. J. H. McDonald to be 1st-lieut. from 14th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Hall dec.

Capt. H. Mackinlay, 63d N.I., to be a dep. assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Worsely, prom.

Capt.

Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, corps of eng., to be executive engineer to 8th or Rohilcund div. of depart. of public works, v. P. M. Hay, prom.

Lieut. E. Swetenham, corps of eng., to be garrison engineer at Almorah, and executive officer in Kemaon, v. Tindall killed in action.

Assist.surg. J. Grant to officiate as assist. assay master during absence of Dr. Atkinson to Europe on furlough.

Cadets admitted. Mr. J. Farmer to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Mr. H. Wintle to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. S. Brown, J. Locke, C. G. Landon, and R. D. Lockhart, to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. R. Laughton, W. Bogie, and A. Christie, admitted as assist.surgs.

Feb. 10.—Capt. T. Timbrell, regt. of artil., to officiate as superintendent and director of Foundry of Fort William.

Feb. 17.—Capt. E. Lawrence, 22d N.I., to be superintendent of family money and paymaster of pensions in kingdom of Oude, v. Fitton, proceeded to Europe.

Assist.surg. W. Cameron to officiate as sen.assist. to presidency gen. hospital and in medical charge of prisoners in gaol, v. Grant nominated to act as assist. assay master to mint.

Assist.surg. W. W. Hewett to be 1st-assist. gar. surg. of Fort William, v. Innes app. to be residency surg. at Malacca.

Assist.surg. H. M. Tweddell to be 2d-assist. gar. surg., v. Hewett.

Infantry. Maj. F. Sackville to be lieut. col., from 11th Feb. 1826, in suc. to Leith retired from service.

55th N.I. Capt. R. T. Seyer to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. P. Welland to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. J. Ewart to be lieut., from 11th Feb. 1826, in suc. to Sackville prom.

Lieut. R. Wroughton, 1st extra N.I., re-transferred to Revenue Survey Department.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 30. Capt. C. Taylor, 4th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. H. Rice, doing duty with 26th N.I., for health.—Surg. J. Marshall.—Feb. 3. Lieut. P. B. Fitton, 27th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. C. Crave, 23d N.I., for health.—9. Capt. H. E. Peach, 16th N.I., assist.com.gen., for health.—10. Capt. G. Hutchinson, of engineers, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 3. Capt. T. Dickinson, 55th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Jan. 19. Brev. Col. McCreaugh, 13th foot, for health.—Brev. Capt. Nunn, 41st foot, for health, and for purpose of effecting an exchange.—Lieut. Brown, 41st foot, for health.—Lieut. Clarke, 54th foot, for health.—Lieut. and Adj. Henry, 80th foot, for health.—Lieut. Pictet, royal regt., for health.—Assist.surg. Devitt, 20th foot, for health.—Lieut. Roberts, 48th foot, on private affairs.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The King on the prosecution of Cossinauth Sacrah and Bissonauth Sacrah, v. Mirza Ally, Shaikh Nussur Uddeen, and others.—This was an indictment against the defendants, who are officers of the police, for an assault.—The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Money and Mr. Prinsep; for the defence, the Advocate-general, Mr. Turton, and Mr. Winter.

Mr. Money stated the case to the court and jury as follows:—Mirza Ally, the first defendant, had been acting as native attorney for Nussur Uddeen, who is the nazir of the police. Nussur Uddeen had

lived for some time near the house of Cossinauth Sacrah, with whom resided a female at whom the nazir cast a wanton eye, and jealous that the prosecutor should enjoy her affection, he sought every purpose to harass and annoy him. One day, as Cossinauth Sacrah was in his house, the nazir got some chowkedars to take him up on a charge of felony: for which offence he was tried and acquitted by a jury, and was advised to bring an action against the nazir and his chowkedars for conspiracy; which he did, but from the want of money he was unable to employ counsel to state his case properly, in consequence of which it was dismissed. On his going down stairs, and while he was in the yard of the court-house, he was secured by Mirza Ally, who, with the rest of the defendants, fell upon him and beat him, and dragged him out; on which he ran towards the court-house, when he was caught a second time and beat. Bissonauth Sacrah, perceiving his brother beat, ran to his assistance, but he was beat also, and they both ran up to the learned judge, who had just then left the court-room and retired to his private chamber.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Cossinauth Sacrah deposed as follows: I did attend this court last sessions, on the 28th October; I had complained against the nazir, and some other of the defendants; I attended in the capacity of prosecutor, and gave evidence; after the trial was over, I went down stairs and got in the compound, and was proceeding on to return to my own house; I had gone about five or seven cubits, when Mirza Ally, one of the traversers, took hold of me by the throat. He was the mooktiar for the nazir; he was the mooktiar in that prosecution of which I have spoken, for the purpose of conducting and managing it; I saw Mirza Ally managing the nazir's affairs all along. When he seized me by the throat, the nazir and Ramjoy Napit began to kick and strike me with their fists; they kept beating me, and forcibly took me out of the premises of the court-house; I exerted myself and got out of their hands, and attempted to come in through the other gate, but before I could I was pursued by Golaum, Mahaboob, and Hosseiny Jemadar; they overtook me and threw me into the ditch of the right-hand gate; they afterwards beat me very severely; on that two sepoys came up, saying, "you are murdering the man, let him go," and I was let go. After I was rescued I observed Juggernaut, Bhoyrub, and Peltumber, chowkedars, beating my brother Bissonauth; there was a great crowd, and I observed these three only; apprehending that they would beat me again, I came up stairs into the court-house;

when Mirza Ally seized me. Nussur Uddeen said, "he has complained against me, and I will not suffer him to stay in town." Ramjoy said nothing, he merely beat me. I never had any quarrel with Mirza Ally previous to that, but Ramjoy Napit was a defendant on the prosecution I instituted against Nazir Nussur Uddeen; I knew of no other reason that Mirza Ally attacked me, except it was on account of the prosecution against Nussur Uddeen; Nussur Uddeen is the nazir of the police; Golaum Mahaboob is the nazir's brother-in-law, and acts also as an interpreter at the police; Bhoyrub, Petumber, and Juggernaut, are chowkedars of the police, and belong to the Mirzapore station; Hoosseiny is the jemadar of the Chandney Choke Thannah; Ramjoy Napit is not a police chowkedar, but when the police chowkedars require a false witness they call him. I know the nazir is the head of the chowkedars, because he has on several occasions ordered them to confine me, and they have confined me. I never had any dispute with the other defendants, except in the case resulting from their having falsely accused me; my brother came with me to the court-house that day; while they were beating me, my brother came up and interfered, and they turned to and beat him also; I know of no other reason they had for beating him, except his being my brother.

This witness, on being cross-examined, said that he was beat in presence of the whole court, and that Mr. Justice Buller saw his condition.

Bissonauth Sacrah, the other prosecutor, confirmed the testimony of his brother.

Mr. Bird was in court when the first witness came up; the Judge had then left the bench a few minutes before; the prosecutor had the appearance of being very much beaten; his clothes appeared to be torn; he seemed to be beaten at the mouth. Witness was standing talking after court had broke up about five minutes; about ten minutes expired in all.

Gunganarain Sacrah called:—I remember the nazir being tried last term here; I left the court-house along with Cossinauth and Bissonauth Sacrah, and was going with them. I know the nazir, who lives at Mirzapore; he is an opulent man, and every body at that place is afraid of him. I saw Mirza Ally lay hold of the first witness by the throat, and Ramjoy Napit was beating and kicking him; I did not hear them say anything; I saw them throw Cossinauth into the ditch and beat him: I do not know the persons who were beating him, but I know they were chowkedars from their persons; I know the two standing with the defendants were beating Bissonauth (the witness here pointed out Juggernaut and Bhoyrub); I saw Cossinauth come up,

he was bleeding in the lip and the knee.

Two other witnesses were examined, when the case for the prosecution closed.

The Advocate-general, on behalf of the nazir and Golaum Buttool, another defendant, stated that the indictment had not been preferred at the direction of the Judge (Buller), as had been alleged by Mr. Money; as the assault had not been committed whilst he was sitting on the bench, the learned Judge did not adopt a summary process, but left it to the parties to proceed by the ordinary forms of law. The Advocate-general commented upon the absence of disinterested witnesses, although the assault was said to have been committed in the face of a court, which, on a jury day, is crowded with two or three hundred persons, Europeans too; yet, except Mr. Bird, no witness was called but the relations of the prosecutors. He proceeded to state that Golaum Buttool was not in the affray, but near the staircase of the court, and remained there till the whole transaction had transpired; that with respect to the nazir, immediately on his acquittal of the foul charge brought against him by the prosecutor, he got into his palankeen, reached as far as the Post-office Street, and there distributed money to some people, according to the custom of the natives, to pray for him at chapel.

Mr. Winter, for Mirza Ally, observed that the prosecution had arisen from vindictive feelings towards the nazir. "After the court had rose on that occasion, my client went out with the rest who had attended, and was standing near his palankeen in the street smoking, when this Cossinauth Sacrah passed him, abusing the whole sect of Mussulmans: on which my client remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct; and on his assuming an air of insolence he shoved him. Had he beaten him, as is stated, he would have caused him to remember it all the days of his life, for he is a very powerful man; but, according to the prosecutor's own account, there were no marks of violence on his neck. Look at the evidence as given by them. One man says that they were beating his brother inside the gate of the court; another, that they beat him after he was taken out. Is it possible that one could have seen the other? There are durwans placed at the gate, and if the remark "you are killing the man" had really been made by the sepoy, depend on it, he would have given his evidence to-day to that effect. As it is, the witnesses are all men of disreputable characters; they are suffering under the lash of justice. What animosity could Mirza Ally owe that fellow? I am sure it will take a great deal to make you believe that, without any possible reason or interest, such a respectable man as my client

client would have assaulted that miserable wretch."

The following witnesses were then called for the defendants:

Moulavee Currim Hossein saw Mirza Ally beat one of the prosecutors; the nazir was not there then, and Golaum Buttool was with witness.

Kissen Doss Nazir, after the court rose on that occasion, accompanied the nazir; he walked till he reached the Advocate-general's house in Post-office Street; when he reached there he got into a palankeen; the nazir did not beat nor strike Cossinauth; had he done so witness would have seen it.

Several other witnesses deposed that they saw the nazir and Golaum Buttool, but did not see them beat the prosecutors.

Emdaud Ally was present at the trial: saw two Bengallies go out; did not know their names, but afterwards learnt that one's name was Sacrah; one of them made use of very abusive expressions towards Mussulmans; Mirza Ally said, "why do you abuse Mahometans generally? abuse those that spoilt your cause; if you do, you will be beaten;" on that the other man made a blow at Mirza Ally at the back, and afterwards ran away calling out *dohie*; that man was Cossinauth's brother. On Cossinauth coming up a second time to close with Mirza Ally, he shoved him off. Witness did not see Mirza Ally hold Cossinauth by the throat in the compound, nor strike him in the face.

Mirza Mummoo Begg, a merchant in Calcutta, knows Mirza Ally; he left the court-house when the cause was going on; witness went up with him outside the court-house, and remained with him about ten minutes. Cossinauth Sacrah came out grossly abusing Mahometans; on which Mirza Ally said, "abuse those who are against your cause: if you abuse other Mahometans, you will be beat with the shoe;" on which Cossinauth abused him, and said "you are one of the fellows;" the other man then struck Mirza Ally and ran in; upon Mirza Ally turning round, the other lifted up his hand, but whether he struck him or not witness cannot tell; but Mirza Ally shoved him off; he did nothing more than that; had he struck him witness would have seen it; there was another person in company with Mirza Ally.

Mr. Money replied at some length.

The Judge (Sir John Franks), in summing up, told the jury that the whole case depended upon the credit due to the testimony of the witnesses.

The jury retired for fifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

January 30th.

The court this day passed sentence upon the defendants, on which occasion the

Chief Justice addressed them as follows:—

"Mirza Ally, Shaik Nussur Uddeen, Golaum Buttool, Hoosseiny Jemadar, Ramjoy Napit, Juggernaut, Bhoyrub, and Petumber, you have been convicted of assault, accompanied with violence, and the offence of some of you is aggravated by your being officers of the police, whose duty it is to keep the peace. The assault of all of you is aggravated by its being committed within the purlieu of the court-house. It is necessary to remind you that, by an old law of England, the right hand of a person guilty of such contempt was directed to be cut off. If such offences were common, the court would be called upon to inflict severe punishment, but fortunately they are of rare occurrence. Mirza Ally has put in affidavits of his quiet temper. It was impossible that the court could shut its eyes against the fact, that one of them was by a person who was found with him obstructing the process of the court, for which a rule *nisi* is granted for an attachment. But that circumstance does not weigh in the present case, and is only mentioned that you should understand that if the process of the court is thus obstructed, it will find some means to vindicate its authority. Hitherto Mirza Ally has been in a respectable line of business; and as the other prisoners have been in gaol some time, and above all, as the judge who presided was of opinion that the act proceeded not from malice, but from insults and invectives expressed against the religion of the Mahometans, we direct that Mirza Ally pay a fine of fifty rupees, and the other defendants be imprisoned in the common gaol for a week."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP HEBER'S VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Pursuant to invitation, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, accompanied by the Rev. Principal Mill, the Rev. T. Thomason, and the Rev. T. Robinson, visited the Armenian church on Thursday last, to witness the celebration of high mass. The Lord Bishop was received at the entrance of the church by the Venerable Abuna Abraham, Armenian Bishop of Jerusalem, who is in Calcutta on a visitation, and by him conducted to the altar, where his Lordship remained and witnessed its performance.

This visit of the only Protestant Bishop in Asia to an Armenian church is regarded by its people as the beginning of a more intimate intercourse with their reformed Christian brethren in Europe. They feel highly gratified, we are informed, at this event, as they consider that

that nothing but a lively interest in their welfare induced Bishop Heber to visit their church.

From his Lordship's situation, he is the mainspring of education in India; and were he to take the public school founded in this city by the Armenians some years ago under his protection, he would confer inestimable benefits on the whole of that people. As his Lordship has, we understand, more than once expressed his desire to become more intimately acquainted with the Armenian community, they ought to take advantage of the good-will thus evinced towards them, by soliciting his Lordship to patronize their school; they will, if successful, be ensuring the greatest advantages to themselves and their descendants.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Jan. 9.]

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We learn from Peshawar, that the goods and effects of the late Mr. Moorcroft were detained by the chiefs of Andkoh; but, upon the gentlemen who accompanied him representing this to the King of Bokhara, the king had ordered that they should be given up. The Prince Kamran has remained at Herat since his defeat by the Prince of Khorasan. Dost Mohammed Khan had levied an army with which he was proceeding to Kandahar, and had appointed Sultan Mohammed Khan and Habich Allah Khan, governors of Kabul.—[*Jam Jehan Nama*.]

By the latest advices, Maha Rajah Runjit Singh was at Lahore on the 29th December, busily engaged in equipping his troops: his tents and equipage had been ordered to Amritser, and a payment of two lacs and twenty-seven thousand rupees had been made to the French officers on account of their battalions. An affray was reported to have occurred at Amritser, between some English merchants and Akali troopers, in which one of the former was wounded; a letter was in consequence addressed to the resident at Ludhiana, stating that this affray had arisen in consequence of the unannounced advance of the Europeans beyond the frontier; and that it was hoped, that in future they would not cross the Setlej without giving previous notice of their intention, when all such occurrences as had taken place might be prevented.—[*Ibid*.]

On the 8th January, Maha Raja Runjit Singh arrived at Amritser, where he received messengers from Futteh Singh, apologizing for an affray between his people and the killedar of Kapuhteleh, who had prohibited their crossing the Setlej. On the 9th, the Maha Raja performed his devotions in the temple of the Akalis according to custom; he also tried divination by texts, and received a paper saying that, by the

grace of the Sat Guru Jee, success would attend his course whithersoever bound. The Raja promised a donation of 25,000 rupees to the temple.—[*Ibid*.]

In this extensive city public institutions of various kinds and novel descriptions have lately sprung up for the improvement and gratification of its inhabitants; but their amusement has not yet been consulted, and they have not, like the English community, any place of public entertainment. In former times, actors and actresses were attached to the courts of the princes of India, who represented plays, and charmed the audience with graceful poetry and music, and impassioned action. We have had of late some Saker Jatras exhibited, which though not perfect, gave great diversion to the people; they have been, however, unfrequent. It is therefore very desirable, that men of wealth and rank should associate and establish a theatre on the principle of shares, as the English gentlemen have done, and retaining qualified persons on fixed salaries, exhibit a new performance of song and poetry once a month, conformably to the written natak, or plays, and under the authority of a manager; such a plan will promote the pleasure of all classes of society.—[*Samachar Chandrika*.]

BENARES.

A splendid party was lately given to the European gentlemen of the settlement by Raja Kalisanker Gosal, at his residence at Durga Kund, in honour of the reduction of Bhurtpore. The road leading to the Rajah's residence was brilliantly illuminated for half a mile. Mr. Brooke and Gen. Price, with most of the gentlemen of the station, sat down to an elegant dinner, with an abundant supply of choice wines; a nautch and a display of fire-works completed the evening's entertainment.

Raja Kalisanker Gosal is the son of the late Baboo Jaynarayn Gosal, of whom honourable mention is made in the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, he having contributed liberally to the endowment of the native school at Benares founded by them; he was also a considerable benefactor to the native hospital at that city. His son is treading in the same honourable path, having presented last year a donation of 20,000 rupees to the Education Committee, and having recently contributed 60,000 rupees to the New Asylum for the Blind, instituted at Benares.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Feb. 6.]

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The distribution of the prizes awarded to the pupils of the Government Sanskrit College, at the second annual examination,

tion, was held at an early hour yesterday morning, at the house temporarily appropriated to the accommodation of the college. The prizes were presented by Mr. Shakespeare, assisted by several of the other members of the committee of public instruction. They were given for progress and proficiency in Sanscrit grammar, literature, logic, philosophy, and law, according to the report of the examiners, the Rev. Mr. Mill, Mr. Wilson, and Capt. Price. The business of the meeting was concluded by the secretary's reading an address, in Sanscrit, to the professors and pupils on the part of the committee, commending their past diligence, and urging them to future exertion. There is every prospect, we understand, of this institution contributing to form scholars very superior to the ordinary class of pundits, and qualifying them particularly in a well-grounded knowledge of the Sanscrit language, in conversancy with its literature, and familiarity with the best authorities of Hindu law. In a few weeks the college will be removed to a more suitable and convenient edifice, the handsome building in Patal Danga square, being very nearly completed.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 2.*

LADY AMHERST'S PARTY.

Lady Amherst was at home on Thursday night to a numerous and fashionable party. Dancing was kept up with much spirit before and after supper, and the spirit of hilarity and gaiety which pervaded the company was the natural consequence of the brilliant concomitants of the scene, and the condescending attentions of the noble hostess.—[*Ind. Gaz. Feb. 20.*

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner of Calcutta was unable to hold an inquest last Monday, in consequence of the non-attendance of most of those who were summoned on the jury. This is a difficulty he has, we are informed, often experienced. Very improper messages are not unfrequently returned to his summons, such as "Tell the coroner to go to H—l," &c. This ought not, we think, to be endured by the coroner, who has power, we believe, to punish such conduct; and if he has not, we feel assured that a representation to the Supreme Court would have the desired effect.—[*Beng. Hurk. Jan. 3.*

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

As was anticipated, the re-opening of our Drury, on Friday, brought an overflowing audience, and much as was anticipated from the reported excellency of some of the amateurs new to the boards, expectation, judging from the loud and long peals of applause that greeted the

performance throughout, was most amply gratified.

The house, since it was last opened to the public, appeared to have undergone some repairs, but seemed less brilliant than usual. This may arise either from the volume of light not being proportioned to the size of the house, or from the painting of the walls not being sufficiently well calculated to give the due reflection or relief to the light. Perhaps, as respects the stage, this may rather be an advantage; and, indeed, in the continental theatres, unless we are mistaken, the space before the stage is purposely left but obscurely lighted, that the actors and the scenery may appear to the greater advantage. In Calcutta, however, we believe people like to look at each other, and see distinctly their neighbours. With all due submission to the taste which prescribed the colour of the wall surrounding the boxes, we are constrained to say that a happier tint might have been chosen, than the dismal waste of brick-dust hue that now offends the eye.

About seven o'clock the house was full to overflowing, and several persons for want of seats had to stand. The Right Hon. the Governor-general and Lady Amherst honoured the house with their presence. On their entrance the orchestra struck up "God save the King," and perhaps, more unhappy ingenuity in playing this beautiful anthem most wretchedly, has been seldom displayed any where. We have on former occasions done ourselves the pleasure of eulogizing the orchestra of the Chowringhee Theatre, which, as is well known, is most ably conducted. On Friday, the orchestra executed several beautiful pieces of music in a splendid and exquisite style; indeed, there was no exception but that of "God save the King," which was scraped forth from the violins in the most shrieking agony of catgut and resin. We trust, in future, it will be executed with that tone of sustained and solemn grandeur which becomes its title, and not carelessly slurred over, like a street melody played by a blind fiddler.—[*Ind. Gaz. Feb. 6.*

CONGREVE ROCKETS.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir:—I observed in the *Hurkaru* newspaper, some time ago, a letter from Meerut, stating that an experiment of the Congreve rockets, made before Gen. Reynell, had entirely failed, followed by some illiberal remark relative to the inventor of that weapon; it is rather a singular circumstance that such should have occurred, if there be any truth in it; those that have been used during this war in the Burman empire came from Meerut, are part of the same shipment, and arrived in Calcutta

Calcutta early in 1821, being perfectly good, and only in one instance ever caused the slightest disappointment, and which was easily accounted for; those on board the steam-vessel never failed, and on the 19th of this month 304 of these rockets, of different sizes from 32 to 3-pounders, were fired into Malloun, from our two batteries near Patanago over the river Irrawaddy, a distance, it is said, of 1,180 yards; out of which only five prematurely burst, or failed in the slightest degree. Lieut. Blake commanded one battery, and Lieut. Allen the other. Your giving publicity to this may, perhaps, be the means of inducing those who so readily condemned the Congreve rockets to change their opinions; and those now at Meerut may, perchance, with a little attention, be still found perfectly serviceable; for it is not to be supposed ammunition that has been constantly moving about for nearly two years, is likely to be better than that kept in the magazine at Meerut.

I am, Sir,

A WELL-WISHER TO MERIT.

Patanago, 21st Jan. 1826.

OPIMUM.

A sale of 1,103 chests took place at the Exchange Rooms on the 18th inst., which went off with less spirit than the two preceding sales, but towards its close the biddings became somewhat more animated; the result was as follows:—

Result of the third Opium Sale, held by the Hon. Company, at the Exchange, on the 18th Feb. 1826.

	Chests.	Average per Chest.	Proceeds.
Behar.....	833	2,246 10 3	18,71,450
Benares ...	270	2,180 6 6	5,88,710

Chests 1,103 Total Proceeds 24,60,160
[Cal. Price Curr. Feb. 23.]

INDIGO.

The arrivals are now of very limited extent, and from the best information the quantity still to come in does not exceed 9,000 maunds, which will fix the crop at about 1,37,000 maunds. Purchasers are still to be found at our quotations, and considerable competition was observed at our sale, which took place on the 16th inst.—[*Ibid.*]

THE COMMODORE HAYES.

We regret to have to state the loss of the ship *Commodore Hayes*, on Tuesday, by fire. She was just ready for sea, being laden with rice, chiefly for the Mauritius. The first indications of fire on board appeared about nine o'clock, and every assistance was immediately rendered by the harbour-master, aided by Mr. Sinclair, branch pilot. The fire commenced in the bread-

room, which had been recently lined with Dhurma mats to receive the bread for the ship's company; the steward having gone to see if it was ready, left his candle in the place whilst he went in search of assistance to make some purposed alterations, and during his absence the candle fell and set fire to the mats; the fire spread with great rapidity, throwing out such volumes of dense black smoke, that it was impossible to approach or follow its progress. In order to prevent the flames communicating to the other vessels in the river, the pilot slipped the cable, and ran the vessel aground at Sulkeah Ghaut, where she was secured. About eleven o'clock the flames burst forth on the upper-deck, and the masts and rigging were speedily in a blaze; she continued burning throughout the day, as well as the greater part of yesterday. We understand that the exertions of Captain Milner and Mr. Sinclair, and of Captain Moncrief, the commander of the vessel, were entitled to the greatest praise. A few articles of comparatively small value were saved, but the whole of the cargo has been destroyed.—[*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 9.*]

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The first annual meeting of the Calcutta Ladies' Association, in aid of the Ladies' Society for Native Education, was held in the Old Church Room, on Monday evening last.

The chair was taken by G. Money, Esq., who was supported by six clergymen, and several other gentlemen interested in the object of the meeting. From the report read at the meeting, it appears that six schools, in situations distant from those established by the Ladies' Society, have been established during the past year. These schools have been superintended chiefly by ladies residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools respectively, and, beside the sums expended on their support and a balance in the hands of the treasurer, one thousand rupees have been contributed from the funds of this association toward the construction of the proposed Central Female School, making a total of upwards of 2,000 rupees, collected during the past year. The establishment of these and similar associations in this city, affords subject of great satisfaction to the Christian philanthropist; they comprehend that class of society which it is well known constitutes an important link in the scale of society in the mother-country, and whose importance, both in a moral and political point of view, is daily increasing in this colony. These associations discover a state of moral and religious feeling, highly creditable to the members of them; whilst by their means the contributions of the less wealthy are

are brought into the general treasury of benevolence.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Feb. 16.

PLUNDERING RAJPOOT.

By a communication from the district of Mozuffurpore, we learn that a most atrocious murder was committed in a village called Bussuntpore, on the 28th Jan., by a petty Rajpoot zemindar, by name Doorgopaul Sing.

This villain entered the village with an armed band of 500 men, two elephants, and four horses. Their object appeared to be plunder, for they began immediately to rob the villagers' kallians or granaries of paddy, and carried away about one thousand maunds. The poor villagers implored for mercy; but Doorgopaul Sing descended from his elephant, and with his own hands cut two of the by-standers to pieces. After committing this horrible murder, he had the dead bodies placed upon his own elephant, and made off with his banditti. One of the deceased was a Mussulman peon, belonging to Mr. G. Palmer, who farms lands about the place; the other was a Hindoo, named Jubber Thour, a ryot.

On quitting the village of Bussuntpore, after committing this crime (which was perpetrated about three o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of a crowd of men, women, and children), Doorgopaul and his ruffians betook themselves to a mud fort close by, where they remained until near midnight, and then went into the jungle. Previous to leaving the mud fort, however, they set fire to two empty huts belonging to Doorgopaul, to serve, it is supposed, as some pretext for the murder.

Doorgopaul secreted himself in the jungle for three days, and was taken one morning as early as four o'clock, as he was passing through the village called Ryahbanne, belonging to Rajah Maharaje Chattah Sing. He was mounted on a common tattoo, and accompanied only by a little boy, named Ryabhenee. Being questioned by the chowkeydars, he told them his name; upon which they took him in custody, stating that he stood accused of murdering two men. He endeavoured afterwards to escape, but was too strictly watched. Up to the 7th inst., the date of our correspondent's letter, the bodies of the unfortunate murdered men had not been found, nor had the elephants and mabouts been taken into custody: it was supposed they had crossed the Ganges, in the direction of Bhauglipore. We trust the monster Doorgopaul will ere long meet the just recompense for his crimes. A severe example, we suspect, is necessary in that neighbourhood, and it is to be hoped that the whole of the gang will be overtaken, and punished according to

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

the measure of their guilt. Of the spirit that prevails among the turbulent zemindars of that neighbourhood an idea may be formed from the conduct of another Rajpoot zemindar, who was heard to threaten that if Doorgopaul should be hanged for killing two men, *he* would kill four! His neighbours ought to have a sharp eye on him.—[*Ind. Gaz.* Feb. 20.

NUMBER OF NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

The number of newspapers published in the languages of India, and designed solely for native readers, has increased, in the course of seven years, from one to six. Four of these are in Bengalee, and two in Persian. The *Friend of India* gives the following account of these papers:—

The first in point of age is the *Sumachar Durpan*, published at the Serampore press, of which the first number appeared on the 23d of May 1818. It gives a translation of the political intelligence of the week; brief notices concerning the most remarkable events and discoveries in Europe; and two and sometimes three columns of articles amusing and instructive; it steadily supports the interests of the British government. The next two papers are the *Sumbad Koumoodi* and the *Sumbad Chundrika*, the editors of which, not having easy access to the English papers, borrow their political intelligence from the *Durpan*; they give a weekly summary of "moving accidents" in town and country; and sometimes engage in controversy, occasionally virulent, with each other, the one advocating Hindooism, the other maintaining more liberal sentiments. The youngest of the papers is the *Teemer Nausuck*—"The Destroyer of Darkness;"—and it brings to light most wonderful and portentous prodigies: from the perusal of its columns, one might almost fancy the golden age of Hindooism returned, and the gods so far reconciled to men as to renew their personal visits for the succour of the faithful. It would be gratifying were the character of the paper more in harmony with its title; but instead of holding up these pretended miracles to derision, it is ever attempting to create a belief of their authenticity. With the two Persian papers we are not so well acquainted; they are, we believe, chiefly occupied with extracts from the pithless ukbars, or papers issuing from the native courts, and detailing with minuteness the daily uninteresting and unimportant actions of the native princes. The number of subscribers to the six native papers may be estimated at from eight hundred to a thousand; and we may, perhaps, allot five readers to each paper.

DEBTORS CONFINED IN THE GAOL OF CALCUTTA.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* has published a letter from a person named Horner, a prisoner for debt in the gaol of Calcutta, complaining of great insult and brutality experienced by him from the turnkeys. He mentions in particular a most disgusting act of cruelty exhibited towards a Persian cat belonging to him, which one of the turnkeys put to excruciating torture. He adds:—

“A great deal has been said of what has been done by the gentlemen of the grand jury, as to promoting cleanliness in the different gaols in Calcutta, which I admit greatly tends to the health of us unfortunate prisoners, confined within these tombs for living men; but, I am sorry to say, the gentlemen of the jury forgot the grand and most important object of their mission; they forgot, I say, to inquire of the unfortunate prisoners what complaints they had to make, and to make a strict inquiry into them, and finally into the conduct of the turnkeys, which ought to have been particularly noticed, as the health and general comfort of the prisoners is in a great measure dependent on the conduct of these people. When a man is imprisoned, he is subjected to the power of the gaoler and the turnkeys; before these men he is obliged to abuse himself, to disguise his sensations, and to constrain his passions, in order that his misery may not be increased: this state of humility and constraint is horrible to a man of any respectability; it is for these very reasons that the conduct of these people should be strictly looked into, for when a man is unfortunately placed in a prison as a debtor, the laws of his country do not allow him to be treated as a vagrant or as a criminal: and yet in the Calcutta gaol, those who do not submit to what I have stated are subjected to the treatment I have described.”

This complaint led to the publication of another, by an individual named John Lundin Sanders, who stated that he was “assaulted, abused, seized, and in the most disgraceful manner dragged across the terrace of the gaol, in the presence of the native servants, thrown into a room, and locked up in solitary confinement, by a man named Ross, deputy-gaoler, who ordered a military serjeant and the gaol peons to assist him in effecting his brutality.”

An investigation promptly took place, the result of which, according to the *Hurkaru*, “does not fix the charge of active cruelty upon the deputy-gaoler, who merely allowed what his duty required him to prevent. One of the under-turnkeys, who was most deeply implicated, we regret to say, is now beyond

the reach of the sheriff, as he has left the gaol; the other turnkey and the deputy-gaoler will receive a reprimand, which we hope will make them more careful in future.”

A communication appeared in the same paper, signed by several prisoners for debt, as well as by some individuals who had been released, stating as follows:—

“We have to inform you, no men under our circumstances could ever be more generously treated than we have been, without exception or distinction, by the gaoler, and those officers subordinate to him, in the execution of the duty entrusted to them in the sheriff’s confidence.”

MR. CRAWFURD.

Yesterday morning the Enterprize steam packet left Calcutta for Rangoon, having on board Mr. Crawford, who goes, we understand, as third member of the existing commission, and joint civil commissioner. If the war continues, he is to take charge of the Delta of Pegu, with the districts of Bassein and Martaban.—
[Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 13.]

LORD COMBERMERE.

It is rumoured that, so soon as the fortress of Alwur shall have submitted, an event that cannot in any probability be at a great distance, the services of the distinguished commander-in-chief will be transferred to another scene of warfare.—
[Cal. John Bull, Feb. 6.]

BOOTY AT BHURTPORE.

The treasure found at Bhurtpore is stated to amount to ninety lacs, besides plate and jewels. There has likewise been captured there an enormous brass gun, 102-pounder, which, with a state palankeen, is to be sent home to his Majesty.

HUMANITY OF A GOORKHA.

A friend has favoured us with an anecdote which deserves to be recorded. An European soldier having been severely wounded at the siege of Bhurtpore, was carried away to the rear in a dooly. The poor fellow cried loudly for water, but the dooly-bearers took no notice of his entreaties. He was thus imploring for water, when a Goorkha, belonging to the Sirmoor local battalion, was also being borne away, wounded, in a dooly. When the complaints of the European reached the ears of this brave little fellow, he got out of the dooly as fast as his own wound would permit him, procured with his own hands water for his European comrade, bathed and dressed his wounds as well as he could, in short, acted the part of a good Samaritan. It is delightful to hear of such

such traits of sterling philanthropy and kindness amidst the din of arms.—[*India Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 2. *Claudine*, Christie, from London.—7. *Norfolk*, Greig, from London, N. S. Wales, and Madras.—8. *Prince Regent*, Salmon, from Singapore.—17. *Ann*, Worthington, from the Mauritius; and *Marquis of Lansdown*, Cornfoot, from West Coast of Sumatra.—19. *Resource*, Tomlin, from Madras and London.—22. *Lord Amherst*, Hughes, from Madras.—23. *Elisa*, Faith, from London; *Ospray*, M'Gill, from Liverpool; and *Caledonia*, Johnson, from Bombay.—26. *Upton Castle*, Theaker, from Bombay.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 16. *Sherburne*, White, for Madras.—18. *George Home*, Hippings, for N. S. Wales and London.—20. *Governor Endicott*, Baker, for Boston.—23. *Elphinstone*, M'Lean, for London, via Madras, Ceylon, and Malabar coast.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Vincent, Esq., 16th lancers, of a daughter.
Dec. 9. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs, of a son.
Jan. 18. The lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., of a son.
22. At Jubbulpore, the wife of Capt. M. Nicholson, of a son.
24. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Lushington, Esq., civil service, of a son.
28. At Patna, the lady of Dr. Thomson, of a son.
29. At Chandernagore, Madame Latour, wife of Mons. J. P. Latour, indigo-planter, of a son.
— At Chandernagore, Madame Blouet, wife of Mons. J. Blouet, indigo-planter, of a daughter.
30. At Meerut, the lady of H. Tuckett, Esq., H.M.'s 11th drags., of a son.
31. Mrs. J. Brown, of a daughter.
Feb. 1. The lady of H. V. Hathorn, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Gourypore, the lady of J. R. Cook, Esq., of a son.
— At Hadjeedangah, the lady of W. J. Baldwin, Esq., of a son.
4. At Soorg, in Berbhoom, the lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
6. At Bauleah, the lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq., of a daughter.
7. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Farrington, artillery, of a son.
— At Nauthpore, the lady of Capt. G. W. Moseley, Government timber agent, of a daughter.
8. At Chowringhee, the lady of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq., of a son.
— At Dacca, the lady of Capt. J. Watkins, 69d N.I., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. E. W. Horne, of a son.
11. Mrs. J. Lord, of a daughter.
— In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swiney, of a daughter.
12. At Howrah, the lady of H. H. Griffiths, Esq., of a son and heir.
— At Garden Reach, the lady of G. Ballard, Esq., of a son.
13. Mrs. J. Dow, of a son.
16. The lady of Capt. W. Eastgate, of a son.
— Mrs. A. Pereira, of a daughter.
17. Mrs. P. D'Mello, of a son.
19. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Lowe, Esq., of a son.
— The wife of Mr. John Moffet, of the Secret and Political Department, of a son.
22. The lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 30. At Chandernagore, Mons. S. P. Latour, indigo-planter, to Madmelle J. A. Gullio, only daughter of the late Mons. N. Gullio.

Feb. 4. At Barrackpore, J. Melias, Esq., of Kishnagur, to Magdalen, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Nairne.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Gadding to Miss S. A. Damoy.

6. At St. John's Cathedral, William, only son of W. Lloyd, Esq., Croomshill, Greenwich, to Margaret, only daughter of the late T. Scott, Esq.

— Mr. M. Crow to Miss R. M. Cornelius, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Cornelius, Marine Board Office.

13. At the Cathedral, Lieut. W. M. Brownrigg, H.M.'s 13th Inf., to Miss Whitfield, daughter of the late Lieut. Whitfield, H.C.'s service.

15. At Moorsheadabad, Lieut. Fairhead, 28th N.I., to Maria Frances, eldest daughter of C. Corfield, Esq., formerly surgeon of H.M.'s 17th regt.

20. At the Cathedral, Capt. E. Oakes, of the ship *Isabella Robertson*, to Elizabeth, only daughter of D. Colvin, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

Lately. At Moorsheadabad, H. S. Lane, Esq., civil service, to Georgiana Palmer, daughter of J. Cheap, Esq., civil service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. At Amherst Island, near Cheduba, John Breen, Esq., of the firm of Breen and Co., aged 67 years.

24. At Rangoon, on board H.M.'s ship *Ariachne*, Lieut. J. M. Coffin, R.N., second son of Capt. F. H. Coffin, of Alwington House, near Plymouth, Devonshire.

Jan. 14. At the entrance of Talak river, on board the *Edward Strettell*, Capt. E. Hall, Bengal artillery.

— In the district of Tirhoot, Mr. J. N. Rabot, indigo-planter, aged 24.

17. In Assam, Capt. J. H. Waldron, 46th N.I.

20. Near Chatterpore, the lady of Dr. G. T. Urquhart.

27. In camp at Bhurtpore, of his wounds received in the storm on the 18th, Lieut. H. Candy, 1st Bengal Europ. Regt.

— At Monghyr, John Mitford Petty, eldest son of J. P. Ward, Esq., civil service, aged five years.

31. At Serampore, Capt. A. Montgomerie, invalid estab., aged 38.

Feb. 2. At Patna, L. De Abreo, Esq., aged 67.

— Mr. S. C. Allen, aged 39.

4. Mr. Daniel Donovan.

5. At Chandernagore, Madame A. J. Dubus.

— The infant daughter of Mr. H. A. Elliott.

— Mr. J. Desmond, police constable.

6. Mr. John De Fernando, aged 39.

7. Madame T. L. V. Rabot, aged 70.

8. Miss Anna D'Cruz, aged 24.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. P. Emmer.

12. Mr. A. Coas, H.C.'s marine, aged 64.

— Mrs. B. Pinnah.

15. At Delhi, Charles Cowell, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Cooper, aged one year.

17. Lieut. James Fild, Royal Navy.

19. Lieut. C. Smith, 27th N.I.

Lately. At Anjeer Point, Straits of Sunda, Mr. C. Steen, chief mate of the brig *General Barnes*.

— At Batavia, Mr. W. H. Blithorn, commander of the Brig *General Barnes*.

— At Chinsurah, Anne Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Stewart.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EXTRA BATTAL TO TROOPS RETURNING FROM FOREIGN SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24, 1826.—To mark the sense which the Government entertains of the cheerful alacrity and high military spirit with which the native troops of this presidency have proceeded to Ava and Arracan, and the patience with which they

they have borne the privations and hardships they have been subjected to, and also with the view of enabling them to provide for the expense of bringing back their families to the head-quarters of their respective corps, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three months' batta shall be paid to all native troops and military followers, on their return from foreign service in Arracan and Ava.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. H. Chamier, Esq., to act as secretary to Government in public department.

16. Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

Mr. Harry Viveash, collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. A. F. Hudleston, sub-collector and assistant magistrate of Canara.

23. Mr. A. D. Campbell, member of Board of Superintendence for College.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, principal collector of Bellary.

Mr. J. W. Russell, ditto of Cuddapah.

Mr. E. Smalley, ditto of Nellore.

Mr. W. Mason, sub-collector of Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 18, 1826.—Capt. J. Watson, 14th N.I., to relieve Lieut. F. B. White, 16th N.I., in charge of sick and wounded in Chintadri-pettah hospital.

Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Gompertz proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 19.—Capt. T. W. Wigan, 36th N.I., to join his regt. proceeding on foreign service.

Assist.surg. Tracey to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Rangoon.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, 16th N.I., to join his regt. encamped on Glacis, and to be struck off returns of inf. recruit. dépôt.

Jan. 25.—Lieut. Col. Com. H. F. Smith removed from 39th to 42d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. J. Prendergast from latter to former.

Capt. J. Kitchen removed from 1st to 4th bat. artil., and Capt. D. H. Mackenzie from latter to former.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24.—20th N.I. Sen. Lieut. F. Plowden to be capt., and Sen. Ens. T. Wakeman to be lieut., v. James dec.; 18th Jan.

Messrs. T. Stackpoole and T. W. Jones admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. Col. A. Fair, 16th N.I., to command centre division of army until further orders.

Jan. 31.—Cadets admitted. Mr. S. W. J. Molony, for cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Mr. G. W. Y. Simpson, for artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. E. T. Morgan, J. Nixon, W. T. Furlong, J. S. Mathews, G. G. M'Donell, and B. T. Giraud, for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 3.—Capt. T. P. Ball, 37th N.I., to be assist. quart. mast. gen. to light field div. of Hyderabad subd. force, v. Gibbings permitted to return to Europe.

Capt. H. G. Jourdan, 10th N.I., to be acting assist. quart. mast. gen. to ditto, during absence of Capt. Ball as acting assist. quart. mast. gen. to Nagpore subd. force.

Capt. R. Hunter, 4th N.I., to be paymast. at Masulipatam, v. James dec.

Capt. N. L. Austin, 18th N.I., to be secretary to Clothing Board, v. Hunter.

Sub Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. A. Douglas to be a dep. assist. com. gen., v. Greene dec.

Temp. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. W. Sheriff to be assist. com. gen., v. Campbell returned to Europe.

Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. A. Clarke to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Sheriff.

Temp. Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. J. E. Butcher and Lieut. J. Johnstone be sub-assist. com. gen. to complete establishment.

33d N.I. Sen. Ens. R. Lambert to be lieut. in suc. to Wahab prom.; date 3d Jan. 1826.

2d-Lieuts. of Artillery to be 1st-Lieuts. J. C. M'Nair, G. Briggs, and J. Maitland, from 17th Dec. 1824; M. Watts, from 9th June 1825, v. Palmer dec.; A. E. Baillie, from 10th June, v. Best dec.; A. J. Begbie, from 3d Aug., v. Warre dec.; H. Newman, from 31st Aug., v. Lambe dec.; F. J. Brown from 12th Nov., v. Wilkinson dec.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I., to act as superintendent of main road in northern div. during absence of Maj. Bowler.

Surg. C. Rogers permitted to resign H.C.'s service.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Richmond to be surg., v. Rogers res.; date 2d Jan. 1826.

Feb. 10.—2d L.C. Sen. Lieut. J. Smith to be capt., and Sen. Corn. S. F. M'Kenzie to be lieut., v. Allan invalided; date 21st Dec. 1825.

33d N.I. Sen. Maj. A. Grant, of 18th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., v. Mackenzie prom.; 17th Nov. 1825.

18th N.I. Sen. Capt. D. Ross to be maj., Sen. Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. Cowle to be lieut., in suc. to Grant prom.; date 17th Nov. 1825.

Sen. Maj. J. Bell, 9th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Ford dec.; date 3d Jan. 1826.

9th N.I. Sen. Capt. C. A. Elderton to be maj., Sen. Lieut. A. Milne to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Robertson to be lieut., in suc. to Bell prom.; date 3d Jan. 1826. Sen. Maj. C. Ferrior, 43d N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Conry killed in action; date 8th Jan. 1826.

43d N.I. Sen. Capt. C. Cracroft to be maj., Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. M'Leod to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. Elsey to be lieut., in suc. to Ferrior prom.; date 8th Jan. 1826.

1st Europ Regt. Sen. Lieut. E. Franklyn to be capt., and Sen. Ens. N. Burrard to be lieut., v. Cursham killed in action; date 12th Jan. 1826.

3d L.I. Sen. Ens. G. W. Moore to be lieut., v. Adams killed in action; date 8th Jan. 1826.

20th N.I. Sen. Lieut. T. A. Chauvel to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Forbes to be lieut., v. James dec.; date 8th Jan. 1826.

34th L.I., Sen. Lieut. C. C. Bell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. L. M. M'Leod to be lieut., v. Stedman killed in action; date 12th Jan. 1826.

22d N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. Hutton to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. Messiter to be lieut., v. Peake dec.; date 16th Jan. 1826.

38th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. M. Boyes to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. Clutterbuck to be lieut., v. Dowden dec.; date 14th Jan. 1826.

Lieut. W. N. Burns, 7th N.I., to be brev. capt. from 7th Feb.

4th L.C. Lieut. D. Macleod to resume app. of quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Sinclair. Lieut. W. Sinclair to resume app. of adj., v. Anderson.

Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., re-appointed adj. to that corps, v. Symes.

Superintend. Surg. Stirling appointed to centre division.

Act. Superintend. Surg. Trotter to be superintend. surg. to complete establishment, in suc. to Horsman returned to Europe, and posted to northern division.

Surg. S. Dyer appointed act. superintend. surg., and posted to ceded districts during absence of Superintend. surg. Wyse.

Maj. J. S. Chauvel, 42d N.I., permitted to retire from H.C.'s service.

Lieut. W. Bremner, 47th N.I., re-admitted on estab. from 16th Dec. 1825.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. Taylor, W. Ward, and B. M'Murdo, for artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Messrs. H. C. Barrow, S. Marshall, S. Talman, J. H. Kennedy, W. K. Babington, C. S. Babington, W. H. Welch, A. Wallace, and C. T. Hill, for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d L.C., to proceed to

to Bombay for purpose of accompanying Envoy to court of Persia in capacity of assistant.

Assist.surg. R. Wight to officiate as naturalist and botanist from date of embarkation of Assist. Surg. Shuter for Europe.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Gen. W. Kinsey, of inf., placed on sen. list from 23d May 1825, v. Trent dec.

Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Brodie, of inf., to be lieut. col. com., v. M'Dowell killed in action; date 17th Nov. 1825.

43d N.I. Sen. Maj. H. J. Bowler, 31st L.I., to be lieut. col., v. Conry killed in action; date 8th Jan. 1826.

31st L.I. Sen. Capt. J. Perry to be maj., Sen. Lieut. G. F. Hutchinson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. B. Key to be lieut., in suc. to Bowler prom.; date 8th Jan. 1826.

8th N.I. Sen. Ens. T. D. Rippon to be lieut., v. Carruthers inv.; date 4th Jan. 1826.

30th N.I. Sen. Lieut. P. Thomson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. Stafford to be lieut., in suc. to Walpole prom.; date 3d Jan. 1826.

Lieut. Col. A. Grant, of inf., to retain situation of assist. com. gen. until further orders.

Capt. C. M. Bird, 31st N.I., to be paymast. at Trichinopoly, v. Elderton prom.

Lieut. W. M'Queen, 50th N.I., to be fort adj. at Seringapatam, v. Hutchinson prom.

Lieut. W. Elsey, 43d N.I., to be fort adj. at Cannanore, v. Millingen permitted to return to Europe.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. F. B. Doveton to be adj., v. Franklyn prom.

18th N.I. Lieut. R. W. Sparrow to be adj., v. Vivian prom.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. P. Hay to be adj., v. Bird permitted to return to Europe.

30th N.I. Lieut. C. Stafford to be quart. mast., interp. and paymast., v. Thomson prom.

43d N.I. Lieut. W. B. Cox to be quart. mast., interp. and paymast., v. Macleod prom.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser removed from 33d to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Wahab (late prom.) posted to 33d N.I.

Jan. 31.—Capt. R. Gray removed from 2d nat. vet. bat. to Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. at Vizagapatam.

Feb. 2.—Mr. G. Thompson, recently entertained as a temp. assist. surg., posted to do duty under sen. surg. at Wallajahbad.

Cornets and Ensigns posted. Cornets W. S. Ommanney, to 2d L.C. G. Dunsmure, 8th do. Henry Welch, 4th do. J. W. Strettell, 5th do. and S. W. J. Molony, 6th do.—Ensigns James Coles, 10th N.I. W. C. Onslow, 44th do. D. B. Humphrys, 23d Rt. or W.L.I. J. St. Vincent M. Cameron, 1st Eur. regt. H. Green, 18th N.I. T. Sharp, 43d do. H. Colbeck, 16th do. C. Newsam, 20th do. W. S. Mitchell, 29d do. J. Burridge, 14th do. A. B. Gibbings, 10th do. A. E. Nisbett, 11th do. L. O'Brien, 40th do. R. Bullock, 44th do. C. J. Farran, 35th do. C. A. Cosby, 25th do. W. Strickland, 6th do. G. A. Harrison, 41st do. J. T. Philpot, 23d Rt. or W.L.I. M. Ross Taynton, 1st Eur. regt. E. Wardroper, 37th N.I. E. N. Freeman, 42d do. T. Maclean, 39th do.

Cornet and Ensigns appointed to do duty. Cornet H. F. Lord, to 3d L.C.—Ensigns T. Stackpole, T. W. Jones, J. Nixon, and W. T. Furlonge, to 33d N.I.; J. S. Mathews, G. G. M'Donell, and B. T. Giraud, to 25th N.I.

Feb. 9.—Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st or T.L.I., removed to 1st bat. pioneers, and will accompany his regiment to Ava, after which he will join the pioneers.

Lieut. J. Yaldwin, 21st N.I., appointed to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Budd rem. to 1st bat.

Lieut. M. Stephenson, 36th N.I., permitted to join his regiment.

Feb. 13.—*Officers posted to Rifle Corps.* Capt. W. T. Slade, 46th N.I. Lieut. R. Watts, 48th do. Lieut. C. Church, 4th do. Lieut. A. Shirreffs, 21st do. Lieut. R. H. Symes, 29th do. Ens. R. Shirreff, 2d do. Ens. T. J. Fisher, 4th do.

Removals and Postings of Lieut. Cols. H. G. A.

Taylor, from 43d to 18th N.I. J. Woulfe, from 26th to 3d N.I. W. Hankins, from 9th N.I. to 2d Europ. regt. C. Brook, from 28th to 26th N.I. J. Bell (late prom.) to 8th N.I. C. Ferrier (late prom.) to 43d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 24. Capt. C. Laurens, 1st L.C., for health.—Lieut. W. Gomperts, 44th N.I., for health.—26. Capt. R. Backhouse, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Bird, 22d N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. C. R. Flint, 4th L.C., for health.—Feb. 3. Capt. R. Gibbings, 34th N.I., for health.—7. Assist.surg. J. Haslewood, for health.—14. Lieut. H. Millingen, 6th N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—Feb. 10. Assist.surg. R. Power, for six weeks.

Cancelled.—Jan. 24. Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., to Europe.—Feb. 7. Assist.surg. Brown, to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The Advocate General, v. Annasawmy Pillay.—On the second day of term the court gave judgment in this case, which our readers may recollect to have been an equity suit commenced by the advocate-general in his official capacity, at the relation of certain Hindoo priests against the executor of a native named Pacheapah, who some years back left a legacy of one lac of pagodas, to be appropriated to the support of some pagodas, and other purposes connected with the Hindoo religious ceremonies. The chief justice said the principal objections raised on behalf of the defendant were, 1st. That the advocate-general, as such, has not the power of filing an information on behalf of a charity. This preliminary point was settled last term; the court having decided that, for the purpose of charity in general, whether Hindoo, Mahometan, or otherwise, the advocate-general here may file an information, just as the attorney-general may at home. The second objection was, that if the advocate-general had such power, it must be at the relation of some party who had an interest in the charity. His lordship, after distinguishing between an information merely, and an information and bill, observed that even if some interest were necessary, the relators in this case had such an interest, inasmuch as they were entitled to share in the rice which, according to the Hindoo custom, is distributed at the pagoda after the religious ceremonies had been performed. The third and main objection was, that the Supreme Court could not interfere—first, because the charities were of such a nature that the Supreme Court, as governed by the principles established in England, could not direct their execution; and secondly, because they were to be performed out of the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. His lordship commenced by observing, it had been long established

established that where a testator's general object was charity, though the particular object should fail, the court would apply the fund to other charitable purposes. It was not because the use happened to be in part superstitious that the court would reject it altogether. But this case was not to be decided by the English law, except so far as such law should be consistent with the laws and usages of the Hindoos; for the charter reserved to the natives their own laws and usages relating to the succession and inheritance to property, and certainly "laws" includes "religion." It was not necessary to advert to the capacity of a Hindoo to make a will, because that question had been decided in the affirmative on appeal to the Privy Council. To promote the cause of religion, then, observed his lordship, was a charity at home. Then was it not so likewise here? And in this case, it was not merely religious ceremonies which were the objects of the charity, but the distribution of rice at various pagodas among the poor was also directed, which no one could doubt to be a charitable purpose. It had been said, in argument, that many of the ceremonies to be performed were of so brutal and immoral a tendency, that a court of justice could not interfere to enjoin them. But his lordship said he could not believe that those disgusting rites which had been spoken of were other than corruptions from the real doctrines of Hinduism; but, admitting these rites to be sometimes a part of their ceremonies, it did not appear that the testator intended them, because none such are mentioned in the list made out by his widow after his death; besides the court here would be bound to look at the manner in which the courts at the other presidencies had treated such superstitious charities. His lordship then referred to the Mullock case, mentioned in a late publication by Sir Francis MacNaghten, where the Supreme Court at Bengal had established the validity of a legacy of no less than £170,000 by a Hindoo will, for a purpose more superstitious and immoral than had been described; the will, among others, directing the performance of certain ceremonies at Juggernaut, the nature of which was notorious. His lordship then referred to a similar case, as an authority for this court to establish and direct the charity in question. The second objection, as to the local jurisdiction of the court, applied to all the places at which the charities were to be performed except Triplicane. His lordship went with it so far as to admit that the court could not interfere with the management of the charity. But as the accounting party was within the jurisdiction of the court, and the fund also, the court would secure the fund for the benefit of the charity, and

take care to deliver it to the persons entitled to administer it.

Mr. Justice Comyn concurred.

The Chief Justice then suggested that the decree would principally be to declare the bequest good and valid, and that the objects of charity were those pointed out by the list; and to direct an inquiry before the master as to the proper persons to have the management and administration of the charities, having regard to their local situation.

Mr. Justice Ricketts was not present when the cause was heard.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, March 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RACES.

Madras Spring Meeting.—First day, January 19th.—A good deal of betting and backing induced us to expect much sport this morning in the running for both the maidens, but there was something amiss in one of the three horses for the first Maiden which disappointed us. The race for the second Maiden was particularly good, and the riding, as well as the blood of the horses, gave universal satisfaction.

2d Maiden.—Heats 2 Miles, 8st. 7 lbs.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mr. Fox's br. Stingo	1	2	2
Capt. Looney's b. Sinbad (G. Smith).....	2	1	1
Capt. Hugh's b. Envoy	3	4	5
Mr. Seymour's b. Slyboots	4	3	4
Mr. Vernon's gr. Dapple.....	5	5	3

Stingo rather the favourite in this well-contested and beautiful race. 1st Heat, he took the lead with little Dapple hard at it; Stingo shewed a superiority to the distance post, where Sinbad, who had been on the sly, made all sail: but being too short a distance from home, after a gallant struggle was beat by Stingo by half a neck.—Time bad from the way in which the heat was run—4m. 26s.

2d Heat.—All the five horses were put in again, nothing abashed. Stingo led at starting, but Slyboots took him up and ran a long lead from the rest for nearly a mile. Stingo let him go, and so did Sinbad, having their reasons. At the last turn-in Stingo was leading rather wide of the line, and Sinbad finding room, took the post and the lead. Stingo's rider, not discomposed by this, gave a pull, and at the distance post made his last effort; but neither good riding nor the taste of the whip would do against equally good jockeyship and a better horse; so Sinbad won the heat gallantly by three-quarters of a length.—Ran in 4m. 11s.

3d Heat.—Sinbad had acquired more backers, and his condition was fine; all five scorned being shut out, and they started at the slowest canter that Arab blood would permit; and so they ran, Slyboots peeping

peeping out a-head. For about a mile indeed there was no tilting, but for the last half-mile, when Stingo, Sinbad, and Envoy were hard at it, Sinbad took the lead, as before, after making good his turn, and Stingo held for the last desperate effort at 100 yards from home, when Sinbad, answering his challenge, ran stoutly in, winning without much difficulty. No time taken, it being more a Newmarket style of heat. Stingo, a young horse and a good one; Slyboots, all blood, and wants nothing but size to contend with big ones.

Our Calcutta friends have lately been vivacious, somewhat at the expense of Madras Arabs. We do not admire vain boasting, but we should be very happy to give some of their country half-breds a little entertainment (not forgetting their worthy and sporting owners) on our beautiful course.

An ill-timed dance last night tended, we fear, to weaken the list of beauty in the stand this morning; the more to be regretted, as the sport was so good.

Second Day, January 23d. — An intense interest was excited by Andrew and Orelia for the Nabob's plate this morning. — The backers of Andrew went upon the solid ground of his known powers for three mile heats, those of Orelia recollecting the proof he had given of excellence as a maiden horse in the only race for which he had started, and relying upon his commanding size, upwards of fifteen hands, and fine figure, were equally confident. A third horse was entered, but having retired from indisposition, he ran by proxy, and his substitute was Saladin, a powerful handsome colt, purchased out of the dealer's hands so late as the 11th inst. When sporting emulation is weighed against the rashness of the undertaking, the irresistible chance of travelling in good company sometimes turns the scale.

Orelia won the Nabob's plate easily; Saladin kept a good place in both heats, and will no doubt be a prime horse in another year.

The race for the Galloway Purse, though only two horses started, was excellent, and every one praised the riding displayed by the winner, as well as the stoutness of the little horse.

Saladin having withdrawn from the third Maiden to the more ambitious post, this race was not well contested; indeed it was apparently little more than good exercise for the winner.

Race Ball. — The ball last evening was by no means fully attended, but the dancing was kept up with great spirit. The evening was delightfully cool and pleasant; the supper was excellent, and the company did not retire till a late hour.

Sport for the Madras Spring Meeting,

1827.—A Maiden Subscription Purse of 700 rupees each P. P. for all Arab horses that have never started for plate, purse, match; or sweepstakes; heats three miles, carrying 9 st. Horses to be *bona fide* property of subscribers or of confederates declared on or before the day of closing. To close on the 30th September 1826.—At present three subscribers.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of 500 rupees each P. P. for all horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes; heats two miles, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs. To close on the 30th September 1826 — At present five subscribers.

A Subscription Purse of 350 rupees each P. P. for all Arab horses that have never won plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes; heats once round the course, carrying 8 st. 5 lbs. To close on the day that may be fixed upon for ageing and measuring horses at the race-stand.—At present two subscribers.

HYDERABAD TURF-CLUB.

The association usually denominated the Hyderabad Turf-Club expired on the 31st Dec. for want of proper support.

THE WEATHER.

The southerly wind this year commenced at the presidency at a very early period, and has continued with a steadiness not usual at the season. This wind sometimes prevails two or three days at a time in February, but is displaced by the regular N. E. monsoon; it continued, however, nearly the whole of last month: a change may yet take place; but it is now about the time when the regular S. W. monsoon commences. The thermometer has risen some degrees during the last week, and has more than once been 88½. According to a diary published in the *India Gazette*, the greatest height of the thermometer at Arracan, at 3 P. M. during the month of January was, 82.2; the mean at that hour 77.1; the least height at 9 A. M. was 57.8; and the mean at that time 61: the mean at 9 P. M. was 69.7. The wind mostly north-westerly, strong in the latter part of the month; the fall of rain during the month was only about one-third of an inch.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March 2.*

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Madras Medical Society was held on Saturday the 14th Jan. at the college, for the election of office bearers, when the gentlemen who had served last year were re-elected for the present year. We have the pleasure to subjoin a list of the office-bearers and resident members.

G. Baillie, Esq., W. Peyton, Esq., and W. Prichard, Esq., patrons of the Society,
ex-

ex-officio; W. Scot, Esq., president; H. Atkinson, Esq., vice-president; T. M. Lane, Esq. secretary; W. Bannister, Esq. G. Hyne, Esq., A. Johnston, Esq., J. Lawder, Esq., members of the committee of management; J. Aitken, M.D., W. Bannister, Esq., H. S. Fleming Esq.; J. Lawder, Esq., J. Macleod, Esq., members of the committee of papers.—The number of resident members is twenty. The non-resident members amounted to ninety-eight at the close of the last proceedings.

The society, we understand, have had regular meetings, at which some interesting papers have been read; these, we hope, will in due time appear in print.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Madras, by sea, on the 25th February.

We understand that his lordship preaches and administers the sacrament on Sunday morning next, at St. George's church. In the afternoon his lordship will preach at St. Mary's. We also understand that it is his lordship's intention to go to Poonamallee on Thursday the 9th of March, for the purpose of confirming the young persons belonging to the asylums, and the other Christian youth who are qualified to be admitted to the rite.—[*Mad. Gov. March 2.*]

CLIMATE OF THE NEILGHERRIES.

We have seen a register of the thermometer on the Neilgherry Hills. It is truly astonishing that a temperature so low as 19° should exist under the torrid zone. We would certainly recommend the establishment of a school at the Neilgherries; the climate, we should think, is admirably adapted for children, who are, we learn, as ruddy as they are seen in the most healthy parts of Britain; it would, we are sure, answer admirably well, and many parents who can ill afford to send their children home, would gladly avail themselves of such an establishment. There can be no doubt that if a respectable married couple, suitably qualified, were to set up such an establishment there, they would eventually realize a handsome independence. We have much pleasure likewise in stating, for the information of our readers, the realization to its full extent of the hopes held out by us in a former number of the Gazette, of its being in contemplation to provide quarters for the accommodation of invalids, on a limited scale; this has been accomplished through the liberality of Government, and a very comfortable house has been erected on the hill for the reception of invalids (bachelors); there are six excellent bedrooms, and a capital sitting room common to the inmates.—[*Ibid. Jan. 21.*]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR AVA.

Notwithstanding the state of affairs in Ava, exertions for carrying on the war, should it become necessary, are not remitted; among these are the late embarkations of the 36th regt. N. I. and other troops for Rangoon.—[*Ibid. Jan. 26.*]

NATIVE REPORT OF REJOICINGS.

The following communication from a native correspondent, dated Vizianagram, February 15, appears in the *Madras Gov. Gaz.*

The long-wished-for tidings of the fall of Bhurtpore and the surrender of the citadel to the British force having with great joy been announced, his Highness Murjah Raja Stree Poosapauty Narrain Guzzaputty Rauze Bauhader Munnia Sultan, Rajah of Vizianagram, has ordered a royal salute and three vollies of musketry to be fired this day at sunrise in honour of the occasion, and as a testimony of respect and his constant wish for the success of the British Government, and for the projects of their welfare. Further, his Highness the Rajah has this day given an entertainment to the gentlemen officers at the cantonment at this place in honour of this victory, and the following toasts were drank on the occasion, the band playing the undermentioned tunes.

His Majesty King George the Fourth—*God save the King.*

His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram—*Honey Moon.*

The Duke of York and the army—*Grenadiers' March.*

His Excellency Lord Combermere, &c.—*Exile of Erin.*

Many other choice tunes were played intermediately, and the entertainment was not concluded till a late hour.

SIR GEORGE WALKER.

The ship Fairlie, Capt. Short, from England, having on board his Exc. Sir George Walker, arrived in the roads on the 2d March. His Excellency landed under the customary honours.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 4. *La Madras*, Douzan, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—10. *John*, Popplewell, from Calcutta.—23. *Barossa*, Hutchinson, from London and St. Jago.—25. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, from Calcutta.—March 2. *Fairlie*, Short, from London.

Departures.

Feb. 2. *Lord Castlereagh*, Hogg, for Bombay.—7. *Lord Hungerford*, Talbert, for London.—9. *La Madras*, Douzan, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.—20. *John*, Popplewell, for London.—21. *Thalia*, Blden, for Rangoon.—March 4. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 2. The lady of Lieut. W. Brenner, 47th regt., of a daughter.
 3. Vidanagram, the lady of Maj. Marrett, commanding 11th N.I., of a son.
 7. At Belhary, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver, commanding 14th N.I., of a son.
 — At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. Matthews, 37th regt., of a son.
 12. At Black Town, Mrs. E. Martin, of a daughter.
 14. At Vellore, the lady of W. K. Hey, Esq., gar. assist. surg., of a daughter.
 17. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., of a son.
 22. At Brodie Castle, the lady of the Venerable E. Vaughan, archdeacon, of a son.
 27. The lady of Capt. Whannell, assist. mil. and gen., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 26. At Secunderabad, Capt. G. Lee, of the 8th N.I., youngest son of the late T. H. Lee, Esq., of Ebbford House, near Exeter, Devonshire, to Eliza Mary, daughter of H. Palmer, Esq., of Hyderabad.

throeder, Esq.,
 regt., to Maria
 wood, Esq., of

r. T. Oliver to
 r. W. Hitchins.
 A. Hudleston,
 Eleanor, eldest
 Esq., member
 of
 vs, son of Mr.
 o Miss Julian

architect and sculptor, to Miss C. S. Paterson.

23. At Arcot, A. N. Magrath, Esq., medical service, to Caroline Maria, second daughter of the Rev. R. Smyth, A.M., chaplain.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22. On his way to Promé, W. F. Reeks, Esq., assist. surg. 38th N.I.

Jan. 11. Whilst gallantly leading the centre column of attack at the storming of the stockade at Sestoung, J. C. Stedman, Esq., commanding 34th regt. or C.L.I., aged 20.

13. In Brigadier Shaw's camp, near Patanagah, Capt. H. Dowden, 38th N.I.

19. At Promé, Mr. G. Godfrey, clerk of the Pay Office in Ava, aged 25.

Feb. 3. At Royapetah, Mrs. F. Harkness, relict of the late Mr. J. Harkness.

13. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Conductor J. Saunders, aged 69.

17. At Perambur, Catherine, wife of Mr. J. Summers.

19. At St. Thomé, Mrs. C. Ledaham, aged 60.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

N.M. 67TH FOOT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 2d, 1826.—His Majesty's 67th regiment having embarked on board the transports Upton Castle, Caledonia, and Milford, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, is to be considered transferred to the Bengal establishment from the 1st instant.

In notifying the transfer of this regiment to another establishment, the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

expressing his entire approbation of its conduct, since its first arrival within the territories of this presidency by the overland route from Bengal in 1818. The readiness and alacrity with which the officers and men have embarked for a distant destination, when in daily expectation of receiving orders to return to Europe after a period of twenty years' service in this country, give them an additional claim on the favourable consideration of Government.

ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26, 1826.—The appointments of adjutants and quartermasters to the artillery in the Surat and Poona divisions of the army are abolished.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

The following Junior Civil Servants have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business:—

Mr. C. Edison; Mr. P. Bacan; Mr. W. Birdwood; and Mr. J. N. Walker.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 21. The Rev. Thomas Lavis, A.B., chaplain in Cutch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13, 1826.—Sen. Assist. surg. J. M'Morris to be surg., v. Craw app. superintend. surg.; 25th Nov. 1825.

Capt. W. Miller to resume his duties as director of Depot of Instruction at Matcoongha, from 9th Jan. 1826.

Jan. 14.—Capt. J. W. Aitchison, dep. adj. gen. of army, to have official rank of major, from 29th Dec. 1825.

Capt. W. D. Robertson to resume his duties as superintendent of basars in Poona div. of army.

Surg. V. C. Kemball, attached to Europ. Gen. Hosp. at presidency, to be superintend. surg., v. Morgan prom. to situation of 5d member of Medical Board.

Sen. Assist. surg. Jos. Glen to be surg., v. Gibson dec.; 18th Jan.

Jan. 19.—Assist. surg. G. H. Davis to have charge of Lunatic Asylum until arrival of Mr. Howson.

Acting Assist. surg. Morrison transferred from H.C.'s cruiser Amherst to H.C.'s cruiser Elphinstone.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. Col. Corn. Wilson, 2d L.C., to command Baroda subd. force during absence of Lieut. Col. Kennedy in command of Surat div. of army.

Lieut. Col. Corn. J. F. Dyson, 18th N.I., to command Malwa field force; and Lieut. Col. Corn. J. P. Dunbar, 3d L.C., to command subsidised troops in Cutch; these appointments dependent on like contingency.

Lieut. Col. Corn. W. Turner, 1st L.C., to command in Candahar.

Surg. F. Trush to perform medical duties of Europ. Gen. Hosp. at presidency, v. Kemball prom.; 11th Jan. 1826.

Jan. 23.—Capt. C. B. James, 3d N.I., to be military paymast. at presidency, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Knapley app. acting paymast.

Jan. 26.—Assist. surg. Taylor to be vaccinator in Deccan, v. M'Morris prom., and Assist. surg. Michie to be ditto in Guzerat, v. Glen prom.

Maj. Russell, of artil., to have control of arsenals within Surat div. of army, and with Guikowar subd. force; and Maj. Hardy, of ditto, to have control

control of those within Poonah div. of army, as a temp. arrangement, without prejudice to respective commands of those officers.

Lieut. Col. E. Bellasis, of eng., to be acting commissary gen., during absence of Lieut. Col. Com. Baker, on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — Dec. 28. Maj. F. Farquharson, 22d N.I., for health.—Jan. 24. Maj. T. Morgan, 7th N.I., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Jan. 26. Ens. G. Johnson, 18th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 26. Lieut. G. Hammond, 30th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—30. Lieut. Col. Com. Baker, commissary gen., for health (eventually to Europe).

MISCELLANEOUS.

RACES.

First Day, January 31 —The first race, for a sweepstakes of 500 rupees each for all Arab horses, two miles, 8 st. 5 lbs. P. P. was won by Mr. Roberts' g. a. h. Shamrock, in 4m. 10s.—The second race was for a sweepstakes of 300 rupees each for all Arab horses that have never started on any course for cup, plate, match, or sweepstakes.—Heats two miles, 8 st. 7 lbs. P.P.—It was won by Capt. Smith's c. a. h. Rollicker.

Second Day, February 3.—The first race was for a cup value 100 guineas, and the rest in specie, 100 rupees each subscriber, for Arab horses, that had never started on a public course.—Heats $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 8 st. 7 lbs. each; twelve subscribers.

Capt. Moore's c. a. h. Creeper ... 2 2

Mr. Vibart's ... g. a. h. Barefoot. 3 drawn

Mr. Jersey's ... g. a. h. Slyboots. 1 1

Mr. Charles's ... c. a. h. Game Cock 4 drawn

Mr. Gray's ... b. a. h. Jonathan distanced

Mr. Hickman's b. a. h. Johnny Raw 5 3

1st Heat, all the horses went off at a slapping pace and kept well together nearly a mile, when Jonathan fell off altogether, and Johnny Raw to a respectful distance; the others rated it well, but the contest was principally between Creeper and Slyboots, the latter winning in good style.—Time 1-2, 1-1, 1-4. Total 3-7.

2d Heat, 3 horses only started, and went off at score, Slyboots leading all the way and winning in hand.—Time 1-3, 1-2, 1-7. Total 3-12.

The second race was a match between Capt. Mansfield's c. a. h. Der Frieschutz and Capt. Moore's b. a. c. Meteor, 8 st. 4 lbs. each, two miles P. P.—Both horses started at an easy pace, which they continued past the half-mile post, when they were let out, and rated it well together to the one-mile post, where Meteor shot ahead and blazed away in great style, with Der Frieschutz in his train, winning the race handsomely.—Time 4-17.

The third race was a match between Capt. Mansfield's g. a. h. Phantom, 8 st. 5 lbs., and Mr. Robert's g. a. h. Sham-

rock, 8 st. 12 lbs., two miles, P. P. This was an exceeding pretty race; both horses went off at score, and rated it well throughout. Shamrock, the favourite, was so hard pushed at the end of the first mile, that the knowing ones, who had backed him at considerable odds, felt a little queer. Phantom, however, only maintained this advantage a few seconds, for Shamrock again took the lead and kept it, winning by a couple of lengths.—Time 0-58, 1-4, 1-2, 1-4. Total 4-8.

Third Day, February 7.—The first race was for a colts' plate of Rupees 600 from the fund and Rupees 100 each subscriber for all Arab colts, having a colt's tooth in their head on the 10th Oct. 1825, heats one mile and a half, weight for age, Byculla standard.

Capt. Moore's b. a. c. Meteor,

Mr. Bacon's. g. a. c. Woeful,

Mr. Jersey's. g. a. c. Red Gauntlet.

1st Heat, started well, and ran together. The second half a mile it could not be seen which was first or last. In the last half mile Woeful fell behind, and Red Gauntlet won by a length.—2d Heat, Meteor took the lead. Red Gauntlet made his push in the last half mile, but Meteor gallantly disputed precedence, and won the heat by half a length.—3d, Meteor's strength and condition enabled him to win this heat with less difficulty than the last.—Time, 1st heat, 1-4, 0-59, 1-3. Total 3-6.—2d Heat, 1-1, 1-2, 1-8. Total 3-11.

Fourth Day, February 10.—The first race was for the Bombay subscription plate of £100 from the fund, and 100 rupees from each subscriber, for all Arab horses, weight for age, Byculla standard, heats two miles.

	Weight.	Heat.
Capt. James's ... g. a. h. Phantom ...	8-12	1 1
Capt. Moore's ... g. a. h. Creeper ...	8-5	6 6
Mr. Robert's ... g. a. h. Spartan ...	8-5	2 2
Capt. Mansfield's ... b. a. h. Brilliant ...	9-0	5 4
Mr. E. E. Elliott's ... b. a. h. Reveller ...	9-0	4 3
Mr. Jersey's ... b. a. c. Black Dwarf	7-12	3 5

1st Heat, the six horses went off together, and passed the stand, led by Phantom. The Dwarf led in passing the second half-mile post, and the contest was between him and Creeper to the third. Here Spartan made his push, and ran neck and neck with Creeper to the distance post, where Spartan was taken up by Phantom, who won the heat with difficulty by half a length.—Time 1-2, 1-2, 0-59, 1-2. Total 4-5.—2d Heat, Spartan and the Dwarf led for the first half mile. Spartan kept them behind him the second and third half miles, when Creeper and Phantom closed with him. At the distance-post Creeper again pulled up, and the contest was between Spartan and Phantom, who won by a length. Reveller made it a close heat.—Time 1-0, 1-0, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Total 4-5.

SMALL-POX IN CUTCH.

We understand that the small-pox has been raging in Cutch with unexampled virulence, and that there had been no less than 700 victims to it in one district, in the short period of a month. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the inquiries that have been made clearly establish the fact, that those who had undergone vaccination either entirely escaped the disease, or had it in so mild and modified a form as seldom or never to prove fatal. We trust the natives of that part of the country will now become sensible of the benefits to be derived from vaccination, and that the strong prejudices which have hitherto opposed its general introduction will be removed.

The cholera had also made its appearance in the force encamped in the neighbourhood of Bhooj, but, by the last accounts, had nearly disappeared, though it still continued to prevail in the surrounding villages.—[*Bom. Cour. Feb. 18.*

COLAPORE.

We regret to hear that our troops at Colapore have been under some alarm from the cholera having made its appearance in camp. The following extract from a letter lately received contains the information, with many other interesting particulars:

“On the 25th December, a man of the European regt. died of the cholera, and the day following one of the foot artillery and another belonging to the 20th regt. shared the same fate, which was sufficient to cause considerable apprehensions as to its future progress; measures were therefore adopted, with all possible expedition, to arrest it; and, as an idea has long been entertained at Madras that the disease is most generally fatal in a crowded population, a division was immediately made, and two distinct camps formed three miles asunder, and by changing ground daily some favourable effect is expected. By these movements the Raja sees his fort invested by camps, which disappear and return again with a rapidity that borders on magic.—The natives, with their usual faith in Jadoo, believe he has produced the epidemic amongst our people by the assistance of a demon who inhabits a neighbouring hill, and that nothing will appease the fiend but our departure from this place, or bribing him with 40 rupees! which, in these times, may be considered moderate enough for a devil.

“In walking round the rampart of the fort it appeared to me far from strong, and there are certainly many parts where success must attend a determined escalade. It is supplied with guns, from 4 to 12-pounders, in profusion, one-half of

which are English, and nearly all in good order; but shot or other ammunition nowhere visible.

“The two hill-forts Pown Ghur and Penowl Ghur, about ten miles N.W. from Colapore, are considered the strongest in this neighbourhood. Penowl Ghur is about three miles and a half in circumference, and connected with Pown Ghur at one point, by a neck of land, both of them being situated on rocks, from 250 to 300 feet elevation, from which spring natural ramparts of basalt, from thirty to sixty feet of perpendicular scarp, which is surmounted by the works, consisting of other ramparts with breast-works, which appear quite sufficient defence, nature having rendered these heights so difficult of access.

“After ascending a barren rock of such little promise, the interior affords the most enchanting surprise, being furnished with a very neat town, lofty trees, and gardens well supplied with fine sheets of clear water, forming the most beautiful scenes that could be imagined.

“The Raja is a man of rather a fierce aspect. He is a great sportsman, and expert at all the arts of native warfare.

“We are now about eleven miles from Colapore, and it is probable we may have to retrace our steps, as a jageerdar, under the Raja has declared himself independent.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan. 18.*

OPIUM SALES.

The Company's opium sales commenced on Monday last, when about 1,250 chests were sold at an average rate of 1,988.1-72.—[*Ibid.*

AHMUD BUKSH KHAN.

In estimating the advantages of this successful campaign (Bhurt pore), the suppression of border feuds is not of the least consideration; as bloodshed was annually the consequence of boundary disputes, which were made pretexts for the gratification of personal hatred, arising from difference of religion and a fancied superiority claimed by the Jauts, which was not always readily admitted by their neighbours; amongst whom the Nawab Ahmud Buksh Khan, of Ferosepore, was perhaps least inclined to submission, as, from his warlike disposition and early habits, he neither allowed an insult to be offered him with impunity, or resigned that from timidity which he had a right to defend. As the life of this man has been eventful, it affords many interesting anecdotes, most of which redound much to his honour, and tend to place his character in strong contrast with the prevailing opinion regarding Asiatics; and as the wish to

secure virtuous actions from oblivion, may be some apology for the impertinence of digression, we shall venture at a slight sketch of one which is certainly not eclipsed by many parallels.

Ahmud Bukhsh Khan, originally of respectable descent, became a soldier of fortune, by the troubles, which in his early life divided families, and transferred property in defiance of the ties of blood and legality of possession, and after following the interests of the Ulwa Raja, he became attached to those of the English, and accompanied Lord Lake through many of his campaigns.

The nature of his services and his general good conduct gave universal satisfaction; and the general, considering that he justly merited some particular reward from the British government, requested him one day, when dining at his lordship's table, to name that which would be most agreeable to his own wishes; hinting, at the same time, that an independent territory would not be considered above his deserts. At this period preparations were making to chastise the Ulwa Raja, for some indiscretion which had given offence to the English; and Ahmud Bukhsh Khan, aware of the misfortunes awaiting the man whose bread he had eaten, seemed regardless of power and affluence which were held in prospect, and begged, if he might be allowed to name a boon, that it should be the pardon of his old master. A request so disinterested, and consequently novel, caused no less admiration than astonishment. Lord Lake and all his officers rose from their seats to cheer the generous guest; the Ulwa Raja remained undisturbed in his possessions, and Ahmud Bukhsh was created Nawab of Ferosepore.—[*Bom. Gaz. Feb. 8.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 13. *Cornelia*, Archer, from Boston. — 26. *Catherine*, Porter, from Greenock. — Feb. 13. *Windsor Castle*, Heathorn, from Calcutta. — 14. *John Bannerman*, Whyte, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Feb. 5. *Lonach*, Driscoll, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. The lady of Lieut. T. Bayly, H.M.'s 20th regt. at Poonah, of a son.
Jan. 11. At Bhooj, the lady of Ens. Doherty, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
17. At the parsonage, the lady of the Rev. H. Davies, senior chaplain, of a daughter.
18. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. W. Ledlie, 38th Bengal N.I., of a still-born son.
20. At Asseerghur, the wife of Mr. G. A. Houston, Commissariat Department, of a son.
— At Colabah, Mrs. W. G. Graham, of a son.
26. The lady of J. B. Simson, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 18. At St. Thomas's Church, J. Fawcett,

Esq. to Susan Isabella, only daughter of Capt. J. Pruett, H.C.'s marine.

26. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. W. Henderson, 2d Europ. Regt., to Miss Eliza Millard.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. At Nuggur, Lieut. J. Marjoribanks, commanding Candelish local bat., second son of A. Marjoribanks, Esq., Linlithgowshire.

30. At Bassador, in the Persian Gulf, Assist. surg. Wm. Troup, surg. of H.C.'s ship of war *Elphinstone*.

Jan. 8. Mary, wife of Capt. G. Harrower, aged 46.

12. In camp near Colapore, A. Gibson, Esq., M.D., surg., 1st gren. regt.

14. At Surat, the infant son of Maj. C. S. Whitehill, 10th N.I.

19. At Goa, Major Antonio Pereira, aged about 77.

28. In the Fort, Mr. G. Goring, organist of St. Thomas's Church.

— T. H. Binny, Esq., civil service.

29. At Byculla, of the spasmodic cholera, David Malcolm, Esq., aged 48. Mr. M. was the younger brother of Sir James, Sir Pulteney, and Sir John Malcolm, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co., Bombay.

Feb. 1. Lieut. Col. Baker, commissary general, aged 47.

— Mr. D. R. Leighler, aged 29.

2. In camp at Bhooj, Lieut. C. Torin, 2d L.C., aged 23.

— Ens. F. Arnaud, 22d N.I., aged 20.

7. John, infant son of Lieut. and Adj. G. W. Blachley.

Ceylon.

SHIPWRECK.

We have received this day from Batticaloa an account of the loss of a brig called the *Anna*, together with the whole of the crew, saving two men who were driven on shore at Batticaloa, and gave in the following statement to the collector of that district, viz. that they are natives of Pondicherry, and sailors belonging to the late brig *Anna*; that about two months ago they shipped cocoa-nuts and areca-nuts from the island of Nicobar for Rangoon. The crew consisted of the captain (Brown) and nine others; that on the first day after leaving Nicobar the wind was contrary; but on the second day, about half-past five o'clock A. M., a strong breeze set in from the north, which made the brig labour very much; about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day they found the vessel sinking; they tried all they could to pump out the water and cut away the masts, notwithstanding which the vessel continued sinking fast. Capt. Brown and the crew launched the small boat and got into her; shortly afterwards the vessel went down, they had no time to take provisions. They tried two days to regain the island of Nicobar, but failed to do so; but reached the island of Andaman, where they landed. While getting some oysters they saw a number of persons standing at a distance with bows and arrows: they immediately commenced shooting at them many of the crew were wounded. They immediately made for their boat, and after being at sea forty days

days without provisions, were drifted on shore in this district. During the forty days the captain and four others died; just as they were driven on shore in this district another died, and two others died shortly after landing; they were eight days after landing before they were found, when two persons going to fish saw them, and took them up to the headman's house.—On their being asked how they subsisted for the forty days, they denied having had any thing to eat, and stated they drank nothing but salt water. Pedro Anthony states that at one time they had an idea of eating some of their dead companions, but states they did not do so for want of fire to cook it. The property found on them consisted of one spear, one long knife, one watch, half a compass-box, some silver, about two rupees weight, a small glass and one kreese.—*[Ceylon Gaz. Feb. 4.]*

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At Colombo, Mr. J. G. Ebert to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Jansen.

26. At Jaffna, Mr. W. H. Barends to Miss Juliana de Veisser.

Feb. 1. R. Russell, Esq., Assist. Staff Surg., to Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Gray.

13. At Colombo, G. Hutchinson, Esq., H.M.'s 16th regt., aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Forces, to Clara Georgiana, fifth daughter of H. Williams, Esq.

— At Colombo, Mr. L. W. Van Bouden to Miss A. J. Stephen.

DEATH.

Feb. 16. At the house of her father, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Miss Petronella Wilhelmina Vanderstraaten, his eldest daughter, aged 27.

Malacca.

On the morning of the 3d Dec. our late respected resident, Mr. Cracroft, embarked on his return to Prince of Wales' Island. An immense concourse of people were assembled on the occasion, to bid farewell to one who, both in his public and private capacity, had endeared himself to the community at large, in a degree seldom if ever surpassed.

In addition to the public compliments due to his situation, on his pushing off, he was followed by nine boats; two of which contained Malayan and Chinese musicians, a third an European band, and the remainder many gentlemen anxious to repeat their salutations, the whole escorting the accommodation boat to the Maria, on approaching which a salute was fired from her, corresponding to that from the shore.

On the same day a requisition was made on the part of the inhabitants for assembling a meeting for the purpose of addressing Mr. Cracroft on his quitting the residency, which was complied with

and carried into effect by Capt. Davies, first assistant in charge of the residency.—*[Penang Gaz.]*

Singapore.

FIRE.

We announce with regret the destruction of a considerable portion of our little town by a fire, which took place on the night of the 7th Dec. It originated in the house of a Chinese in Cross-street, about nine o'clock, and in less than an hour the whole of the houses between Cross-street and the sea-beach were in flames. The wind was fortunately from the north-east during the night, which aided much in preventing the fire from spreading in the direction of Market-street and the other principal streets; had it been in the opposite quarter it would have been impossible to have arrested the progress of the flames, and the consequences would have been most dreadful. About ninety houses were totally burnt, a few of them good wooden buildings; but the greater number were built of kadjans (mats), and therefore of little value. A large quantity of timber for boat building and several large boats which were lying on the beach shared the same fate, the rapidity with which the flames spread rendering it impossible to launch them into the water. One woman lost her life in the confusion, having fallen into a well in attempting to make her escape from the house in which the fire broke out. A fire-engine, which was brought to the spot without delay, proved of little service, although directed, and indeed worked by some of the European gentlemen, the whole of whom were present, and exerted themselves laudably in stopping the spread of the conflagration. Amongst them we observed Capt. Lawrie, of the brig Rhio, who brought the whole of his crew to assist; and for his exertions, in a cause in which he was not at all interested, he is deserving of the highest praise; it is upon such occasions that the superiority of the European over the native character appears so conspicuous. The conduct of the natives, particularly of the Chinese (for they are also termed natives) was truly disgraceful, shutting themselves up in their houses and refusing to lend their aid. The few Chinese who did come to the scene of destruction, instead of working like others, stood gazing, with looking-glasses in their hands, which they held up to the flames for the purpose of propitiating their god and averting the calamity. Tradition says the town of Pekin and the Chinese empire were saved by a looking-glass held up by a woman in the same

same manner. Such superstitions in a civilized people is pitiable, and we only regretted the impossibility of constraining the services of all those who possess houses of property in the town. In a town built almost entirely of wood like Singapore, some arrangement of this nature, or some establishment for the purpose of extinguishing fires, appears to us to be very much wanted, and we have no doubt but the inhabitants would willingly contribute to the expense.—[*Sing. Chron. Dec. 22.*

TRADE.

The free-trader *Corsair* has sailed for London direct since our last. This vessel, though a small ship, has exported merchandize from this port to the amount of Sp. Doll. 465,783. To make up so large an amount the articles were necessarily of a valuable description, and we accordingly observe by the manifest that tortoiseshell and raw silk are a considerable portion.—The *Woodlark* has also taken her departure for England with a full cargo, consisting chiefly of the produce of the Philippines.—The *Juliet*, which arrived lately, is the third vessel belonging to the free town of Hamburg which has visited Singapore; and while we hail with pleasure this increased intercourse, we trust that those embarking in the trade may find it profitable and beneficial.—[*Ibid.*

FEUDAL CHIEF OF SINGAPORE.

Died, at his residence near New Harbour, on the morning of the 8th Dec., in the forty-fifth year of his age, Tumungung Abdoolrahmin Sarima Raja. His royal highness was Tumungung or feudal chief of Singapore, and it was from him that the British first got permission to settle upon the island. He was also one of the parties from whom the sovereignty of the whole island was afterwards obtained by treaty. His Highness possessed mild and amiable manners, which rendered him much respected and highly esteemed, and to his friends and dependents, who are very numerous, his loss will be irreparable.—[*Sing. Chron.*

Penang.

NEW CURRENCY.

The government notification, that from and after the 1st November, sicca rupees will be received and paid from the Company's treasury at the rate of 210.8 sicca rupees per 100 dollars, up to which period rupees will be received into the Honourable Company's treasury at their present rate, namely, 200 sicca rupees

per 100 dollars, in payment of all local demands and for bills on Bengal, seems to have caused a great sensation amongst the mercantile community of this island. A memorial, signed by twenty merchants, has been presented to the Governor in Council, when "this sudden and unlooked-for change and depreciation in the value of the sicca rupee thus notified," is represented as "tending in various ways to the serious inconvenience and detriment of the trading interests of the island." They observe: "as the Spanish dollar has always been, and must, we conceive, continue in a great degree the current coin of the eastern archipelago, we are well convinced that no change in the denomination of the circulating medium can be made in this part of it without much inconvenience to every person concerned in trade, more especially to those whose dealings are with the natives; and while the sicca rupee, coined at the Company's Mint, passes current among all classes for the value of half a Spanish dollar, and Spanish dollars are paid indiscriminately with rupees into the treasury of this island, we should presume there can be no difficulty, where a manifest advantage accrues to the Honourable Company in keeping up an adequate circulating medium for this settlement, either in rupees at their present valuation as was formerly the case, in a coinage representation of the decimal parts of the Spanish dollar."

The local government, in compliance with the petition of the merchants, suspended the operation of the order; observing, however, that "it would only defer for a short time results which must, in the nature of things, ensue from the present course; a course which the honourable the Governor in Council cannot but consider inconsistent with the financial interests of the Honourable Company, and which has already been declared as such by the highest authority."

The government made certain observations upon the several points in the merchants' memorial, from which we extract the following passages:

"The admission of rupees into the public treasury is comparatively of recent date (1811). From the establishment of the island up to that date, dollars alone composed the currency of the island. All obligations have always been and are still regulated in dollars, as are all local salaries, dollars being the standard of value and money of account in this island.

"The Spanish dollar weighs grains 415.02; contains of fine silver, grains 370.95. A sicca rupee contains of fine silver, grains 175,923; two rupees contain therefore 351,846: the difference of

of fine metal between the dollar and the two rupees is grains 19,104.

" Rupees, in 1811, were admitted but as half-dollars; half-rupees as one-quarter-dollars; quarter-rupees as one-eighth-dollars; so far all was convenient: little loss or difference could be felt, so long as the receipt of rupees and parts were confined to the fraction of the dollar, the demand for small change met the difference of metallic value; but, whenever two rupees were received as the integer dollar, their grains of silver, 351,846, were received instead of 370,950, and the general circulation, as far as composed of rupees, became deteriorated more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

" It is a fact maintained by the best authorities, and established by the experience of ages, that two coins containing different qualities of the precious metal cannot pass as the equivalent of each other.

" No private influence can long keep up the ideal value of a less valuable coin the intrinsic difference will soon be discovered, and prices and quantities given in exchange will accommodate themselves to that difference.

" Neither can any order or proclamation of government produce that effect, unless accompanied by the more solid and substantial operation of a premium, in some shape or other, equivalent to the difference between intrinsic value and current rate.

" That operation this government has gone through for many years. The premium in question they pay by the receipt of 200 rupees, denominating them 100 dollars, and giving for them a bill on Calcutta for 210, and now 212 rupees. The premium they pay for keeping up the local and artificial value of the rupee is the difference between the amount of their bill and what it would cost them to import; the difference between 212 and 204, supposing two per cent. to be paid for freight and insurance.

" It seems to be the decided opinion of the merchants, that both dollars and rupees must be admitted into our circulation; under present circumstances it is advisable that they should. But of three things the merchants may be assured: first, that two coins of the precious metal, containing each different qualities, never will pass together at the same rate unless somebody pays the difference or premium. Second, they may be assured, that it never will suit the policy of government to be at that expense after it exceeds the rest of importing rupees. Third, that if these coins are to pass together in our currency, it can only be by their receipt and payment at or near their true and intrinsic value, as now determined."

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

There have been two arrivals from Batavia since our last, and our account reaches down to the 16th Nov. It is stated that the European government have made proposals of peace to Dispo-Nagoro, the chief leader of the Javanese, upon the basis of his being acknowledged Sultan of Mataram. There had been little alteration in the posture of affairs to the eastward. At Samarang the strictest discipline and constant guard was still kept up, and the inhabitants of Surabaya were kept in continual alarm by the vicinity of a powerful force, headed by the Javanese heroine, mentioned in a former number. Mr. Smisart, who was Dutch resident at Djocjo-Karta when the insurrection first broke out, has been dismissed, and Mr. Van Sevenhoven, a man of talent and ability, has been appointed commissioner for the districts of Djocjo and Solo.

General De Koek was expected soon to return to Batavia, in consequence of the expected departure for Europe of his Excellency the Baron Vander Cappellan, whom he is to succeed in the government. General De Koek is considered a prudent and brave officer, and as a member of society he has long been popular in Java. His talents for governing will now be called into action, and his best exertions will be necessary, as he will commence his career as governor-general at rather a turbulent period, and with various and numerous difficulties to combat.

The Schuttery, or volunteers of Batavia, have at length been relieved from the most grievous part of their duty—mounting guard. This indulgence, as it is termed, was not granted until absolutely necessary, as the rains had set in, and the continuance of it would have proved fatal to many. One of the Dutch schuttery officers, De Witt Van Hampstead, who had distinguished himself by civil and gentlemanly conduct toward the gentlemen who served under him, received a special mark of their lively sense of such behaviour from the volunteers who composed his company. These, to the number of fifty or sixty, Dutch and English, gave him a splendid entertainment, at which there was more gaiety and conviviality than has been witnessed in Java for a considerable period. The honour must have been extremely gratifying to him for whom it was intended.—*[Penang Gaz. Dec. 31.]*

Spanish India.

The free-trader *Corsair*, from Manilla, brings intelligence of the arrival of Senor Don

Don Mariano Ricaford, the new captain general of the Philippines. His Exc. is described as being a man of mild and affable manners, and said to be favourably disposed towards foreigners. His behaviour towards the chiefs of the Chinese, who, according to long established custom, waited upon him with a present on his arrival, does not, however, tend to confirm this report: it appears that he refused their presents, and did not receive them with the distinction which they had been accustomed to, and which Chinese settlers in foreign countries usually merit.

Whilst the *Corsair* lay at Manilla a vessel arrived there from the Marianne islands, having on board the officers of a Spanish 74-gun-ship, called the *Asia*. The *Asia*, on the triumph of freedom in South America, had received on board a few of the discomfited royalist army, and sailed in company with two transports for the Philippines. On their passage they touched for refreshments at the Marianne islands, where the crew mutinied, sent their officers on shore, and sailed, it was supposed, to join the patriots of Peru.—[*Singapore Chron.*]

Siam.

INDULGENCIES TO STRANGERS—WAR WITH COCHIN CHINA.

By the brig *Sylph*, which arrived from Bangkok in eleven days, we have received accounts down to the 14th ult. By these we are happy to learn that the government have adopted a more equitable and less vexatious line of policy towards strangers, and that they have even condescended to treat them with kindness and consideration. They are permitted to occupy warehouses of their own, and to sell their goods to whom they think proper, without interference from the officers of government. We trust these indulgencies may continue, although we suspect that they are but the effects of fear on the part of the Siamese.

It was reported at Bangkok that a war was about to break out with Cochin China, in consequence of some disputes which had arisen between the two courts respecting Cambojah. This country is situated between the two kingdoms, and has long ceased to be an independent state, being subject to Cochin China, and the government of it entrusted to the governor of Lower Cochin China, who resides at Saigon. His Siamese Majesty was making great preparation, by disciplining and equipping bodies of troops, and furnishing the different military posts throughout the kingdom with stores and ammunition.—[*Penang Gaz., Dec. 31.*]

China.

AMERICAN TRADE TO CANTON.

The statement of the American trade to China, which the kindness of a correspondent has enabled us to present below, will, we have no doubt, be perused with interest by a majority of our readers. Comparing it with one for 1818-19, presented to the committee of the House of Commons on the foreign trade of the country, it will be perceived that there is a falling-off in the amount of the trade for 1824-25 of Sp. Drs. 1,255,106. This arises chiefly, indeed almost altogether, in the amount of specie imported.

It is gratifying, as well as interesting, however, to observe that notwithstanding the falling-off which we have now stated in the total amount of the imports, there is an actual increase of Drs. 654,004 in the value of cotton and woollen manufactures imported by our trans-atlantic friends within the latter period; and we have no hesitation in believing that every yard of these goods is of British production, we cannot but contemplate the circumstance with particular satisfaction.

The greatest part of this increase has, as might be expected, taken place in woollens. In cloths, for instance, the number of pieces imported in 1818-19 was only 769; and long-ells, which have always been known as a favourite article with the Chinese, do not at all appear in the estimate for that period. In the statement now exhibited, the quantity of the former article is 10,257, and of the latter, 7,842 pieces. Cotton shirtings, handkerchiefs, and cambrics, appear also to the amount, altogether, of about Drs. 130,000, as new articles of import.

Were we to regulate our judgment from what passes before us in this market, which is almost the only theatre in which we have had an opportunity of witnessing their operations, we should be inclined to conclude that very little sympathy was likely to exist between the traders of China and the representatives of the British manufactures, with regard to the objects of their respective pursuits. Pepper, birds'-nests, opium, beech de mar, camphor Barus, tin, and betel-nut, engross so exclusively the attention of the former, as to prevent, apparently, all communion of dealing between the parties. In short, the Chinese, seeking almost exclusively in these regions what is calculated for the interior of the human tenement, value not the merchandize of England, which is to a similar extent available only to its external decoration and use. The commercial operations of the Americans, open a very different state of circumstances, and lead to a much more agreeable conclusion. A new taste for British manufactures seems to us not only

only established; but gaining ground through their agency in China, and it would be as idle to attempt to fix limits to the extent of their consumption as it would be hazardous to speculate on any of the many points of commercial importance connected with this great empire, of which our knowledge is at present so limited and imperfect.

Imports during the Season 1824 and 25.

		Dra.	Dra.
Beech de Mar.....	20 Piculs at	30	870
Beef	183 do. —	10	1,830
Bombazetts.....	672 Pieces —	14	9,408
Camlets	4,338 do. —	28	121,464
Cambrics	3,250 do. —	34	10,562
Candles.....	68 Piculs —	40	2,720
Chints	4,161 Pieces —	6	24,966
Cochineal.....	157½ Piculs —	550	86,625
Cloths	10,257 Pieces —	42	430,794
Cloves	286 Piculs —	85	24,310
Cotton	1,575 do. —	20	31,500
Copper	994 do. —	22½	22,365
Ebony	222 do. —	3	666
Fox (?)	19,479 do. —	1½	29,218
Ginseng.....	6,069 do. —	30	182,070
Handkerchiefs ...	27,123 Dozen —	2	54,246
Iron	13,459 Piculs —	4	53,836
Lead	5,912 do. —	9	53,208
Looking-glasses ...		value	15,000
Long Ells.....	7,842 Pieces —	10	78,420
Opium	411 Piculs —	700	287,700
Pepper	3,570 do. —	10	35,700
Quicksilver.....	6,452 do. —	58	374,216
Rice	18,927 do. —	2	37,854
Rope	19 do. —	12	228
Sandal-wood	7,438 do. —	9	66,942
Shirtings	7,602 Pieces —	8½	64,617
Skins, Beaver.....	2,532 do. —	4½	11,394
Do., Land Otters' ..	18,532 do. —	4	74,128
Do., Rabbit.....	6,267 do. —	2	12,534
Do., Sea Otters'....	1,921 do. —	43	82,603
Do., Seal	52,043 do. —	1½	78,065
Spanish Dollars			6,534,500
Steel	178 Piculs —	6	1,068
Tin.....	2,926 do. —	28	76,076
Do. Boxes	100 do. —	16	1,600
Tobacco	72 do. —	7	504
Tortoiseshell	24 do. —	100	2,400
Watches, &c.		value	3,000
Wine.....	705 do. —	16	11,280

Dra. 8,902,045

Exports to the United States.

		Dra.	Dra.
Camlets	250 Pieces at	13	3,250
Camphor	150 Piculs —	33	4,950
Cassia	8,634 do. —	22	189,948
China Ware	1,077 do. —	10	10,770
Crapes.....	105,811 Pieces —	7	740,677
Do. Shawls	226,835 do. —	2	453,670
Do. Scarfs.....	8,100 do. —	1	8,100
Do. Dresses	48,950 do. —	3½	171,325
Damask	100 do. —	18	1,800
Fireworks	4,620 Boxes —	2½	11,550
Florentine.....	2,879 Pieces —	12	34,548
Handkerchiefs....	81,545 do. —	6	489,270
Levantine.....	10,026 do. —	13	130,338
Lutestrings	25 do. —	9	225
Nankeen Blue ...	208,800 do. —	90	188,120
Do. Company's....	120,700 do. —	60	72,420
Do. Short	194,500 do. —	42	81,690
Pangees	2,967 do. —	6	17,802
Pearl Buttons	13,650 Gross —	40	5,460
Raw Silk	74 Piculs —	410	30,440
Rolls Matting	3,380 No. —	5	16,900
Rhubarb	159 Piculs —	50	7,950
Sarsnets.....	66,170 Pieces —	10	661,700
Satins	7,384 do. —	16	118,144
Sinhaws	11,119 do. —	12	133,428
Sewing Silk	514 do. —	450	231,750
Sugar	3,749 Piculs —	7½	28,117
Sweetmeats	628 do. —	15	9,420
Tea, Bohea	3,477 do. Tale	12	58,047
— Souchong	20,518 do. —	22	451,236
— Hyson Skin	28,300 do. —	28	1,104,413
— Young Hyson	25,547 do. —	46	1,175,002
— Hyson.....	7,025 do. —	..	455,208
— Impl. & Gunp.	4,772 do. —	52	248,144

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 128.

Tea, Pecco.....	108 Tale at	60	8,000
Tortoiseshell.....	15½ do. —	850	13,175
Velvets	130 Pieces —	33	4,290

—[Sing. Chron, Dec. 8.

Dra. 7,716,444

Note.—The multitude of errors in these two accounts render them of far less use than they might otherwise have been. After a long and ineffectual attempt to discover and remedy them, we have been obliged to leave the items and the totals just as we found them, except in a few particulars.—[Ed. A. J.

EDICT FROM THE HOPPO, FIXING THE CURRENCY OF DOLLARS.

Tseih, Hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. to the merchants.

"I received a communication from the Viceroy to this effect." On the 27th day of the second moon, the Nanbae and Pwanyn Heen presented an address, saying that on the 3d day of the second moon they had received the mandate of the Viceroy, acquainting them that the Hoppo had made a communication to this effect. The merchants presented to me a petition from the American foreign merchant Cushing, stating as follows:—"We, foreigners, bringing dollars in our vessels, there are among these dollars some which are called Kow-tseen,* but which are of the same standard as the Fan-meen† dollars which have always been imported, and they originally circulated freely; but lately it has been customary with those who dealt with me to charge a discount of four or five candareens on each of these dollars before they would receive them. It is entreated that an order may be issued, giving to the Kow-tseen dollars a current value equal to that of the Fan-meen dollars, and so forth." I, the Hoppo, forthwith directed the two Heens, in conjunction with the merchants, to take some of both species of dollars, and cause them to be assayed by the government assay-officer, at the office of Heens. If the two sorts of dollars were really of equal value, they were immediately to inform me of it, and at the time to issue a proclamation declaring the same, and requiring all persons to receive them as such. The two Heens forthwith caused the merchants to proceed with them to the Heens' office, carrying with them specimens of both sorts of dollars, and the government assay-officer was ordered, in their presence, to assay each sort separately in a crucible. The result was as follows: the total weight of 14 Kow-tseen dollars (alloy included) was 10 tales 60C mace; weight of sysee, 8 tales 980 mace.

Syree

* Money on which there is a discount.

† Foreign face (mean kwai), sometimes called Devil's face.

Sysee per each tale 892 mace 64,414 decs. The total weight of 14 Fan-meen dollars (alloy included) was 10 tales 070 mace, weight of sysee 9 tales 020 mace, sysee per each tale 895 mace 7,299 decs. The inferiority of the Kow-tseen dollars in comparison with the Fan-meen dollars per each tale 895 mace 7,299 decs. 892 mace 64,414 decs. 3 cash 08,576 decs. Estimating the dollar at 720 mace, this will give to each Kow-tseen dollar a comparative inferiority of 2 cash 221 decs. The Heens submit whether it will not be advisable to cut off the decimal parts, and issue a proclamation to all merchants, artizans, soldiers and people, to receive each Kow-tseen dollar at a discount of two cash, for the sake of public convenience.

“ The above information coming to me the Viceroy, it is considered expedient, according to the proposition of the Heens, to request the Hoppo to issue a general proclamation to all merchants, artizans, soldiers and people, to receive each Kow-tseen dollar at a discount of two cash for the future.

“ The above coming to me, the Hoppo, it is fit that I issue this mandate to the Hong merchants, that they may transmit it to the foreign merchants, and require their obedience thereto.

“ Taou Kwang, 5th year, 3d moon, 9th day.”

Letters from China mention that great activity had prevailed there in the opium market. Patna, which had a short time previous been selling at 990 a 950, was quoted 1,150 a 1,200 at the date of the last letters; Benares had risen from 930 to 1,140 a 1,200; Malwa from 770 to 800 a 830; and Turkey from 500 to 600.

This rise is attributed entirely to the purchases made by Europeans. No farther rise was expected, notwithstanding that the crop for the ensuing season was reported small.

The cotton market continued to support itself. The Company had warehoused the cargoes per *Scaleby Castle* and *Royal George*, in expectation of getting 13 t.

Straits produce had not varied. Company's treasury open on England at 4s. 6d. and on Calcutta at 203.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Feb. 9.

DEATH.

Lately. At Macao, Jozefa Pardal, a native female of that settlement, at the extraordinary age of 110 years. She performed her domestic duties with her own hands, and was in the full possession of her reason and sight to the day of her death.

Australia.

AUSTRALIA.

Arrival of the Governor.—Lieut. Gen. Darling, the new governor in chief, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 17; on the 20th

he made his public entry, and assumed the government. On the 12th January, a public meeting of the inhabitants was convened, to consider of an address to his Excellency, the sheriff in the chair. The address voted purported to be from “ the gentry, clergy, magistrates, merchants, landholders, farmers, traders, and other free inhabitants of New South Wales,” and contained the following remarkable passages:

“ The growth of the colony continues to outstrip the most sanguine expectations of the oldest inhabitants; and we doubt not that your Excellency will soon discover that the present code of local laws is far behind the claims of a free, wealthy, and active community. That his Majesty's ministers, therefore, in the slight extension which they have thus given to the legislature of the colony, should have discovered an inadequate conception of our condition and local necessities, does not surprise us; but at the same time it serves to stimulate us to embrace all opportunities like the present, of making the delegate of our beloved monarch acquainted with our real wants, in order that an opportunity may be afforded his Majesty, through your Excellency's representations, of further exemplifying his royal and paternal regard for us, his dutiful subjects, by a more enlarged extension of our legislative privileges.

“ We assure your Excellency, as a fact which is as indisputable as it is important, that New South Wales, from want of judicious local laws in her revenue, agriculture, domestic manufactures, and coasting and fishing trades, has been impeded in her prosperity, and her inhabitants subjected to individual loss and vexation, to an incalculable degree, especially until within the last three or four years; and your Excellency may rest fully assured, that a legislature founded on the same basis as the legislatures of the American colonies, can alone make us a happy and contented people; and we further beg solemnly to assure your Excellency, that any compromising measures on this head, which by possibility may hereafter be adopted by his Majesty's ministers, will only serve to increase, and perpetuate beyond remedy, those internal dissensions, which unfortunately have disturbed our community ever since the arrival and departure of the Commissioner of Inquiry.

“ We further beg leave to inform your Excellency, that while we can justly boast of the loyalty and attachment to the crown of England of all the inhabitants of the colony who were born and educated in the United Kingdom, there exists, nevertheless, in the territory, a race of men already arrived at an adult state, who, scattered in the distant and silent woods

.. of

of their country, unknown, unfelt, and unheard-of as a political body, are yet destined to be the fathers of the succeeding generation, and the inheritors of our lands. This class of colonists has been greatly neglected, as well by his Majesty's government as the local administrations of the colony, and unfortunately they deeply feel such neglect. The patronage of office they have always disregarded; but grants of land, which they consider their own as it were by natural inheritance, and which they have seen of late years, through the recommendation of the late Commissioner of Inquiry, lavishly bestowed upon strangers without capability of improving it, superior, or for the most part even equal to their own, has had a baneful influence on their minds; and while they have inherited from us our love of freedom, they do not possess our British predilections. Painful as it may be to us to apprise your Excellency of these facts, it is a duty which, as faithful and devoted subjects, we owe to our King, to lay them before you, his representative, thus early, lest among your official avocations they should either be overlooked, or not adverted to, in time to inspire this high-minded and independent generation with the like ardour of loyalty as, in the king's British-born subjects in this colony, burns with a pure and steady flame.

"The adult youth of the colony will be, if they are not already, too numerous to allow a counter-influence to be effected in their minds, by giving them those equal grants, the withholding of which has occasioned their present dissatisfaction."

These and other political passages were objected to by the sheriff and another, but the address was carried, *uno dissentiente*.

Currency.—By a government order, dated Dec. 31, the public accounts are directed to be kept in sterling money, which is to be the currency of the colony: Spanish dollars to be received at 4s. 4d. and Calcutta or sicca rupees at 2s. 1d. A large supply of silver and copper money has been received from England.

Natives.—We have been favoured by Capt. Forbes with the following interesting particulars from the log-book of the *St. Michael*, entered therein during the late trip to the wreck of the *Valetta*.

"The natives to the northward of Break Sea Spit are more muscular and better proportioned than any I have seen on this, or on the S.W. side of New Holland. The men are very much lacerated about their bodies with shells; hostile, and addicted to thieving. After we had made them several presents, they stole our large sein, for which act we seized two of their canoes. They made at first, when attacked, a bold stand; but a few small

shot fired over their heads made them scamper off for a time; however they rallied on the top of a hill and pelted us with stones, which they throw with a force truly astonishing: one of them stove the boat. Their canoes are ingeniously made, and neatly sewn together; they likewise possess the art of making mats, which office is performed by the females, whom the men are extremely jealous of. We observed many trees which are common in the Friendly Islands, *viz.* the ito, fit for block sheaves and millwrights' work; the upaw and buoro, the bark of which makes good rope; the tree from which the natives of the Society Islands make rum and molasses; there is also a fig-tree of uncommon luxuriance. On the west side of Dacre's Island we found drift cocoa-nuts, some of which could not have been long in the water, as they were fresh. We planted several in our garden, as also pumpkins, &c. &c. The islands also abound with pines, resembling in a great measure the Norfolk pine. I think them too brittle for masts, but would make good decks or flooring-boards."—[*Sydney Gaz.*

Missionaries.—An order was made by Sir Thomas Brisbane, previous to his departure, for the appropriation of twenty thousand acres of land to the use of the Wesleyan missionaries who are employed in the conversion of the aboriginal natives of this country.—[*Australian*, December 15.

The Corroborie at Parramatta.—January 21, pursuant to public notice, the *corroborie*, or annual festival, was given to the aboriginal natives. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Lieutenant-governor arrived on the ground, and was shortly afterwards followed by Col. Dumaresq., accompanied by the Rev. W. Cowper, S. Marsden, and a number of civil and military officers. The native princes and princesses were shortly afterwards honoured with the notice of the above gentry, who soon gave directions for the roast and boiled beef, soup, plum-pudding and grog to be served up to the sable gentry. The chiefs who were present on the occasion consisted of Bungaree, Blang, Dual, Cogle, Boodeny, Niaggan, and Jebinge. They were seated at the head of their respective tribes, who were arranged in a semicircular form: when their fare was placed before them they gave three loud cheers. The torrents of rain did not prevent the sable gentry from remaining seated on their mother earth; sheds were erected, but, notwithstanding the persuasions of the Lieutenant-governor and others, they could not be induced to exchange their quarters for a shelter from the rain. The assemblage of the aborigines amounted to about 200.—[*Ibid.*, Jan. 23.

Perjury in the Colony.—The *Australian*, in recording a conviction for perjury, states

as follows:—"This case of perjury is only one out of an immense number that occur in the courts of this colony in the course of a year. So frequently indeed is perjury committed, that one-half of the convictions are effected on false testimony; and the many acquittals which take place, to the surprise of all, are brought about by the same means. Scarcely a prisoner is tried on the merits of the charge against him, but his fate depends entirely on the disposition of the witnesses, their feeling towards him, and on the opportunity either he, or some one connected with the prosecutor, has had of tampering with them."

Sugar and Tobacco.—The cultivation of sugar at Port Macquarie, under the superintendence and management of Mr. Scott, has this year been attended with great success. Tobacco, it would seem, is also grown here on a large scale; there being not less than fifty acres ready to be cut in a few days. The leaves are generally 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., being much larger than the leaf at the Brazils. The cultivation of this, at the instance of government, can be well dispensed with. About 90 acres of sugar-cane bear the most promising and luxuriant appearance. It is reported that a distillery is about to be erected at this settlement, but to such a report we are not inclined to give much credence.—*Ibid*, March 2.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.

Dec. 3. *Lord Rodney*, Charlton, and *Henry Porcher*, Thomson, from London.—5. *Rolla*, Nelson, from London.—17. *Midas*, Balgrie, from London.—*Sir George Osborne*, Thomson, from London.—22. *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from London (with Governor Darling).—24. *Columbia*, Wilson, from London.—Jan. 3. *Marquess of Hastings*, Ostler, from London.—4. *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Reynoldson, from Cork.—6. *Medway*, Wight, from London.—7. *John*, Griffin, from Cape of Good Hope.—8. *Venus*, Kilgour, from London.—23. *Lang*, Lusk, from London.—26. *John Dunn*, M'Beath, from London.—Feb. 10. *Mangles*, Cogill, from Cork.—26. *Elizabeth*, Ross, from Canton.—*Laander*, Leitch, from Liverpool.—March 8. *Toward Castle*, Jeffreys, from London.

Departures.

Dec. 8. *Andromeda*, Muddle, for England.—27. *York*, Moncrieff for Singapore.—31. *Henry Porcher*, Thomson, for Canton.—Jan. 4. *Active*, Jamison, for Calcutta.—23. *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for Calcutta.—29. *Midas*, Balgrie, for Isle of France.—Feb. 5. *Marquess Hastings*, Ostler, for Canton.—7. *Triton* (Australian Company's ship) Crear, for London.—8. *Mountaineer*, Herbert, for Batavia.—11. *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Reynoldson, for Singapore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Jan. 2. Mrs. Ramsay, of Hunter Street, Sydney, of a daughter.
11. At her residence, Concord, Mrs. Walker, of a daughter.
Lately. The lady of Lieut. Hicks, R.N., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20. At St. Philip's Church, Sydney, Col. Thornton, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 40th regt., to Miss Ladewig, of Sydney.

Jan. 14. At St. Philip's Church, Mr. Geo. Bloodsworth to Miss Maria Cox, of Macquarie Place.

Feb. 1. At Windsor, by the Rev. John Cross, George Banks Sutton, Esq., of Caulkham Hills, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Johnston, of Portland Head.

18. At St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. John Cross, Mr. Rotton, of Patrick's Plains, Hunter's River, to Miss Harpur, daughter of Mr. Harpur, of Macquarie Street, Windsor.

DEATHS.

Dec. 7. Capt. and Brevet Major John Owens, of the 57th regt., chief engineer, aged 37.

11. John Grant, Esq., of the house of Messrs. Bethune and Grant, Hobart Town.

14. At an advanced age, Mrs. Lane, of Pitt Street, Sydney.

15. Mr. Bowman, of Richmond.

Feb. 2. Mr. W. L. Edwardson, deputy harbour-master and pilot.

Lately. At his house at Parramatta, James Williamson, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants of the colony, and late D. A. C. General.

— At his late residence, Rocks, Mr. John Neal.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Supreme Court, Dec. 20.—One of the most lamentable sights which can be exhibited in any country took place this morning, in the placing at the bar of the criminal court seventy-one human beings to receive their sentences, for crimes of every degree of turpitude, committed in a country where the population is so comparatively small, and where the inducements to crime are so few. Of these unhappy men twenty-five received sentence of death — [*Colonial Times*].

Produce.—As two or three vessels have been taken up at this port for England, much demand has been lately made for wool. Although several merchants have been advertising for this article of export, yet it fetches but a comparatively small price, some having been sold the other day for 6d., while the same quality of wool is calculated to be worth 4s. per lb. in England. Some of the settlers have, however, obtained as high a price as 2s. per lb. on the spot for it. By the *Denmark Hill* 150 bales, and 200 tons of Mimosa bark, will be exported for England. Capt. Bunster has nearly 400 tons of the latter nearly ready for shipment.— [*Ibid*].

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 23. At Hobart Town, D. A. C. Gen. Peter Roberts to Miss Smith.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from this settlement.
—"This is the sweetest spot you can possibly imagine; the climate fine, beyond description, and our little society being very agreeable, makes it pleasant quarters. We have lots of sport; the wild boars, which are numerous and terribly fierce, afford gallant amusement. When they are closely pursued, they will attack you in a very formidable way; my dog has got innumerable

numerable wounds in this war; he had his leg broken some time ago while hunting, and actually attacked three on three legs. I have seen the hides of some an inch thick, and their tusks nine inches and a half long. The goats also, the finest in the world, furnish us with good mutton; we have a large herd of them that are grown very tame, and give us plenty of milk. There is good shooting also of fowls and pigeons; but all this is very fatiguing, the island is so much broken into hills and valleys, and covered with grass from three to eight feet in length. As to fishing, we can generally catch as many schnappers, king-fish, and salmon as we want from off the rocks: boating is too dangerous. It was only the other day that one of our whale-boats, on returning from the brig, was upset on the reef, and seven persons, among whom was Mr. Parker, narrowly escaped on shore by swimming and holding on by the oars through a tremendous surf; the boat was dashed almost to pieces, but no other loss was sustained. It is a most treacherous place; sometimes the sea has not a ripple on it, and in half an hour after the waves will break across the passage sufficient to overwhelm any thing. Several turtles have been seen

about the island, but they will not venture on shore. I would send you the pines, but I am persuaded they would not live: in the course of the winter I will preserve you some with more certainty of success.

"Our little establishment is getting on very well: five or six acres of tolerably good wheat have just been cut down, and an excellent commissariat store is nearly completed."

Mauritius.

BIRTH.

Feb. 24. The lady of Lieut. Col. Staveley, dep. quart. mast. gen., of a daughter.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 18. H. Pugh, Esq., to Miss Maria Martha Venables.

23. Lieut. E. Galtakell, Madras cavalry, to Miss Eliza Venables.

April 1. A. Gordon, Esq., capt. Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss M. M. de Wet.

DEATH.

March 7. J. Digby, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 42.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE official despatches contain the latest authentic news from the seat of war. Letters from Rangoon state that the British army was moving towards Ummerapoora. Some boats with supplies, proceeding upwards from Prome, had been cut off by the enemy. Reinforcements were advancing from Rangoon, leaving detachments at intermediate stations to clear the country of banditti.

The taking of Melloun is described as a grand sight: the shell and rocket practice was admirable. The enemy reserved their fire till the boats were well within range, when guns of every calibre opened. The destruction of the fortifications and magazine has taken more time than was imagined.

Various statements are given in private letters respecting the duplicity of the Burmese chiefs. It is doubtful whether the treachery they displayed was with the countenance, or even knowledge of the court. The Kee Woonghee pleaded illness, on the 18th, as an excuse for not sending the ratified treaty; but when this ruse was detected, he said he was ashamed to meet Sir A. Campbell; that his king had behaved so ill that both he and his colleague were disgusted, and would resign unless the ratification was received.

After the action of the 19th, the original treaty was found at Melloun, in the house of Prince Memia Bo, the king's brother (who is supposed to have been killed); it had therefore never been sent to Ummerapoora. The commissioners immediately forwarded this document to the Kee Woonghee and Kolein Mengee, with a note containing a gentle intimation of their opinion of this baseness. The Raj Gooroo, or Burmese priest, who was in communication with the British commissioners, appears to have played false. It seems that whilst he was abounding in professions of amity towards us, he was supplying the Burmese with intelligence as a spy. Letters of his are said to have been found in the chest of the Kee Woonghee, urging a prosecution of the war, enumerating our strength, cautioning the Burmese chiefs to avoid engagements, but to watch, surround, and cut off the supplies of our army.

An article in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, in which this question is considered, maintains a different opinion with respect to the Burmese chiefs. The writer observes as follows:—

"On the 17th January, the day before the armistice expired, the Atawoon, Maun Yeet, and three other chiefs, were sent to the

the British camp to apologize for the non-arrival of the ratification of the treaty, offering to pay the first instalment of the crore of rupees, or four lacs of ticals, about five lacs of rupees, and to deliver hostages for the safe return of the English prisoners from Ava, who, it had been stipulated, should be liberated. These conditions the Burmese commissioners proposed to fulfil on their own authority, professing not to have received, in consequence of some accidental delay for which they could not account, any reply from Ava; and they solicited, in return, a farther suspension of hostilities. In reply, a conference with the principals was proposed: which being declined on the plea of indisposition by Kalein Menghee, Mr. Mangles, secretary to the commissioners, Major Jackson, Lieut. Smith, and Mr. Assist. Surg. Knox, were deputed to Melloun, to confer with that officer. On landing at Melloun, they were conducted to the house of Kalein Menghee, in the principal stockade; but a short interval elapsed before the principal chiefs made their appearance. When the Kee Woonghee and Kalein Menghee entered the hall, and were informed of the ultimatum of the British commissioners, Kalein Menghee stated that it would be necessary to refer the matter to Memia Bo, the King's brother, who was now in the immediate neighbourhood, and went to him accordingly to receive his instructions. He returned in about a quarter of an hour, and declining to sign a compliance with the terms required, a further appeal to arms became unavoidable. Of the result we are already in possession from the public despatches.

"The conduct of the Burmese commissioners seems, therefore, to be capable of some extenuation, making an allowance for national peculiarities. In the last stage of the business, they appear to have been under the control of Memia Bo, and the delay of final orders from Ava was the act of the court. Whether the original treaty was sent to Umerapoor is perhaps doubtful, and the commissioners possibly exceeding their power in some respects, might have been afraid to submit the document to the King: but that the King was made aware of its purport is known from several sources. Two chiefs, named Kee Wyne and Moolla Wyne, were sent off from Melloun immediately after the conference, and a third was subsequently despatched to hasten the return of a reply. A letter from the Raj Guru to the British commissioners, we understand, notices the King's having commented upon some differences between his statement and that of the Woonghees, as to the terms demanded by us; and though little faith may be placed in the communications of the

Guru, yet he could not have adverted to the conditions of the treaty if they had not been known at Ava. The liberation of Mr. Flood, and the proposal to give hostages for that of the other prisoners, indicated the reliance of the Woonghees that this stipulation would be ratified, and consequently shews that it had been submitted for ratification. We cannot avoid concluding, therefore, that, although the Burmese commissioners may not have acted with uniform candour, either to their own court or to us, yet the obstacles to the pacification did not originate with them, but must have been the work of the government, or at least of that party which has always urged the continuance of the war."

In Munnipoor, the Burmese, it seems, have made an attempt to dispossess Gumbheer Singh of his newly recovered domain. They were, however, defeated by the Raja's levy, directed by Capt. Grant and Lieut. Pemberton, and compelled to recross the Ningti. From this river, it is said, no obstacles whatever oppose the advance of an army to Umerapoor.

Letters from Mergui speak in high terms of that province. The climate is delightful; the invalids from Rangoon sent thither had all recovered; the bazaar was supplied with excellent provisions, and in great abundance. Among the productions of that part of the peninsula, the edible nests, so much in demand in China, form one of the most important. The farm of these nests, which had let the year before only for 5,000 rupees, was knocked down since we took possession at 15,000 for those of the Tavoy islands alone, and 5,000 more were expected for those of the Mergui islands. This revenue is independent of that derived from biche-de-mer, &c. &c. The tin mines had commenced working on account of the Hon. Company, and 10,000 rupees had been offered by a Chinaman for leave to work them one year. It was also expected that in a short time an abundance of excellent pearls would be found.

At Bhurtpore all had become quiet: Alwar had surrendered, and Lord Combermere was expected to reach Calcutta by March. The fortifications of Bhurtpore have been demolished; the principal bastions and parts of several curtains were blown up on the 6th Feb., and it is left to the rains to complete the ruin. The *Fully Bourge*, or "bastion of victory," built, as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of Englishmen who fell in the assaults under Lord Lake, is now laid low, and among the destroyers were some of those "white men permitted to fly from her eternal walls," who, after a period of twenty years, returned to the assault to witness her towers and battlements crumbling to dust.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Ra. As. [Sell.
Prem. 27 8	Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 26 8	Prem.
Disc. 1 0	Five per ct. Loan 1822-23 1 12	Disc.
Ditto 0 8	New 5 per cent Loan 1 0	Ditto.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. ½d. to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Ra. 8 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit 8 0 ditto.

Buy.]	Bank Shares Premium.	[Sell.
5,250.....		5,300

Price of Bullion.

Spanish Dollars ..Sa. Ra. 205 0 to 206 0	per 100
Dubloons.....	30 8 to 31. 8 each.
Sovereigns	10 0 to 10 8 ditto.
Bank of England Notes ..	10 4 to 10 12 ditto.
Star Pagodas	3 6½ to 3 7 6 ditto.

Madras, March 1, 1826.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Ra., per 335 Sa. Ra. 29 Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ra., per 100 Sa. Ra. 27 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Ra., per 335 Sa. Ra. 28 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ra., per 100 Sa. Ra. 28 Disc.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Ra. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Ra. per 100 Mad. Rupees.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 26.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of discussing the two following propositions:—

1st. "That adverting to the act of Parliament recently passed, which contains the following clauses: 'That any time within three years from the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the said United Company to nominate and appoint, and to send to the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established, shall be required: that the said Court of Directors shall, and they are hereby required, with all convenient speed, to frame and establish proper rules and regulations respecting the due and necessary qualifications of writers; and that it shall and may be lawful to alter and vary such rules and regulations from time to time, as circumstances may appear to require.' This Court, therefore, requests the Court of Directors now to submit their intended rules and regulations, that the same may be deliberately discussed by the General Court of Proprie-

tors; also, in order to obviate every attempt to establish any unfair monopoly in Oriental education while the College Suspension Act is in force, like the one lately made by a regulation of the Court of Directors, which, though published in their Court Calendar, or Red Book, has since, on mature reflection, been rescinded.

2d. "That considering the manifold advantages of reconciling the feelings and interests of the various public departments and official communities at the different presidencies in British India with each other, in every branch of the service, this Court recommends that the executive governments there be instructed to abolish, immediately, the odious practice of paying the civil servants in sicca rupees, and the army in a less valuable currency, called sonat rupees, to prevent all discontent from the continuance of this unreasonable distinction among the King's or Company's civil, military, and naval functionaries in future, by the whole receiving their respective allowances in the same species, or equitable rates of the local coins, where such payments are made."

PAY IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Gilchrist opened the debate by bringing the second proposition, relative to the difference of the mode in which the civil and military servants of the Company were paid

paid, before the court. The former, he observed, were paid in sicca, and the latter in sonat rupees, a circumstance which, in the presidency of Bengal, gave rise to great heart-burnings and much discontent, inasmuch as the sonat rupee was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the sicca rupee. Having expatiated at much length on the injustice of such a system, and touched on the additional loss which a military officer sustained when he remitted money to this country, the learned Doctor concluded by moving a resolution, in the terms contained in the requisition.

Col. *L. Stanhope* seconded the motion. He dwelt strongly on the necessity of acting justly and liberally towards their forces in India, which was the true and only way to prevent discontent and disaffection.

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) opposed the motion, as involving a discussion which could not be entered into without material inconvenience to the public service. He argued, that not the least injustice was done to the army, every member of which, when he entered the service, was aware of how he was to be paid, and was paid strictly up to the terms of his compact. As to the loss alleged to be sustained by the remittance of money from India, it was not in the power of the government to prevent it. Gentlemen who wanted to remit money must take the chance of the commercial exchanges: there was no other way, and no other rule. Feeling that a discussion of this nature was likely to produce local mischief, he should move the previous question.

The *Deputy Chairman* (the Hon. H. Lindsay) seconded the amendment, but expressed a hope that the hon. mover would withdraw the motion.

Mr. *Hume*, after dwelling on the evil consequences which were likely to arise from not assimilating the pay and allowances of the troops in the different presidencies, concluded by advising his hon friend to withdraw his motion, with the understanding that the Executive Body would take the subject into serious consideration.

After some farther remarks from Capt. Maxfield, Mr. Trant, Mr. S. Dixon, and Mr. Pattison, Dr. Gilchrist withdrew his motion.

EDUCATION OF WRITERS.

Mr. *Hume*, for the purpose of saving time, inquired whether the Directors were now ready to state what rule and regulations they had agreed to, under the act of last session of Parliament, which authorized them to send out young men to India as writers after they had undergone a certain examination, without subjecting them to a residence at Haileybury College.

The *Chairman* answered, that the tests of examination for young men going to India were in a course of adjustment between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control; and as soon as they were settled they would be made public, as the Directors were bound to do by the Act of Parliament.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped there would be no monopoly of education.

The *Chairman* assured him there would be none, and explained to Mr. *Hume*, that a former resolution of the Court of Directors (which had been rescinded), recommending two particular schools, had been entered into merely with a view of giving information to those parents who wished to send their children to India. So convinced, however, was he of the excellence of the seminaries recommended, that he meant to place his son at one of them.

Dr. *Gilchrist* then withdrew the first motion also, or rather signified his intention of not bringing it forward.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

The *Chairman* then laid before the court the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th July, absolving Capt. Timmins, the owner, officers, and crew of the *Royal George*, which had been burned, from all blame with respect to that unfortunate event. Friday, the 4th of August, was fixed for taking the ballot on this question.

The court then adjourned.

. The lateness of the month prevents us from giving more than the above index to the debate of the 26th of July; but it shall appear, at length, in our next number.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, July 4.

Nockells v. Lucas and others.—This was an action of trespass brought by the owner of the ship *Emerald* against the late sheriffs of London, Messrs. Hopley and

Lingham, and others, for illegally entering his ship, breaking open the hatches, and taking away the merchandize on board of her.—The facts were briefly these: Messrs. Hopley and Lingham were the consignees of a cargo shipped on board the *Emerald* by Messrs. Thornton and Co.,

Co., of Port Macquarie, New South Wales. The last-named gentleman being considerably indebted to Messrs. Hopley and Lingham, they sued out a process under which they seized the goods. Had they received them as consignees, they would have had to pay for freight considerably more than the consignment was worth. The question to be decided was, whether the plaintiff, under the peculiar circumstances, was not entitled to claim a *lien* on the goods, as security for payment of his charges for freight.

The Lord Chief Justice observed to the jury, that the proper question for their consideration was, whether these goods had been really and *bonâ fide* taken under an execution sued out by a judgment creditor; if they were of opinion this was the case, then the defendants would be entitled to a verdict; if, on the contrary, they conceived that it was merely as a colour to enable Hopley and Lingham to obtain possession and land the goods without paying the freight, then they would give the plaintiff a verdict. The bill of lading was signed by the captain, who engaged that the goods should be delivered to the consignees, Messrs. Hopley and Lingham; therefore the owner and captain of the ship had made covenant for a specific delivery of the goods, and for payment of the freight within ten days after such delivery. The sheriffs had pleaded that they had sold the goods to Hopley and Lingham, a circumstance well deserving the consideration of the jury in determining the question; for if the goods had been really and *bonâ fide* under the execution, the next step would have been to sell them; but it appeared that Hopley and Lingham landed the goods and entered them at the Custom-house, not in the character of buyers but as importers.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £1,950.

The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions on the part of the defendants; the points of which were, that there was no count in the declaration on which the plaintiff was entitled to recover; that possession of the vessel was taken from the plaintiff under the charter-party, and, consequently, the possession of the goods; that he had no *lien* on them; and that fraud ought to be implied.

The Lord Chief Justice took a note of the exceptions, and the case will be specially argued on a future day.

POLICE.

Capt. Thomas Young, of the ship *Malta*, of Liverpool, employed in the African trade, has been committed for trial by Sir Rich. Birnie, July 5th, after an examination at Deptford, on a charge of having sold for slaves four girls, natives of a

part of the coast of Africa near St. John's Island, who had been placed with him as hostages or security for the performance of certain contracts entered into between him and two of the native chiefs. The witnesses against the accused were the mate and some of his crew. It appears, from their evidence, that when the *Malta*, on her last voyage, was lying near to the island of St. John, Capt. Young bartered, amongst others, with a chief called Antonio Jo, who possessed himself of a great quantity of beads, knives, bars of iron, and other things equally valuable, for which he was to send on board, by a certain day, a quantity of gold dust, ivory, and palm oil; by way of security, he left four of his wives, the eldest of whom was about sixteen years of age, and the youngest not more than thirteen. In the regular course of time Antonio Jo performed his contract, and demanded his wives; but Capt. Young refused at that time to give them up, alleging that another chief with whom he had dealt had not performed his contract. Subsequently a Spanish slave vessel ran into the bay, and a boat from her, having on board her captain, boarded the *Malta*, and, after some conversation, Capt. Young ordered Antonio Jo's wives upon deck, where they were minutely examined by the Spaniard; Capt. Young also pointed out the fineness of their limbs and proportions. The result was that they were put into the boat, and conveyed on board the Spanish vessel. They all evinced the strongest reluctance to quit the *Malta*, and cried bitterly when Capt. Young communicated to them that they must go. The Spaniard's boat came again on board the *Malta* with the mate of the schooner, who brought two bags filled with dollars, which were counted. Some of the witnesses saw eighty male blacks sitting chained between decks on board the schooner, so close to each other that the poor creatures had not room to sit upright. Upon deck were crouched a great many women, and among the rest the four wives of Antonio Jo. They were not chained, but a man stood over them with a whip. On the *Malta* being boarded at sea by his Majesty's sloop *Raven*, stationed to look after slave-traders, the mate of the *Malta* related to the officer what had occurred near St. John's; in consequence of which the *Malta* was detained and taken to Sierra Leone, where she with the cargo was condemned, and subsequently Capt. Young, after being examined before the Judge Advocate of the colony, was put on board a transport, and sent to England a prisoner, the crew being also sent as witnesses.

In his defence Capt. Young denied the charge, which he declared was fabricated against him by his crew from feelings of malice, because they had quarrelled with him.

Bow Street.—Lieut. Edward Kenny, of H.M.'s 89th regt. of foot, was brought before Sir R. Birnie, charged on suspicion of having been guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. Charlton, surgeon of the East-India ship *Bussorah*, Capt. Stewart, on the high seas, during the passage of that ship from Bengal to England. The witnesses examined on the charge proved the following facts:—The accused and the deceased were passengers on board the *Bussorah*, and had been on friendly terms previous to the 23d April last. Some difference occurred betwixt them on the night of that day, after they had been drinking together in Lieut. Kenny's cabin. At about ten minutes before twelve the lieutenant ascended the poop ladder, followed by Mr. Charlton, each with a pistol. The pistols were loaded on the poop, where the parties stood; Lieut. Kenny gave the signal to fire, but both pistols flashed. They reprimed them, and after another signal from Lieut. Kenny the pistols flashed again. Mr. Charlton then asked for a piece of wood or pin to pick his pistol; Lieut. Kenny, in the meantime, is represented as reproaching Mr. Charlton (who had recommended waiting till next morning) with being afraid; adding, "by G—, Mr. Charlton, I will have your life or you shall have mine." The pistols were primed a third time, the parties again took their places, Lieut. Kenny gave the sign, and both fired together. Mr. Charlton fell dead upon a hen-coop.

This examination took place on July 11: in three days after, the Lieutenant was brought up for re-examination, when an interview took place at the office between him and Mr. Charlton, the brother of the deceased, at the request of Lieut. Kenny. Mr. Charlton and another brother immediately went to the private-room, and the meeting was affecting. Mr. Kenny, the moment he saw Messrs. Charlton, burst into tears, and grasping their hands, he stood for some moments unable to speak. At length he expressed the deep regret he felt at the melancholy occurrence which had occasioned their meeting. He spoke of the deceased in the most affectionate terms, and said he must have been under the influence of temporary madness to have lifted his hand against him. "Would to God!" said Mr. Kenny, "that I had been the victim instead of your estimable brother." He went on to state, that having both drank very freely on the unhappy night in question, some words arose, and Mr. Charlton said something which he conceived conveyed a reflection upon his honour, and, in the madness of intoxication, he insisted upon immediate satisfaction: a step, he assured the Messrs. Charlton, the recollection of which would embitter the remainder of his days.

Some considerable reluctance was now manifested by Mr. Charlton to prosecute, and the case stood over till July 18, when Sir Richard Birnie, finding this disinclination continue, stated that, unwilling as he was to urge a prosecution under the peculiar circumstances, yet it was absolutely necessary for the ends of public justice that a strict investigation into the unhappy affair should take place.

Lieut. Kenny was consequently fully committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mr. Charlton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MR. FARQUHAR.

This eccentric gentleman was born and educated at Aberdeen. He went to India as a cadet on the Bombay establishment, and was a *chum* of the late Gen. Kerr. Whilst at Bombay he received a dangerous wound in the hip, from which he suffered all his life. He removed, by advice of physicians, to Calcutta, and became a free merchant. Chemistry was his favourite pursuit; and having improved the manufacture of gunpowder in Bengal, he by degrees became sole contractor to government in that article, whence he acquired his large fortune, and was finally appointed superintendent of the manufactory. He was remarkable in India, not less for his close application than for his penurious habits, which occasioned the jocular proposal of stowing the surplus stores of *gunpowder* belonging to government in his *kitchen*, as the *safest* place. Warren Hastings, as well as Lord Cornwallis, highly appreciated his talents, and patronized him. He returned to England with a fortune of about a million sterling, most of which he invested in the 3 per cents. at 55. When, immediately on his arrival in London, he visited his banker, Mr. Hoare, the clerks, observing his dirty, dusty, and withal shabby exterior, disregarded him, till he was observed and recognized by Mr. Hoare, of whom he requested an advance of £25. He disliked, and resented remarks upon his dress and appearance. On visiting a titled relative, he received a hint that his clothes were not exactly *comme il faut*; whereupon he packed up his trunk, took his departure, and never associated with the family again. His house in Upper Baker Street was distinguished by its dingy appearance; his neighbours have been known to offer him money, under a belief that he was a distressed gentleman. An old woman was his sole attendant, who was interdicted from touching her master's own apartment, which consequently exhibited a scene of dirt and confusion without example. He became a partner in the house of Basset, Farquhar, and Co.; and also purchased a large share

share in Whitbread's brewery. Part of his immense wealth he employed in the purchase of estates; that of Fonthill Abbey brought him into public notice. He was deeply versed in literature; his mind was vigorous; his conversation impressive, animated and intelligent. Notwithstanding the parsimony of his habits, his sentiments were liberal. His religious opinions were peculiar, and are reported to have had a Brahminical tinge.* His person was diminutive and forbidding; his physiognomy peculiar. He had relaxed in his system latterly; having indulged more in luxuries, kept a carriage, &c. He lived at this time in Gloucester Place, Portman Square. His property is supposed to have accumulated to the amount of one million and a half sterling, which, as he has died a bachelor intestate, will go to his nephews and nieces, seven in number; one of the latter is the lady of Sir Wm. Pole. Mr. Farquhar died on the 6th July, aged 73; he had been out in his carriage the preceding day, and retired to bed at his usual hour in good health; at eight o'clock the next morning he was found a lifeless corpse. He was buried at St. John's Wood Chapel.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Letters have been received from Major Laing, dated January 1, at Gusala (the Eusala of Rennel) which the Major places in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ long. $1^{\circ} 15' E$. He had been detained here for some time by the war in the interior; but the road to Timbuctoo was then open, and he was to proceed thither the following day.

INDIA SILKS.

The admission of India silk handkerchiefs, since the 5th July, has filled the mercers' and drapers' shops in London with those articles. The facility of procuring them will now probably create a taste for British handkerchiefs: such is the capriciousness of fashionable taste!

TRADE BETWEEN LEITH AND INDIA.

A direct trade betwixt the port of Leith and India is soon to commence. A vessel of considerable tonnage is at present in the harbour, loading for Calcutta. It is the first enterprize of the kind from the east coast of Scotland.

SETTLEMENT ON NEW ZEALAND.

A deputation of merchants and ship-owners interested in the southern whale fisheries and the trade with New Hol-

* It is said that he once appropriated a large sum for the foundation of a college at Aberdeen; but the religious conditions tacked to the grant defeated it.

land, recently waited on Mr. Huskisson for the purpose of endeavouring to induce the Government to form a small establishment on New Zealand. The situation of the island, with reference to New Holland and our settlements on that continent, renders it a most important port to ships engaged in the trade of that part of the world, and to the southern whale fishery ships in particular. Mr. Huskisson paid great attention to the observations of the deputation, and promised to communicate with Earl Bathurst on the subject.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

13th L. Drags. Corn. W. Penn, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Kelso dec. (29 June); Corn. A. Browne to be lieut. by purch., v. Ellis prom. (6 July).

16th L. Drags. Ens. C. Cotton, from 19th F., to be corn., v. Penn prom. in 13th L. Drags. (29 June); Lieut. T. L. S. Menteath, to be capt. by purch., v. Baker prom.; Corn. T. Blood to be lieu. by purch., v. Menteath (both 18 July).

1st Foot. Maj. H. H. Farquharson, from h. p., to be maj., v. Campbell prom.; Capt. J. Anderson, from h. p. 28th F., to be capt., v. Rowan prom. (both 12 June); J. Mayne to be ens., v. Campbell dead of his wounds (22 June).

3d Foot. Capt. T. Munro, from h. p. 42d F., to be capt., v. Bowen prom.; Capt. J. Patton, from h. p., to be capt., v. Daniel app. to 66th F. (8 June).

6th Foot. Capt. J. Hill, from 47th F., to be capt. v. Cowell, who exch. (1 Jan.); Ens. B. T. F. Bowes to be lieut. by purch., v. Dunn app. to 44th F.; R. M. Beebee to be ens. by purch., v. Bowes (both 25 May).

14th Foot. Capt. J. V. Temple, from h. p., to be capt., v. Watson prom. (8 June); Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Campbell to be lieut. col., v. Edwards killed in action; Brev. Maj. J. Marshall to be maj., v. Cambell (both 22d June); Lieut. H. Johnson to be capt., v. Armstrong killed in action (21 Jan.); Lieut. M. C. Lynch to be capt., v. Marshall (22d June); Ens. E. C. Lynch to be lieut., v. Johnson; W. Tullon to be ens., v. Lynch (both 21 Jan.); Lieut. T. Evans, from h. p. 38th F., to be lieut., v. J. R. Smith, who exch. (6 July); L. Craigie to be ens. by purch., v. May app. to 8th F. (11 July); F. Fenwick to be ens. by purch., v. Budd prom. (12 July).

20th Foot. Capt. R. Garrett, from h. p. 96th F., to be capt., v. Frankland app. to 34th F.; Capt. W. C. Langmead, from h. p., to be capt., v. Falls prom. (both 8 June); Lieut. P. Hennessey, from 67th F., to be lieut., v. Wood, who exch. (24 Nov. 25); Serj. Maj. H. Hollinsworth to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Story, who has res. adjtcy. only (3 Dec. 25).

30th Foot. Capt. J. Proctor, from h. p. 43d F., to be capt., v. Howard prom.; Capt. J. G. Geddes, from h. p., to be capt., v. Fox prom. (both 8 June).

38th Foot. Capt. T. Vyvyan, from h. p. 41st F., to be capt., v. Rains prom.; Capt. A. Macdonald, from h. p., to be capt., v. Davis app. to 75th F. (both 8th June); Maj. W. Frith to be lieut. col., v. Evans dec.; Brev. Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Finch, from h. p. W. Ind. Rangers, to be maj., v. Frith (both 18 Dec. 25); Ens. J. Bullen to be lieut., v. Buchanan dec. (2 Dec.); Ens. W. Deane to be lieut., v. Proctor killed in action (3 Dec.); T. Southall to be ens., v. Bullen (2 Dec.); Ens. J. J. Grant, from 86th F., to be ens., v. Deane (22 June 26); Lieut. A. Campbell (1st), to be adj., v. Snodgrass, who res. adjtcy. only (17 Sept. 25); Capt. C. Blackett, from h. p. 7th L. Dr., to be capt., v. Vyvyan whose appointment has not taken place (6 July).

41st Foot. Ena. J. E. Deere to be lieut., v. Ferrar dec. (4 Nov. 25); Ena. J. Ellis to be lieut., v. Sutherland killed in action; Ena. J. Smith to be lieut., v. Gossip ditto (both 2 Dec.); E. J. Vaughan to be ena., v. Deere (4th Nov.); J. Arata to be ena., v. Ellis; O. W. Gray to be ena., v. Smith (both 2 Dec.); 2-Lieut. A. Tucker, from 6th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Childers, whose prom. to a lieutcy. has been cancelled (6 July).

44th Foot. Maj. J. C. L. Carter to be lieut. col., v. Dunkin dec.; Capt. T. Mackrell to be maj., v. Carter; Lieut. J. C. Webster to be capt., v. Mackrell; Ena. H. L. Layard to be lieut., v. Webster (all 12 Nov. 25); Ena. J. De De Wend to be lieut., v. Carr (17 Dec.); Lieut. W. Dunn, from 6th F., to be lieut., v. Eastwood prom. (25 May 26); T. W. Halfhide to be ena., v. Layard (12 Nov. 25); S. Grove to be ena., v. De v. Wend (22 June 26).

45th Foot. — Seagram to be ena., v. Stanford prom. in 89th F. (22 June); Hosp. Assist. A. Calandar to be assist. surg., v. Patterson prom. in 13th F. (15 June).

46th Foot. Capt. W. Chalmers, from h. p. 52d F., to be capt., v. Stuart prom. (8 June).

47th Foot. Capt. J. G. Cowell, from 6th F., to be capt., v. Hill, who exch. (1 Jan.).

48th Foot. Capt. G. Crossdalle, from h. p., to be capt., v. Yale prom. (8 June); Capt. J. Skirrow, from h. p. 53d F., to be capt., repaying dif. to h. p. fund, v. Crossdalle, whose app. has not taken place (29 June).

54th Foot. Maj. H. Lumley, from h. p., to be maj., v. Kelly prom. (8 June); E. D. Wright to be ena., v. Serjeant dec. (19 Jan.).

59th Foot. Lieut. N. Hovenden to be capt., v. Pitman killed in action (19 Jan.); Ena. W. Fuller to be lieut., v. Griffiths cashiered (9 Jan.); Ena. J. N. Barron to be lieut., v. Hovenden; J. Hennessey to be ena., v. Barron (both 19 Jan.).

67th Foot. Lieut. G. H. Wood, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Hennessey, who exch. (4 Nov. 25).

69th Foot. Capt. F. Towers, from h. p. 7th L. Dr., to be capt., v. Bennett prom. (29 June); Ena. E. S. James, from h. p., to be ena., v. W. Semple who exch. (6 July).

87th Foot. Lieut. P. C. Masterson to be capt., v. Husband dec. (7 Nov. 25).

89th Foot. Ena. R. Stanford, from 45th F., to be Lieut., v. Currie res. (5 Nov. 25).

97th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. P. Wodehouse, from h. p., to be maj., v. Austen prom. (8 June); Capt. J. Budden, from 33d F., to be capt., v. Kelly, who exch. (22 June).

Brevet. Maj. F. Fuller, 59th F.; Maj. M. Everard, 14th F.; and Maj. C. Bishope, 14th F., to be lieut. cols. in army (all 19 Jan.).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. J. Reid, 54th F. (11 July); Capt. S. Help, 3d Ceyl. Regt. (18 July).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 2. *Cæsar*, Watt, from Bengal 11th Feb.; *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, from Bengal 10th Feb.; and *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, from Bengal 28th Feb.; all off Portsmouth—also *Triton*, Crear, from N. S. Wales and Bahla; off Plymouth.—3. *Lonach*, Driscoll, from Bombay 5th Feb.; at Gravesend—also, *Catherine*, Porter, from Bombay 22d Feb.; in the Clyde.—5. *William Miles*, Sampson, from Penang 15th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—6. *Andromeda*, Muddle, from V. D. Land 13th Feb.; at Deal.—8. *Columbia*, Wilson, from N. S. Wales 8th March; at Gravesend—also *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 18th Feb.; at Deal.—9. *Alacrity*, Findlay, from Bombay 18th Jan.; and *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, from Bengal 5th Feb. and Madras 4th March, both at Deal.—10. *John*, Popplewell, from Bengal 21st Jan. and Madras 20th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—11. *Midas*, Baigrie, from N. S. Wales 18th Feb.; at Deal.

Departures.

June 25. *Hoppo*, Simpson, for Batavia and Eastward; from Deal—also *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—27. *Moffat*, Brown, for China; and *Hugh Crawford*, Langdon, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—29. *Emma*, North, for Bengal; from Hull.—July 1.

Reaper, Broad, for Bengal; *Cambridge*, Barber, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); *Asia*, Adamson, for China; and *Isabella*, Wiseman, for China; all from Deal.—3. *Laburnum*, Tate, for Bengal; from Deal—also *Carnbroe Castle*, Davey, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Milo*, Winslow, for Manila and China; and *Symmetry*, Smith, for Bengal; both from Deal.—10. *Mary Ann*, Spottiswoode, for Bengal; and *Ceylon*, Davison, for Ceylon; both from Deal.—15. *Warner*, M'Vicar, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—16. *Rockingham*, Fotheringham, for Bengal; *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, for Bengal (with troops); *Esporter*, Bullen, for Bengal; *Madras*, Beach, for Cape and Bengal; *Princess Amelia*, Kellaway, for China; and *Phoenix* (convict ship), Anderson, for Cork and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—17. *Winchelsea*, Everest, for China; from Deal.—19. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Bengal; and *Lalla Rookh*, Stewart, for Madras, Penang, and Singapore; both from Portsmouth—also *Cornwall*, Younghusband, for Bengal (with troops), from Deal.—21. *Mary Hope*, Farner, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—22. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, for Bengal; and *Woodford*, Chapman, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal—also *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Ganges*, Mitford, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Bride*, Brown (from Newcastle, with coals) for Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: Mrs. El-Not; Mrs. Dros; Mrs. Harvey; Mrs. Crommelin; Rev. Mr. Thomason, chaplain, Bengal establishment; C. Elliott, Esq., civil service; W. Sherrar, Esq., ditto; A. Todd, Esq.; W. H. Allen, Esq.; Capt. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, in command of invalids; Capt. Wrottesley, H.M.'s 16th Lancers; Lieut. Williams, Bengal N.I.; Mr. G. Simms, assist. surg.; Miss S. Templar; Miss C. Drew; Miss E. F. Crommelin; Miss M. E. Hawkins; Masters Money, Gilbert Money, W. A. Crommelin, F. Currie, and M. Ainslie; three European servants; five native ditto.—(Mrs. Thomason and Mrs. Hutchinson died at sea.)

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Sutherland; Mrs. Strover; Mrs. Fenwick; Mrs. Pruen; Mrs. Ravenshaw; Col. Strove, artillery; Col. Sutherland, N.I.; Messrs. Ravenshaw, Law, and Torin, civil service; Capt. Osborne, in command of Company's invalids; Capt. Newport, Bombay N.I.; Lieut. MacGillavray, engineers; Lieut. Hammond, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Belford, in command of H.M.'s invalids; eight children; eighty invalids.—(Maj. Parker and Lieut. Allen died at sea.)

Per Lonach, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Bellais; Mrs. Col. MacDowall and child; Mrs. Marriott and child; Mrs. Norton and two children; T. Warden, Esq., civil service; Rev. Mr. Norton; James D. Nicol, Esq.; Col. M. Napier, H.M.'s 6th foot; Lieut. Col. Mayne, dep. quart. mast. gen.; Maj. Morgan, 7th regt. N.I.; Maj. Cash, Queen's Royals; Maj. Tovey, H.M.'s 20th Foot; Surg. A. Arnot, ditto; Capt. Greaves, Madras Cav.; Lieut. Robinson, H.M.'s 4th Drags; Ena. Carpenter, 13th N.I.

Per Cæsar, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Chicheley Plowden and two children; Mrs. Col. Evans and two children; Mrs. Capt. Bernard and four children; Mrs. Capt. Llewellyn and four children; Mrs. Llewellyn, widow, and two children; Misses Walters, Hely, Bagshaw, Warde, and Wells; Maj. Gen. Newbury, H.M.'s service; Capt. Welland, Company's service; Lieut. Graham, 89th Foot; Mr. Linton; three servants; Mr. Shand, merchant, Malacca.—From the Cape: Walter Bentinck, Esq., Judge at the Cape; Mr. Dawes, merchant; Capt. Coote, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Bourke; Lieut. Dickson, R.N.

Per Columbia, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Fairfowl, R.N.; Mr. Sparkes.

Per Mary Ann, from Bengal: Mrs. J. Jackson; Mrs. F. P. Strong; Mrs. M. Innes; Mrs. D. Alexander; Mrs. E. Touissant; Mrs. S. O'Brien; Lieut. Col. Leith, 55th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Alexander, 39th N.I.; Surg. Jackson, H.M.'s 14th Foot; M. Short, Esq., M.D.; Capt. F. B. Fulton, 13th N.I.; G. Shillingford, Esq., merchant; Lieut. T. Mackrell, H.M.'s 44th regt.; two Misses Jones; two Misses Alexander; Miss Touissant; two Masters Jackson; Masters Shillingford and R. Alexander; seventeen servants.—(Maj. Taylor died at sea.)

Per

Per Andromeda, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Mumford; Mr. W. Hamilton, surg. R.N.; Mr. Hamilton, from V. D. Land; Mrs. Hamilton and two children; Mrs. Bisbee and two children; Mr. R. Bethune; Mr. Walter and servant.

Per Triton, from N. S. Wales: Maj. Goulburn, late colonial secretary at the colony; Lieut. Carmac, Buffs; Dr. Anderson and Dr. Cunningham, R.N.; Messrs. Nott, Hindson, Campbell, Price, and Seaton.

Per Miles, from Penang: Lieut. Kerr, 65th Bengal N.I.

Per Bussorah Merchant, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Melge; Mrs. Mears; Miss Fitzgerald; Capt. Melge, H.M.'s 45th Regt.; Lieut. Kenny, H.M.'s 89th Regt.; Mr. Manton; seven native servants; thirty invalids.

Per John, from Bengal: Mrs. Stephenson; Mrs. Bagle; Mrs. Sutherland and children; Mrs. Richardson and ditto; Mrs. Cole and ditto; Lieut. Richardson, H.M.'s Royals; Lieut. Smith, H.M.'s 45th Foot; Mr. Nisbett, surg., R.N.; Mr. Cole.

Per Alacrity, from Bombay: Lieut. Milligan and Lieut. Sewell.

Per Lady Campbell (landed at Portsmouth from Gibraltar): G. Barton, Esq.; Mrs. Barton and children; T. Shutter, Esq., assist. surg., and two masters Shutter.

Per Keine, from the Mauritius: Lieut. Burdwood, R.N.; Maj. Pritchard; Capt. Foreman; Capt. Gunn; Lieut. Ince; Lieut. Walmsley; Assist. surg. Bell; Mrs. Gunn; 165 invalids H.M.'s service; twelve females; five children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Madras, for Bengal: Mrs. Beach; Mrs. French; Mrs. Mackenzie; Misses Campbell, Digby, French, and E. French; Mr. French; G. French, cadet; Mr. W. French; Messrs. Tulloch, Read, and Carden, writers; Messrs. Boyd and Mackenzie, free-merchants; Messrs. M'Lean, Edwards, and Johnson, cadets; Mr. Honeywood, free-merchant; Dr. Babington, assist. surg.; 7 servants.—For the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Acland; Mrs. Ebdon; Misses Ebdon, Henby, Kilby, Bird, Goveness, and Campbell; Col. Bird, H.M.'s service; Doctors Bailey and Berdoft, R.N.; six children of Mrs. Ebdon, four servants.

Per Cambridge, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Grove, and Capt. and Mrs. Lang, H.M.'s 13th L. Drags.; Mrs. Keymer; Mrs. Thomson; Miss Torrane; Miss Drew; Capt. Drew and Lieut. Taylor, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Trincomb and Ens. Dalnry, H.M.'s 54th Regt.; Ens. Gregg, H.M.'s 30th Regt.; Ens. Donellan, H.M.'s 48th Regt.; Mr. Poole, assist. surg.; Messrs. Gomm, Kenny, Groube, Durant, Gordon, Douglas, Grant, Manly, and Mayhew, cadets.

Per Cornwall, for Bengal: Lieut. Campbell and Ens. White, H.M.'s 13th Foot; Lieut. Moir and Ens. Maxwell, H.M.'s 14th ditto; Lieut. Sandes and Ens. Wyatt, H.M.'s 47th ditto; 300 privates, H.M.'s 13th, 14th, and 47th Regts.

Per Lady Kennaway, for Bengal: Cornet Everard, 16th Lancers; Capt. Macdonald, Ens. Jenkins, and Ens. Whittell, H.M.'s 38th Foot; 160 privates H.M.'s service.

Per James Sibbald (sailed last month), for Madras and Bengal: Captains Webb, Moore, and Valoudland, H.M.'s service; Lieut. Gurneys, ditto; Ensigns Tulloch and Clarke, ditto; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Webb; Mr. Warren, free-merchant; Mr. Debretts; Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Pears, cadets; 164 privates H.M.'s 41st and 45th Regts.

Per Ceylon, for Ceylon: Lieuts. Keogh, Keen, Philan, and R. A. Philan, H.M.'s service; Mr. Gibson.

Per Lady Flora, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. George; Col. and Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Commodore Hayes; Miss Thomas; Mrs. Hastie; Rev. Mr. M'Pherson and lady; Capt. Waugh and lady; Messrs. Lang, Uriata, Travers, and Small, writers; Messrs. Burt, Gerard, Hayes, Middleton, and two Elliott, cadets.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Lady Campbell*, Betham, from Bengal, in coming into the Bay at Gibraltar on the 10th Jun., grounded near the Pearl Rock, and remained

nearly an hour. She was got off without any apparent damage.

The *Castle Forbes*, Ord, from London to Madras, put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th April, with her main and mizen-masts and foretop-masts sprung. She would have to discharge to repair.

The *Valetta*, of Calcutta, struck on a coral reef on the 10th July last, on the passage from New South Wales to Singapore. She was got off, but so much damaged that she was abandoned.

The brig *Favourite*, Goldie, is lost on one of the islands on the west coast of Sumatra—crew saved.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

May 23. At Naples, F. Newbolt, Esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Douglas, of the H.C.'s Bengal service.

June 24. At St. Mary's Church, A. Wood, Esq., of the Bengal Med. Estab., to Caroline Stewart, youngest daughter of Col. Sherwood, of the Bengal Artillery.

29. At Mary-le-bone Church, T. Mason, Esq., B.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, to Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Col. Ulric Collins, formerly resident at the court of Lucknow.

July 8. At Weymouth, B. Goad, Esq., of Wimpole Street, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of the late R. Hill, Esq., commissary general at the Mauritius.

— At Kensington, Lieut. Col. J. George, of the 37th Bengal N.I., to Agnes Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. B. Kennett.

18. At Jersey, Lieut. Col. J. Vicq., of the H.C.'s service, to Mary, eldest daughter of C. Fixott, Esq., of that island.

22. At Tottenham, R. Miles, Esq., of the H.C.'s naval service, to Jane, youngest daughter of E. B. Corney, Esq., of Old Broad Street.

25. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, R. C. Lethbridge, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. P. G. King, R.N., formerly governor of New South Wales.

DEATHS.

March 25. At sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, on the passage from India, Mrs. Thomason, wife of the Rev. J. Thomason, chaplain, Bengal establishment.

April 1. At sea, on board the same vessel, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Capt. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers.

June 20. At Hackney, from the effects of the Arracan fever, Lieut. James Sinclair, 10th regt. N.I., sixth son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

27. At Sydenham, Capt. Docwra, formerly of H.M.'s forces, Ceylon.

29. F. G. Smith, son of J. Smith, Esq., of Ashlyns, Herts, a cornet in H.M.'s 13th L. Drags., aged 21.

30. At Little Hollingbury, Essex, F. Horsley, Esq., late of Bengal, in his 75th year.

— In Bedford Square, Joseph Butterworth, Esq., late M.P. for Dover, aged 58.

July 4. In Stratton Place, Piccadilly, the Earl of Chichester, one of the joint postmasters-general.

5. At High Wood, of apoplexy, Sir T. Stamford Raffles, in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, late lieut. governor of Bencoolen and Singapore.

6. At his house in the New Road, near the Regent's Park, John Farquhar, Esq., late owner of Fonthill Abbey, aged 73.

7. At the British Museum, Taylor Combe, Esq., F.R.S. and F.A.S., aged 52.

— At Berne, in Switzerland, Lieut. Gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., aged 53.

9. At Woolwich, Jane, eldest daughter of Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, aged 23.

18. In Judd Street, Mrs. A. P. Watts.

Lately. At Marcham-le-Fen, Mr. James Roberts, aged 74. Mr. R. was, we believe, the last survivor of those who accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage round the world.

— At sea, on board the *Triumph*, on the passage from Bombay, Major Parker, Madras cavalry,

— At sea, on board the *Mary Ann*, on the passage from Bengal, Maj. Chas. Taylor, 4th regt. Bengal N.I.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 August—Prompt 3 November.

Company's.—Sugar.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 8 August—Prompt 10 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Cloves—Pepper—Saltpetre—Sago—Cassia Ligna—Oil of Mace.

For Sale 10 August—Prompt 10 November.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Myrrh—Musk—Camphor—Rhubarb—Senna—Cochineal—Coculus Indicus—Columbo Root—Safflower—Shellac—Lac Dye—Betel Nut—Galls—Cubeba—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 August—Prompt 10 November.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Ivory Ware—Garnets—Indian Ink—China Ink—Camels' Hair Pencils—Lacquered Screen—Lacquered Cabinet—Fans—Ostrich Feathers—Curry Powder—Soy—Black Bamboos—Table Mats—Floor Mats—Ebony—Elephants' Teeth.

For Sale 5 September—Prompt 1 December.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,450,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 13 September—Prompt 8 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods.

Private-Trade.—Silk Piece Goods—Madras Blue Goods.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the Rates for Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale of the Goods undermentioned are discontinued on such as may be imported after the 19th July, and other Rates substituted, and the Warehouse Rent on the same Goods modified and reduced, as follows:—*Aloes*, 2½ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Alum*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Annatto*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Arrow-Root*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Arsenic*, *Hartal*, or *Orpiment*, 5 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1s. 3d. per ton per week.—*Bark*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Bees' Wax*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Betel Nuts*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Cambogium*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Canes and Sticks*, 1s. 6d. per hundred, in tale, for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 2d. per thousand, in tale, per week.—*Cardamoms*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1s. 3d. per ton per week.—*Cassia Buds*, 2½ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Chillies*, in bales, 5 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Chillies*, in bundles, 7 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1s. 3d. per ton per week.—*China Root*, 5 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*China-Ware*, *Coque-de-Perle*, *Fans*, *Ink*, *Mats*, *Lacquered-Ware*, *Mother-o'-Pearl Ware*, *Paper*, *Soy*, also *Cornellians*, *Agate*, and *Arrangoe Stones and Beads*, including *Coral Beads*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 2d. per chest per week as imported, and 1d. per lot per week as divided.—*Cochineal*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Coculus Indicus*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Columbo Root*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Courries*, 7 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Cubeba*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1s. 3d. per ton per week.—*Cumin Seed*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Dragons' Blood*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Frankincense*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Galbanum*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Galls*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Ammoniac* 2½ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Benjamin*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Kino*, 2 per cent. for Land-

ing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Mastich*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Myrrh*, 2½ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Olibanum*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Sassa*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Tragacanth*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Gum Unrated*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Hemp and Sunn*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Hides*, 5 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Horns (Buffalo)* 7 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Horn Tips*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Long Pepper*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Mother-o'-Pearl Shells*, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Munjeet*, in bales, 3 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Munjeet*, in bags or bundles, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1s. 3d. per ton per week.—*Musk*, 1 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 2d. per chest per week as imported, and ¼d. per lot per week as divided.—*Myrabolanes*, 7 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Nux Vomica*, 5 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Oils, Chemicals*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent, for chests, 2d. per chest per week; for quart bottles loose, not exceeding 6 per lot, ¼d. per quart bottle per week; if exceeding 6 per lot, 1d. per dozen quart bottles per week; for cannisters under 400 ounces, ¼d. per cannister per week.—If exceeding 400 ounces, 1d. per cannister per week.—*Opium*, 1 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Rhubarb*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Sealing-Wax*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Seeds of all kinds*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent, 5d. per ton per week.—*Senna*, 2½d. per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—*Skins*, 6 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 1d. per hundred, in tale, per week.—*Talc or Ubruc*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 5d. per ton per week.—*Tamarinds*, 4 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 10d. per ton per week.—*Tedoaria*, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Warehouse-Rent 7½d. per ton per week.—These reduced Rates of Warehouse-Rent will apply to all the above descriptions of Goods now in the Company's Warehouses, of whatever dates of Importation.

The Court also give notice, that they have considered the Rates now charged for Landing, &c., and for the weekly Rent of Arrack and other Spirits, Alkali, Barilla, Kelp and Soda, Cinnamon, Cloves, Chassum, Cotton-Thread or Yarn, Elephant's Teeth and Sea-horse Teeth, Lichen or Moss, Mace, Molasses, Nutmegs, Oil of Coconut, Puree, Rattans, Raw-Silk of all kinds, and Wool of Sheep or Goats: but cannot make any reduction therein.

A charge of one-quarter per cent. on the gross value of all goods sold at the Company's sales, and of one-eighth per cent. on all Goods delivered by valuation, will be made to the Proprietors, in addition to the above per centages, respectively. This regulation will apply to all Goods; as well those above enumerated, as those in the Court's Advertisements dated 28 June 1824, 14 Jan., 23 Feb., 9 March, 1 June, and 13 July 1825. The Articles usually classed under the head of Piece Goods will remain as provided for in the Court's Advertisement of the 13th Dec. 1825.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Albion*, *Thomas Grenville*, and *Cæsar*, from Bengal; and the *William Miles*, from Bengal and Prince of Wales' Island.

Company's.—Coast White Piece Goods—Prohibited Piece Goods—Coffee—Sugar—Cotton—Raw Silk—Refined Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Indigo.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Piece Goods—Rice—Indigo—Betel Nuts—Castor Oil—Wine.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, July 28, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal lb	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	Turmeric, Bengal .. cwt.	1	0	0	to	1	10	0
Coffee, Java cwt.	2	6	0	—	2	16	0	— China	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
— Cheribon	2	6	0	—	2	16	0	Zedoary							
— Sumatra	2	0	0	—	2	3	0	Galls, in Sorts							
— Bourbon								— Blue	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
— Mocha	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	Indigo, Fine Blue	0	10	0	—	0	10	2
Cotton, Surat	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
— Madras	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..	0	9	10	—	0	10	0
— Bengal	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Purple							
— Bourbon	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	— Extra fine Violet	0	2	0	—	0	9	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Violet	0	6	6	—	0	8	6
Aloes, Epatica	15	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Violet and Copper	0	6	0	—	0	8	0
— Anniseeds, Star	4	0	0					— Extra fine Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
Borax, Refined	2	2	0					— Copper	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	0	0					— Consuming Qualities ..	0	4	6	—	0	7	0
Camphire, unrefined	8	15	0	—	9	10	0	— Oude	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	— Madras (none fine)	0	3	0	—	0	7	0
— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	3	— Good and Middling							
Cassia Buds	7	10	0	—	8	10	0	— Ordinary							
— Ligna	5	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Bad and Trash							
Castor Oil	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Rice, White	0	13	0	—	0	16	0
China Root	1	18	0	—	2	0	0	Safflower	1	0	0	—	6	0	0
Coculus Indicus	5	0	0					Sago	1	0	0	—	2	0	0
Columbo Root	5	0	0	—	6	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	1	5	6				
Dragon's Blood	5	0	0	—	25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein	0	11	1	—	0	11	3
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nov	0	14	1	—	0	19	1
— Arabic	1	0	0	—	4	0	0	— Ditto White	0	11	1	—	0	19	4
— Assafoetida	2	0	0	—	6	0	0	— China	0	14	1	—	0	16	3
— Benjamin	40	0	0	—	50	0	0	— Organsine	0	19	0	—	1	4	0
— Animi	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0	—	0	6	8
— Galbanum								— Cloves	0	2	6				
— Gambogium	13	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Mace	0	3	10	—	0	4	9
— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	16	0	0	— Nutmegs	0	2	10	—	0	2	11
— Oilbanum	2	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Ginger	0	14	0	—	0	17	0
Lac Lake	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	— Pepper, Black	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	— White	0	3	0				
— Shell, Block	2	10	0	—	5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
— Shivered	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	— White	1	9	0	—	1	16	0
— Stick	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Brown							
Musk, China	0	9	0	—	0	16	0	— Siam and China	1	5	0	—	1	13	0
Nux Vomica	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	Tea, Bohea	0	1	6	—	0	1	7
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5					— Congou	0	2	3	—	0	3	7
— Cinnamon	0	7	0	—	0	8	0	— Souchong							
— Cloves								— Campol							
— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3	— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	3	7
— Nutmegs	0	2	4	—	0	2	6	— Pekoe	0	3	1	—	0	3	10
Opium								— Hyson Skin	0	2	7	—	0	2	9
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	8
Sal Ammoniac	3	0	0					— Gunpowder	0	4	8	—	0	5	6
Senna	0	0	6	—	0	2	6	Tortoiseshell	1	5	0	—	2	10	0
Turmeric, Java	1	10	0	—	1	15	0	Wood, Sanders Red .. ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of June to the 21st of July 1826.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	199 200 1/2	79 1/2 9	—	86 1/2	—	18 15-16 19 1-11	85 1/2 1/2	—	9 10p	8 11p	79 1/2 80 1/2
22	—	78 1/2 1/2	—	85 1/2 1/2	—	18 13-16 7-8	85 1/2 1/2	—	11p	9 11p	79 1/2 80
23	199 200	78 1/2 1/2	—	85 1/2 1/2	—	—	84 1/2 5	—	11 12p	9 11p	79 1/2 1/2
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	199 1/2	78 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	18 15-16 7-8	84 1/2 5 1/2	—	11 13p	8 11p	79 1/2 1/2
27	199 1/2 200	78 1/2 1/2	—	85 1/2 1/2	—	18 15-16 7-8	84 1/2 5	—	—	8 10p	79 1/2 1/2
28	—	78 1/2 1/2	—	85 1/2 1/2	—	18 13-16 7-8	84 1/2 5	—	11 13p	8 10p	79 1/2 1/2
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	199 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2	—	18 11-16 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	—	—	7 9p	78 1/2 9
Jul. 1	—	77 1/2 8	—	—	—	18 11-16 13-16	84 1/2 1/2	—	10p	7 9p	78 1/2 9
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	77 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	18 11-16	84 1/2 1/2	—	9p	7 9p	78 1/2 1/2
4	199	77 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2	—	18 11-16 5-8	84 1/2 4	—	8 9p	7 8p	78 1/2 1/2
5	199 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2	—	18 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	—	8 9p	7 9p	78 1/2 1/2
6	199 1/2 200	77 1/2 8 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 13-16 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	228 1/2 9 1/2	8 10p	8 9p	78 1/2 79 1/2
7	199 1/2	77 1/2 80 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	85 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 13 16 7-8	84 1/2 1/2	228 1/2 9 1/2	10 11p	8 10p	78 1/2 9
8	—	77 1/2 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 13-16 1/2	—	—	13p	9 10p	78 1/2 1/2
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2	—	15 16p	10 11p	78 1/2 5-8
11	199 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7 1/2	—	92 1/2 1/2	18 13-16	84 1/2 1/2	226 1/2	15 17p	9 11p	78 1/2 5-8
12	198 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 13-16 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	226	—	9 11p	78 1/2 1/2
13	198 1/2 199	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7	85 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 7-8	84 1/2 1/2	226 1/2	15 16p	9 11p	78 1/2 1/2
14	199 1/2	77 1/2 8	77 1/2 1/2	85 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 15-16 7 8	84 1/2 1/2	—	—	9 11p	78 1/2 5-8 1/2
15	198 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7	—	92 1/2 1/2	18 7-8 19	84 1/2 1/2	—	14p	10 11p	78 1/2 1/2
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	77 1/2 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	—	92 1/2 3 1/2	18 15-16 19 1-16	84 1/2 1/2	—	14 16p	10 11p	78 1/2 1/2
18	198 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7 1/2	84 1/2 85	92 1/2 1/2	19	84 1/2 1/2	228	15 17p	10 12p	76 1/2 77 1/2
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	198 1/2	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7 1/2	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 7-8 19	84 1/2 1/2	—	17p	10 12p	76 1/2 7 1/2
21	198 1/2 199	77 1/2 1/2	76 1/2 7	84 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	18 7-8 19	84 1/2 1/2	—	18p	11 12p	76 1/2 5-8 77

E. Errol, Stock Broker, 2 Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

COMPLAINTS against constituted authorities, which are becoming less and less frequent at home, are multiplying in almost an equal ratio in our dependencies abroad. The satisfaction which prevails generally throughout this island in regard to the measures of the supreme executive government, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of distress upon particular classes of the community, is strongly contrasted with the discontent, and proneness to arraign the measures of administration which exist amongst the British-born residents in our distant colonies and settlements. We might almost suspect that emigration had purged and carried off from their native country the always dissatisfied portion of the population, and that these individuals had commenced their vocation, by propagating their principles of *anti-optimism* in their adopted countries.

But we can assign other causes for this disposition to quarrel with authority: without supposing any innate germ of refractoriness in those who emigrate, we can very easily conceive that the political institutions established in the remote parts of our empire, especially in colonies originally conquered from other powers, and which retain, by express stipulation, their original laws, must often be repugnant to the taste of an Englishman; and that should he, as is not improbable, embroil himself, either from ignorance or fool-hardiness, with the local authorities, he would seldom think (judging according to his home-bred prejudices and prepossessions) that he had experienced justice. Disappointments arising from local accidents, and from want of foresight or imprudence, are other secondary causes; but the uneasiness arising from being subject to a species of arbitrary government, administered by Englishmen, may be regarded as the primary cause of most of the complaints which have appeared against the British colonial authorities.

It is not, therefore, fair to censure with great harshness the conduct of complainants, whose accusations, though unjust, are to be traced to a motive so pardonable. It is moreover to be regretted that our colonial governments cannot be more assimilated, particularly in their forms, to the English system. It may, indeed, be urged, that the foreign residents of our conquered colonies are as much attached to the forms and maxims of their national laws, though of an arbitrary complexion, as we are enamoured of our free institutions. But it is to be apprehended that this is not the real obstacle to reformation; because there are *English* colonies where some practices could be pointed out which are altogether inconsistent with English liberty, whilst no political circumstances exist to justify or palliate the anomaly.

The restraints upon personal rights which are tolerated in India, as by far the least of two evils, must never be pleaded in defence of any similar restraints in the other British dependencies. The case of our Indian possessions, which is a subject empire, not a colony or settlement, is isolated and peculiar; distinct from any other not merely within our own dominions, but those of other powers; in short, it is unexampled in the history of the world. A very strong case should be made out to justify the denial to a colony peopled from Britain of all the institutions of the mother-country, saving perhaps the legislative functions.

A great outcry has been raised, within the last year or two, against the local government at the Cape of Good Hope, where the causes to which we have adverted, as incentives to discontent and complaint, co-operate with the fullest force. A large body of emigrants left the British shores full of sanguine expectations; they landed at this settlement, where the Roman-Dutch law was the *lex terræ*. Unusual severity in the climate and seasons produced losses and calamities, which bitterly augmented the disappointment naturally to be expected from the indulgence of unreasonable hopes. That there should be some individuals amongst the multitude of sufferers who were anxious to implicate the Government amongst the causes of their ruin, should not be a ground of astonishment.

Our attention has been always fixed upon this subject, as one which properly falls within our province; and we have waited until the parties could, in one of the cases, join issue in some shape or other, in order that we might have the circumstances fairly before us. Such a juncture has at length occurred; the report of the commissioners of inquiry (Mr. Bigge and Major Colebrooke) at the Cape, on the charges brought by Mr. Bishop Burnett, in a petition presented to the House of Commons on the 16th June 1825, against Lord C. H. Somerset, the Governor, and other functionaries, has lately been printed.

Before we proceed to the details of this case, we think it will be convenient for the reader to possess some insight into the nature of the system of government established at the Cape of Good Hope.

Until the beginning of 1825, the legislative and the executive powers vested solely in the governor, whose proclamations had the effect of law. He is now assisted by a council.

The judicial system of the colony is as little analogous to that of England as the other branches of the administration: trial by jury forms no part of it. The Court of Judicature consists of nine judges, two of which go annually on a circuit in the drostdys, or provinces; the pleadings and evidence, which are in writing, are in the Dutch language; the judgment or decision of the court (pronounced according to the majority of opinions), is founded upon the colonial

mal laws, and those enacted for Dutch India; the latter of which were collected into one body towards the end of the 17th century, under the title of "Statutes of India." This body was declared to be law in the colony, by a proclamation issued in 1715; and the court of justice is directed, in cases where these laws are found deficient, to recur to the civil law; but as there are some particulars in the Dutch law not regulated by the civil law, recourse is then to be had to the law of Holland.*

An appeal lies from the decision of the courts to the governor, formerly sitting alone, without even an assessor in civil cases; at present the council assist. Thus the same individual exercised, without immediate controul, the legislative and executive functions, and also the judicial, in cases of appeal.

The fiscal is the advocate of government, and *ratione officii*, public accuser and prosecutor. The character and functions of this officer are extremely arbitrary. In revenue matters he receives a share of the fines imposed upon those he prosecutes. He has the privilege of sitting on the bench, next to the chief justice, even in trials where he is personally engaged; so that he seems to act as judge as well as advocate and accuser. He is seated whilst addressing the full court or the commission. He has the entire direction of the police. He exercises the power of summoning parties to his office in matters tending to disturb the quiet of the community (a very large jurisdiction); when he prosecutes before the assembled court he *claims* the punishment of the offender, fixing its measure; and the court, after hearing the prisoner, affirms or rejects, in whole or part, the fiscal's claim. The power of this officer is thus further described by the author we have already quoted: "He is powerful to punish the slave and accuse the free man; he may bring forward charges tyrannically, or withhold them corruptly; he may tease one part of the society by little vexatious police regulations, and indulge another part in less venial acts; he may stare at the faults of one and blink at the crimes of another."†

Such are a few features of the government of this British colony. It is proper to observe that the emigrants were duly informed, previous to their departure from England, of the nature of the laws by which their conduct was to be regulated.

We now proceed to the substance of Mr. Burnett's complaints, which is comprized in the following statement:—

That in 1820 he embarked considerable capital in an agricultural undertaking at the Cape; that he was impeded by the local authorities refusing him the aid given to others and which was assured to him by the under colonial secretary; that after an expenditure of more than 20,000 rix dollars during the first year, for the cultivation of green forage, at the express suggestion of Lieut. Col. Somerset, his enterprize was protracted by the commissariat's partiality to the military growers of forage; that he became obnoxious to the colonial government by being the accidental medium of vindicating the character of the Landdrost of Graaf Reinet; that Robert Hart, of whom he held a farm, having commenced a suit for recovery of a debt from the petitioner, proceeded through forms of law with which the petitioner was unacquainted, to judgment, though the petitioner had a claim upon the commissariat in liquidation of this judgment; that he was declared insolvent, and his whole property advertised for sale; that the sale was illegally suspended by the colonial government, and notwithstanding the public judicial declaration of the commission of circuit, that

* State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822, p. 9 et seq.

† *Ibid.*, p. 18.

that the proceedings were in error, and that the petitioner was not insolvent, they were left in abeyance for two years; that the petitioner was universally considered as an aggrieved and persecuted man, whom the colonial government had determined to crush; that the proceedings of a subsequent commission in this matter were palpably partial and corrupt; that upon representing his case in a memorial to the Governor, his Excellency instead of instituting an inquiry into the charges against the commissioners, ordered a criminal prosecution against the petitioner for a libel; that the fiscal obtained an illegal sentence against him, of banishment from the colony for five years; that his house was twice invaded by the fiscal, under the Governor's warrant, and his papers seized; that the petitioner and his brother colonists have been much aggrieved by the fluctuations in the colonial rate of exchange, which proved at higher discount when the Governor (whose salary was paid in colonial currency) wanted to draw, than when he wished to remit; that the commissariat supplies were derived from private tender only, at twenty-three stivers and a fraction, paid to the Somerset establishment, for rations for the troops, whereas the petitioner would gladly have furnished them at ten stivers, &c.

This petition, together with Mr. Burnett's various representations to the local authorities, and correspondence with the home Government, were, by order of Earl Bathurst, laid before the commissioners of inquiry for the purpose of investigation; and those gentlemen have transmitted to his Lordship a very full and detailed report of the facts and circumstances.

With respect to the alleged refusal of the colonial Government to treat the complainant upon the same footing as other emigrants (*i. e.* include him in the general issue of rations provided for settlers who had emigrated under the guarantee of pecuniary deposits, to be reimbursed to them on the fulfilment of certain conditions), the commissioners state that Mr. Burnett had withdrawn himself, before he left England, from the engagements into which the settlers had entered, and arrived at the Cape with an entire freedom of choice as to pursuits or destination. He did, however, partake of rations to the amount of 720 rix dollars, "for which he is still indebted to the Government."

In regard to the large expenditure incurred and lost in the cultivation of green forage, the commissioners say, "although our injuries respecting the means and resources brought into the colony by Mr. Burnett have not been of a direct nature, we are led to conclude that they were *very limited*, and chiefly, if not *entirely*, consisted of the *credit* that he might possess in England." He received, nevertheless, a grant of land of 1,200 acres, and an advance of stock and grain from the Government; the land was advantageously situated, and in the vicinity of a farm leased to him by a Mr. Hart. The disparaging terms in which Mr. Burnett speaks of this grant in his memorials to the Government, are singularly at variance with those he employed in his private letters (more likely to be his genuine sentiments) which seem to have been submitted to the commissioners. He therein declared that he possessed "a place under such singular advantages that he could not but foresee a most prosperous issue to his undertaking; and that from its contiguity to Graham's Town, it was considered the first and most valuable grant on the frontier!"

The green forage referred to (namely, green barley and oats) was for the use of the Cape cavalry; and it is admitted that the complainant was encouraged in the production of this article by the information of Lieut. Col. Somerset, as to the great demand that existed for it. This was indeed the fact: the quantity, say the commissioners, grown by persons who from their contiguity to Graham's Town could advantageously dispose of it, was very

small,

small, and in 1820 much below the regimental demand. But the supply, from the very consideration which excited Mr. Burnett's speculation, increased amongst his neighbours; and to a person who, like him, "had rated his annual profits upon the production of this article alone at ten thousand rix-dollars, and had expended a considerable degree of labour in cultivation, the competition of several individuals who were enabled to avail themselves of the momentary demands which the failure of their neighbours had created, was a serious impediment." The forage, however, was taken from the suppliers in rotation; and the commissioners, during their stay at Graham's Town, received no complaint of undue preference. Nearly two-thirds of the green forage consumed by the Cape cavalry were furnished, it appears, by the officers of the regiment. This circumstance is thus explained: in consideration of the very insufficient accommodation afforded by the barracks, small pieces of ground were allotted to the military officers of the corps stationed at Graham's Town, to enable them to build houses according to their means. But as the practice was to take the forage from the suppliers in rotation, namely, according to a list, and if it happened that the oats or barley of any individual was too little or too much matured, the crop of the person next in order was taken, —there seems no injustice in this case.

The insinuation respecting the motives of the Government, as to the affair of the Landdrost, is not noticed by the commissioners, doubtless because it is merely an insinuation, and the subject-matter unfit for investigation.

The litigation between the complainant and Mr. Hart, which seems to be the substratum of all Mr. Burnett's grievances, forms a very large part of the commissioners' report, and we almost despair of compressing it into a compass adapted to our limits, without sacrificing too much of the details.

It appears that the lease of Mr. Hart's farm, dated 13th June 1820, stipulated that the lessee (Mr. Burnett) should have possession for three years, at an annual rent of 600 rix-dollars, commencing the 3d of May then past, with an option of renewal at the end of the lease for three years longer, and a power of purchasing the farm at any time during the continuance of the lease.

In the beginning of the following year, Mr. Hart applied to Mr. Burnett for payment of his account for advances, which the latter was unable to liquidate, and was consequently proceeded against in the court of justice. During the process, a mercantile house at the Cape, which had made pecuniary advances to Mr. Burnett, received unsatisfactory information respecting his credit in England, and the bills he offered them in payment having been tendered for sale in Cape Town without success, Mr. B. executed (before a notary, to avoid the injurious effects of publicity,) an assignment and mortgage of all his property, which he was empowered to retain for the benefit of that house, rendering an annual account of proceeds.

Mr. Burnett neglecting to attend the court, agreeably to summons (served four times), he was condemned in payment of the demand. Hereupon Mr. B. produced before the Landdrost, the officer of the district, the act of assignment, further declaring that he had no other property of any description. The sequestrator, having taken the precaution to have this declaration confirmed by the oath of Mr. Burnett, advertised, as customary, his insolvency.

We may interpose the answer of the commissioners to the allegation of the complainant respecting his claim upon the commissariat, which he states was sufficient to liquidate the judgment. They say that the Landdrost positively denies that Mr. Burnett mentioned to him this claim as a means of liquidating the debt; and they add, more pointedly: "we think it extraordinary, that
when

when Mr. Burnett was required to declare upon oath what property he possessed that was applicable to the payment of the debts judicially demanded; he should not have made an exception of this claim upon the commissariat department, which, if admitted and certified to be just, would have enabled him to relieve himself in some degree from his embarrassments."

The suspension of the sale of the effects appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding between the sequestrator of the colony and Mr. Burnett's principal creditor, whose declared wish to defer the sale was mistaken by the officer for an undertaking to arrange the payment of Burnett's debts. Under this misapprehension, the sequestrator ordered the proceedings to be suspended, but finding his mistake, he proceeded to value the improvements made by Mr. Burnett upon the farm; but no steps were taken to remove him.

Both parties (Mr. Hart and Mr. Burnett) were dissatisfied with this state of things; the former because he could not recover his debt or possession of the farm; the latter on account of the injury his credit had sustained by the publication of his insolvency. Both complained to the Government, and brought actions and cross actions against each other in the court of justice.

The alleged declaration by the commissioners of circuit, that the proceedings respecting the insolvency were irregular, upon which Mr. Burnett lays much stress, is denied by the commissioners of inquiry. They say that there is no such declaration on the records of the court; that a witness stated that one of the commissioners of circuit observed that the proceedings were irregular "for want of a schedule of the debts and credit;" but that even if this declaration had been so made, it would not have had the effect of superseding the act of the sequestrator.

The suits of the parties amounted to nine in number: we select as examples of the rest the action of ejectment brought by Hart against Burnett, and that brought by Burnett against Hart for damages on account of illegal warning given by Hart to the plaintiff, and interruption of his labourers, whereby he lost the profits which might have accrued from the sale of green forage.

In the first action the plaintiff Hart relied upon the declaration of Burnett's insolvency, and the breach of condition on the part of the latter in the non-payment of rent. The lease contained no positive terms respecting the period of payment; but it was alleged that the expressions "annual payment of six hundred dollars," clearly implied that the rent was to be paid every year; and a certificate of a notary was produced attesting that such was the understanding of the parties at the time of execution. The defendant Burnett maintained that, according to the terms of the lease, no rent was due until the expiration of three years! He offered no evidence, and the court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to enter, and condemned Mr. Burnett to quit possession.

In the other action, Hart, the defendant, justified the notice he had given by the public declaration of the plaintiff's insolvency, and by the expiration of the lease in May 1823. The court rejected Burnett's claim for damages, and condemned him to pay the costs.

Mr. Burnett failed in the other actions. Of his mode of conducting them the commissioners say:—

The defence to these actions was made by Mr. Bishop Burnett in writing, and was permitted to be read to the court. It abounds in violent invective against the Government, and some of the public functionaries; and some passages were considered to be so calumnious, as to induce the commissioners of the Court of Circuit to transmit the document to the cognizance of the fiscal; but it does not appear that any prosecution was founded upon it.

At the conclusion of the trials, certain creditors of Burnett memorialized the court, complaining of his conduct, alleging that he had committed acts in fraud of his creditors. The court took cognizance of these memorials, and ordered Burnett to appear before them. The charge of fraud the court committed to the inquisition of the Landdrost and Heemraaden of the district.

Against all these decisions, except the last, Bishop Burnett entered appeals; but instead of prosecuting them before the High Court of Appeal, he transmitted a memorial to the Governor, charging the two commissioners of circuit with gross ignorance of their judicial duties, and with corruption, partiality, and injustice.

The commissioners of inquiry investigated minutely the "vehement accusations" brought by Mr. Burnett against the Court of Circuit; and the result of their inquiry shows that he has no ground of complaint against the commissioners of that court; and that if he seems to have sustained embarrassment, it was owing to the nature of the law and of its forms, or rather to his ignorance of them, the latter of which, however, according to the commissioners' statement, are "exceedingly simple and intelligible."

The memorial addressed to the Governor was transmitted to the fiscal, with directions to prosecute the author for this libellous attack upon the character of the commissioners of circuit. At the trial,

The fiscal stated to the court that the prosecution was founded upon the Roman law. He then quoted the 45th and 47th laws of the 10th title and 47th book of the *Pandects*, in the first of which it is declared, that any person who shall have attacked the reputation of another in a writing delivered to the chief of the government, shall be liable to be prosecuted for the crime of "*injuria scripta*;" and in the second, where extraordinary punishments are declared to be annexed to this offence, varied according to the condition and motive of the criminal, and in which that of temporary banishment is included. He closed his address with a claim for condemnation of Mr. Burnett to banishment from the colony for five years.

Mr. Burnett, in his defence, denied the application of the principles and enactments of the Roman law to the charge that was made against him, and appealed to certain decisions of the English courts, by which it had been determined that memorials addressed to the King or Parliament, complaining of injustice or oppression, and praying for redress, are not punishable as libels.

The court declared him guilty of an open violation of the laws, tending to disturb the internal tranquillity of the colony, and lessen the dignity and power of the judicial authorities. It therefore condemned him "to be banished from the colony for five years, on pain of more severe punishment in case of his return, and to be confined in some secure place until an opportunity should occur of his being sent away."

In their remarks upon this prosecution, the commissioners say:—

Censurable as were the motives which gave rise to the memorial, and criminal when coupled with the act itself, and tried according to the principles of the Roman law, we think that as there is no proof that the memorial was attended with any greater degree of publicity than that of addressing it to the Governor, the fiscal would better have consulted the feelings of the community if he had exercised the discretion with which his instructions invest him, and had declined a prosecution that had the effect of exciting the public attention, and perhaps its sympathy, in favour of a person who, by his violence of language and demeanour, had deprived himself of all claims to public estimation and respect.

In the interval between the sentence and its execution, Mr. Burnett, who was permitted to be at large, was suspected, upon grounds which seem to us very strong, supported by the direct testimony of an individual, of being concerned in the composition and publication of an infamous libel on the Governor;

nor; whereupon the fiscal, in the customary exercise of his office, searched his lodgings twice: and although he found nothing to bring the charge directly home, he discovered a composition "severely reflecting upon the Governor and two other public officers." Shortly after this occurrence Mr. Burnett escaped from the colony.

The whole of Mr. Burnett's complaints relating to himself individually are thus shown to be groundless: the causes of his difficulties are imputable to himself; to that "very questionable transaction" at the beginning of his career, which he employed to defeat his creditors' claims.

His allegations having reference to public grievances are two; namely, that the fluctuations in the rate of the exchange were made subservient to the interests of the Governor; and that the public sustained loss from the manner in which the rations were purchased. With respect to the first, the commissioners find that when money was required for the public service, advertisements for tenders, stating the amount, were inserted in the Gazette; that the tenders were opened in the presence of several officers (exclusive of the Governor); that the highest tender was always accepted; that the Governor invariably endeavoured to defeat combinations to influence the money market; that at no period were payments made under circumstances to justify any suspicion of an attempt to raise the premium on bills by diminishing their number; and that the occasional depressions in the rates of exchange could not be traced to the exertion of any personal interest, power, or measures, on the part of the Governor.

With regard to the other allegation, relating to the contract for the supplies to the commissariat, which Mr. Burnett states were paid for at upwards of twenty-three stivers, whereas he could have supplied them at ten, the commissioners furnish a very minute statement of facts, which show that a contract at this price could not have been executed at the period mentioned. Several contracts for lower prices than twenty-three stivers had been abandoned, from the high price of wheat and the difficulty of procuring it. The prices subsequently declined gradually; and now the rations, which are supplied by open tender, cost only 4½d., whilst the deduction from the soldier's pay on this account is 6d. The establishment of the Somerset farm, of which the commissioners do not speak in terms altogether favourable, but which was adapted to the former state of the frontiers, is now broken up.

Mr. Burnett seems particularly unfortunate in his allegation as to the commiseration which his case inspired amongst his fellow settlers. The commissioners observe:—

During our residence in the Albany district, in the early part of the year 1824, we observed a general disposition amongst the respectable classes of the settlers to withdraw themselves from all connection with Mr. Burnett, and to disclaim all community with him in any public proceeding; and we believe that neither the termination of his connection with the district, nor the embarrassments in which he had involved himself, excited any feelings of pity or regret.

We have now gone through the principal parts of this voluminous report, and we think that if Lord C. Somerset's other accusers make no better figure, when put to the proof, than Mr. Bishop Burnett, his Lordship need not fear that the result will leave any blemish upon his character.

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKES AND PLAGIARISMS OF THE LATE M. LANGLES.

THE study of the oriental languages has appeared to make great progress in France; the scholars of that country boast, in some degree, of their superiority in this department of learning (as they are justified in doing, if their pretensions be well-founded), and occasionally speak in rather slighting terms of the proficiency in oriental tongues attained by those of other countries. The rapidity with which the languages of the East seem to have been acquired by French orientalists in general, has frequently led to a suspicion that their knowledge of them was in some cases superficial; and the ease and fluency of their translations from those difficult tongues, the Persian and Arabic, and moreover the loose paraphrastic and sometimes inaccurate manner in which the sense of Eastern authors has been rendered by them, have tended to confirm us in our belief that the superiority of the orientalists of France over those of other European nations is more apparent than real.

Those who are acquainted with the difficulties and perplexities which attend translations from the Arabic and Persian, arising from the genius of the languages, and the peculiar style of the writers who employ them, cannot but be surprised at the perspicuous, connected, and *European* character which the French impart to their translations from Arabic and Persian writers; and can scarcely help surmising that the conjectures of the translator have sometimes obviated what might have appeared to him lameness or defect in the original. Whatever be the fact, we do occasionally perceive a remarkable difference between English and French translations of the same author; and we have good critical authority for asserting that, in some instances, these discrepancies have proceeded from misapprehension of the sense on the part of the French translators.

Our learned countryman, Professor Ockley, says, in a letter which is extant: "People imagine that it is only understanding Arabic and then translating a book out of it, and there is an end of the story; but if ever learning revives amongst us, posterity will judge better. This work of mine (alluding to his '*History of the Saracens*') is almost of as different a nature from translating out of the Greek or Latin, as translating a poet from one language to another is different from prose." With respect to Arabic MSS., he adds: "I am forced sometimes to take three or four lines together, and then pull them all to pieces to find where the words begin and end; for oftentimes the manuscript is so written, that a word is divided as if the former part of it was the end of the foregoing word, and the latter part the beginning of another; besides innumerable other difficulties known only to those that understand the language."

These remarks proceed from no spirit of jealousy or ill-will on our part towards our rivals, some of whom, we doubt not, are too sound and excellent scholars not to perceive that there is sufficient ground for them. Indeed the succeeding exposure of the extraordinary hallucinations of the late M. Langles would alone justify the promulgation of the animadversions in which we have indulged.

The amiable character which the deceased personage just mentioned most deservedly bore, and the obligations which literature and literary men owe to him, would have caused us to regard as a very painful and invidious duty, the office of exposing his deficiencies as an oriental scholar, in which capacity he was held to be so eminent, as to justify the French Government in appointing him professor of Persian in the school of Eastern living languages, keeper of the

oriental MSS. in the Royal Library, &c. &c., and in lavishing upon him very profuse encomiums for his extraordinary skill in those tongues. This office has, however, fallen into much better hands. The defects of M. Langlès have been pointed out, in a memoir which we are about to quote, by his own countryman and friend, the learned, the candid, and the liberal Baron Silvestre de Sacy.*

M. Langlès, amongst his numerous works, published an edition of the *Travels of Chardin*.† The biographer of M. Langlès, M. Gauttier, observes of his edition of this and other oriental travels, that "he describes for our instruction, in his learned notes, those interesting places which some of the travellers have merely glanced at, he corrects their errors, develops their perceptions, gives fertility to their ideas, reconciles their opinions, and thereby imparts a double interest to their instructive narratives." The discoveries of M. de Sacy have made it apparent, however, that a vast number of these instructive notes are altogether useless, and what, as M. de Sacy observes, is much more injurious to the credit of the annotator, "he has often committed a blunder himself in attempting to rectify Chardin, and sometimes substitutes what is wrong for what is right."

M. Langlès, in his advertisement, states, with respect to these notes, that they are inserted "from Latin, Greek, Arabic, Persian, and Hindu writers;" and that they are "invariably accompanied by citations."

Of the useless notes M. de Sacy instances a long one in vol. ii, pp. 252-265, upon the Persian year, which, with the exception of the first page, is taken entirely (without acknowledgment) from Richardson's *Persian Dictionary*, in voc. *سال*, disfigured, however, by several gratuitous mistakes. Even the first page of the note is made up of passages purloined from Dr. Hyde's *Historia Religionis veterum Persarum*, &c., and from the authors of *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*; and M. Langlès has shewed that he did not comprehend what he thus borrowed, by carefully copying a typographical error!‡

M. de Sacy has given a remarkable instance of M. Langlès' imperfect acquaintance with the Persian language, in a note subjoined to the edition of Chardin, vol. iii, p. 412, wherein he alters the author's text from right to

wrong, in respect to the word *سنة*: the subject-matter is, however, too indelicate for explanation. He adds the following examples of notes either ridiculous or grossly incorrect.

"Chardin having explained (vol. vi, p. 412) the word *sunnet* inexactly by *good and proper*, M. Langlès says in a note, 'The *sunnet* or *sonnah*, is a species of secondary law, called *Qoran*: it is founded upon the tradition of the acts and opinions of the prophet and his disciples.' This is almost as if Catholics should say, what is understood by *tradition* is the *Bible*!

"It is difficult to conceive that M. Langlès could have said (vol. ii, p. 280), 'The name of *coffee* does not appear to be derived from the Arabic language, since it belongs to no root of that tongue;' and the reader does not surely recover from his amazement when he perceives in the very note, altogether
useless,

* *Journal Asiatique*, Mai 1826, p. 278.

† *Voyages du Chevalier Chardin en Perse et autres lieux de l'Orient*: nouvelle édition soigneusement conférée sur les trois éditions originales, augmentée d'une notice de la Perse, de notes, etc. par L. Langlès. Paris, 1811.

‡ M. Langlès has appended to the foot of this note the titles of the works of Richardson and Hyde amongst others, but in a manner to lead the reader to suppose he had merely taken a few facts, not the entire note, from those authors.

useless, wherein this passage appears, that the writer has quoted works in which the Arabic etymology of the word *coffee* is placed beyond a doubt !

“ The traveller, speaking of stuffs made of camels’ hair, says (vol. iv, p. 154): ‘ They call this wool of the camel *teftik* and also *kourk*.’ M. Langlès subjoins a note to tell us that *kourk* or *kurk*, in Turkish, signifies a pelisse trimmed with fur. He then adds: ‘ I do not know the work *teftik*.’ It was only necessary, however, for him to open Meninski’s Dictionary, where he would have read that the word *teftik*, in Persian and Turkish, signifies *lana caprina subtilis instar serici*. The same dictionary would have taught him that *kourk* كورك signifies not only a *furred pelisse*, but also the *fur* itself.”

M. de Sacy adds other examples wherein M. Langlès, whilst endeavouring to remedy some slight mistakes of Chardin, has fallen into very serious ones himself; and has demonstrated, in long and tedious notes, by flagrant and palpable evidence, that he was but slenderly acquainted with the oriental tongues. The remainder of the memoir of M. de Sacy we shall give entire, as it contains some curious information.

“ I shall pursue no further for the present these general observations upon the edition of the Travels of Chardin under consideration: my intention now is to remedy some chronological errors, which may possibly be copied by other writers, and which, through a very extraordinary circumstance, no person besides myself might perhaps be capable of tracing to their origin. This is the motive which induces me to communicate these mistakes, respecting which I have hitherto been silent.

“ Upon the subject of the city of Tabrez, Chardin relates (vol. ii, pp. 340 *et seq.*) several events, the dates of which M. Langlès fixes in his notes, specifying not only the year of the Hegira, but even the day and the month of the year, in which they happened, conformably to the chronological tables of Hajji Khalfa, and reducing these dates to those of our solar years. I know not wherefore, but from the very first these dates appeared to me suspicious, and I felt a desire to verify them. After a little reflection, I was convinced that they could not be taken from the original of Hajji Khalfa, and that, according to all appearance, M. Langlès had not even consulted this work in the original language. For, first, he says that the work is written in the Turkish tongue, whereas it is in Persian; secondly, Hajji Khalfa mostly contents himself with placing under each year the events which belong thereto, but without indicating the month or the day when they took place; thirdly, M. Langlès, instead of naming the Arabian months, according to his practice, by their names, as *Moharram*, *Safar*, &c., mentions them here by their order in the year, such as the *seventh* month, the *second* month, &c. I remarked, moreover, that in mentioning the battle of Tchalderan,* or Tchalderoun, چالدران, he wrote *Galderoun*. I was then persuaded that he had taken all this from some book which he had not quoted, and at first suspected that perhaps these dates would be found thus fixed in the Italian translation of the work of Hajji Khalfa; but upon consulting it, I was undeceived. I then remembered that I had seen in M. Langlès’ hands the Latin *manuscript* translation, made by Reiske, of the Chronological Tables of Hajji Khalfa, and conjectured that it was thence that M. Langlès had found these precise dates. I was the more inclined to this supposition,

* We adhere to the French orthography, and sound of the Oriental letters, because otherwise the remarks of M. de Sacy, and the mistake of M. Langlès would not be understood. We should write the name *Chalderan*.

supposition, because it was Reiske's custom, in his translation of the *Annals of Aboulfeda*, to specify the months of the Musulman year by their numerical order. I requested M. Langlès to lend me this manuscript (which I have since purchased at the sale of his library), and I found my conjecture fully confirmed; I discovered also why he had written *Galderoun* instead of *Tchalderoun*: it is because Reiske, as he states in his preface, in order to express the ζ , has adopted the letter G, surmounted by a sort of circumflex accent.* But in thus appropriating to himself the labours of Reiske, M. Langlès fell into a very grievous error. The Arabian years being lunar, cannot correspond exactly with our solar years. To compare them with the years of Christ, Reiske has inserted, in the margin of his translation, four columns; the first contains the year of the Hegira, the second the year of our Lord, the third the solar month in which the Musulman year commenced, and the fourth, the day of this same month, corresponding to the first day of that year. The months, be it observed, for the sake of conciseness, are not represented by their names of January, February, March, &c., but by the cyphers, 1, 2, 3, &c. Thus, for example, at the year of the Hegira 941, we read as follows:—

941 | 1534 | 7 | 12

which signifies that the Musulman year commenced on the 12th of the seventh month, that is July, 1534; and this is precisely the mode followed by Reiske in his translation of the *Annals of Aboulfeda*. M. Langlès imagined that it meant the 12th day of the seventh Arabian month, and consequently that this date corresponded with a day in the month of January 1535. It is singular that he should not have been able to perceive the absurd result which must inevitably follow; namely, that all the occurrences arranged by Hajji Khalfa under a given year, must have happened, without a single exception, on the same day of that year!

“These identical notes suggest some other remarks. Chardin relates sufficiently in detail the taking of Tabrez by Shah Abbas in 1603, and M. Langlès says in a note: ‘These details are explained to us by Hajji Khalfa.’ The Turkish historian confines himself to this simple remark: ‘In 1012, Shah Abbas possessed himself of Tabrez, &c.’ How these details are explained by a passage so laconic is not very apparent. M. Langlès adds, as an extract from Hajji Khalfa, ‘and the use of tobacco was introduced at Constantinople.’ What Hajji Khalfa says is this: ‘In this year tobacco began to be smoked,’ which Reiske translated too literally: ‘*Incipit potus tabaci.*’ M. Langlès was not aware that this meant *smoking*; he has expressed himself in general terms; and we ought to give him credit for not having said that the practice of *drinking tobacco* had commenced.

“I should observe that the date given in note 1, p. 430, on the battle of Tchalderoun, is really that of Hajji Khalfa. He says: ‘At the new moon of Rejeb, which Reiske has rendered by ‘*Calendis septimi mensis.*’ M. Langlès has upon this occasion been less precise than Hajji Khalfa and Reiske. He contents himself with saying: ‘In the seventh month, 920 (September, 1514), there was a great battle,’ &c. Doubtless he was somewhat puzzled by the word *calendis* in a Musulman writer, and therefore thought it better to suppress it altogether.

“Before I conclude my observations, I think it requisite to return to the
passage

* M. de Sacy might have perceived also the origin of the mistake of M. Langlès as to the language in which Hajji Khalfa wrote. In the catalogue of M. L.'s library, the MS. is thus described: “Hagi Chalife tabulæ historicæ: Latinas ex Turcicis fecit Jo.-Jac. Reiske.” *Catal.* p. 295, No. 2,592.

passage of Chardin relative to the chronograms, of which I have before spoken. The traveller, in the same place, gives another instance of this ingenious manner of indicating the date of an event. 'When Tamerlane,' says he, 'took the city of Damas, to preserve the memory of the event, ducats of gold were struck, upon one side of which was inscribed: *Karab Damech Karab*, or *The destruction of Damas has happened to its destruction*. The letters of these words, which are eleven in number, make seven hundred and ninety, which is the time, according to the epoch of this country, that Tamerlane became master of Damas.' I here transcribe the note of M. Langlès entire. 'The numerical letters of this phrase, which ought to be written *Karab Dimech Karab*, and which signifies, *The Desolation of Damas has arrived*, give indeed the year 790 (1388); but it must be observed, that to obtain this, the writer has been forced to retrench the last letter of the name of Damas, which ought to be written Dimechq, not Dimech. See *Ahmedis Arabsiades vita Timuri, ex edit. Arabico-Latina*, Manger, t. i. p. 135; and *Hist. de Timurbec, trad. du Persan, &c.* t. iii. pp. 344, *et suiv.*'

"Without commenting upon *Arabsiades* for *Arabsiadæ*, and the quotation of t. i. p. 135, for t. iii. p. 55, the whole note is a tissue of mistakes. In the first place, the books which M. Langlès quotes ought to have taught him, and he might have seen in the chronological tables of Hajji Khalfa, that the city of Damas was taken by Tamerlane in 803, not in 790: in the second place, it is absurd to suppose that Dimesch, دمشق, was written in a chronogram for Dimeschk, دمشق; it would assuredly have been comprehended by nobody; thirdly, in whatever manner the words *Karab Dimech Karab* be written, they cannot afford the number 790. It would have been far more prudent to make no note at all here.

"Chardin was deceived as to the date of the capture of Damas by Tamerlane, as to the meaning of the chronogram, and as to the number of letters composing it; but all this may be overlooked in a mere traveller. The chronogram was doubtless this: *Kharab Dimaschk Kharab*, خراب دمشق خراب *i. e.* (the epoch of) *the destruction of Damas, is the word DESTRUCTION*. The letters composing the word *Kharab* (destruction) give, in fact, the number 803."

M. de Sacy justifies his reading by quoting another chronogram relating to an occurrence recorded by Hajji Khalfa under the year 803, wherein the word خراب or *destruction* is similarly employed. He concludes the memoir thus: "But enough for the present, upon a subject which might afford matter for a volume."

However ungrateful and displeasing the office of the person who publishes the delinquencies of a deceased author, who in his lifetime enjoyed a fair reputation, it is the bounden duty of every writer (as we observed in the case of M. Tychsen*) to reveal whatever frauds he may have detected in the literary world; even hesitation to afford all the aid we can contribute to the discovery of truth and the exposure of knavery is a sort of treachery to the cause of science.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. p. 34.

DESCRIPTION OF BOKHARA.*

THE wall of the city of Bokhara is lofty, built of unbaked bricks; and the citadel, built of the same materials, is situated on a mount within the city, on the north, near the Imam gate: it contains many buildings. The gate of the fort is to the south, and within the gate are sixteen guns and five mortars, all dismounted. A large mosque is situated below the citadel on the west, in which the King himself reads the Khótbah and performs the duties of Pesh Imam. In front of the gate of the citadel and the mosque there is a bazar; it is called the market of the sandy country. A gibbet is erected in it, on which murderers and highway robbers, and thieves who have thrice committed the crime, are suspended after being put to death according to the law. There is also a market every morning at day-break at the Chahar-su, or the square market, the place where it is held being of that form; on three sides there is access, but the fourth is closed, and on that side books are sold. There are many hot-baths in Bokhara, and their use is very general.

There are eighty colleges in Bokhara, containing from forty to two or three hundred chambers: that of Kokultash, which is near the gate of Khajeh Beha-ud-din, contains three hundred. There is one Muderris to each college, and two pupils in each chamber. The colleges are supported by the rents of the houses and lands attached to them. Their revenues vary from 300 to 5,000 rupees a year; but the King also contributes yearly a portion of the duties, and makes the principal professor an allowance of from five to fifteen tilas per month.

Twelve cos from Bokhara on the north runs the river Kuhek, which comes from the mountains of Samarkand, and flows to the N.W.; canals are cut from the river, which irrigate the fields and supply canals about the city: every fifteenth day the water is conveyed to the private reservoirs, which are filled; the same water supplies the city and fort; there are no wells. In the rainy season the people use rain water, after which they are extensively subject to the worm in the skin, especially in the leg and knee. Little snow falls in Bokhara; but there is much cold and frost, and the cool weather lasts eight months; the other four are hot and rainy.

The houses of Bokhara are like those of Peshawer; they are built of unbaked bricks, and are two or three stories high; the walls are thin, and are strengthened with wooden buttresses: the markets are mostly covered in, and there are several serais for the accommodation of merchants, as the serai of Alem Khan, where the Hindus from Shikarpur and other places alight: the hire of a chamber is one tila per month. The Hindu traders pay double duties: they bring indigo, chiefly, and tobacco. Another serai is the Noghasi, where the Nogay and other traders put up; the Nogays are Mussulmans subject to Russia: some of them are residents in Bokhara. There are about fifty druggists' shops in the city, but no physician: the practitioners are all ignorant of the science, and when any medical professor comes along with the merchants from Peshawer or other places, he is held in very high estimation. The most common disease is the rishteh (Guinea worms), and few people are free from it, like colds in Hindustan in the winter season. They are very dexterous in the treatment of it, and extract it by incision: as, if the head of the rishteh be near the wrist, and the tail near the elbow, they carry the finger along it, to ascertain

* Extracted from the Madras Government Gazette. Many of the details are somewhat at variance with those given by Mr. Moorcroft. See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi., p. 709.

ascertain its course, and then lay the skin open with a lancet of three or four fingers breadth, a little below the head, which they draw back to the place where the incision began; they then make another incision of a similar kind, and so proceed gradually till they come to the origin of the worm, and remove it entirely. Other complaints are fevers, leprosy, and affections of the bowels. It happens, sometimes, that where the physicians have engaged to cure the sick, and the patient has died, the heirs have demanded the price of blood: in that case the King has declared that when the physician knows his profession, he shall be held acquitted; but if he proves an ignoramus he is condemned to pay the usual amercement. These cases are too frequent to be much attended to; but a physician leads but an uncomfortable sort of life in Bokhara.

There are about three hundred officers of the government, entitled Amirs and Khans. *Be* is used in general with the term *Mir*, and when distinct, implies a higher grade, as the vizir is called *Hakim Be*: the father of the King was also known by that title. The picked forces of Bokhara are 80,000 horse; but the number of all sorts is above 100,000, who all receive regular pay.

The revenues of Bokhara are derived from three sources: the land tax, the customs, and the tax on unbelievers. The first is collected according to the rates fixed by Timur; the second is one on forty of the value of the goods; but it is levied only once a year, and the merchant who has paid this duty on his merchandize may transport it where he pleases without further demand. A tax in kind is also levied once a year on all persons possessed of flocks and herds.

The *Jezia* is levied on all not of the Mahommedan religion, as Jews and Hindus; it varies from one tanga to four per head on males of mature years, according to the circumstances of the parties. The Hindus come from Shikarpur and Cabul, and remain only from six months to a year, or sometimes two years; there are none permanently settled. The Jews occupy about 1,000 houses in the city near the arsenal gate; they are employed in silk manufactures and dyeing, or as butchers, and in merchandize. This tax is the King's personal property, the rest is entirely appropriated to public purposes.

Mir Hyder is about thirty-five years of age;* he is tall and well-made; he is naturally of a fine complexion, but by the fervour of his religious exercises, and fasting every third day throughout the year, as well as by his assiduity in the administration of justice, he looks pale and sallow. He wears his beard of round cut, and an *Usbeki* cap on his head, with a turban bound round it like an Arab turban. His dress is a kind of tunic, over which he wears a *jama* and a *kemberband*, with a dagger, and a robe of a brown colour over the whole; his legs are protected by short boots of the kind called here *masahi*, but without heels.

He rises in the middle of the night and reads the prayers of the season, and then pursues moral and religious occupations till day-light, when, after the prayers of dawn, he gives a lecture to about forty or fifty students on the traditions of the prophet, and an explanation of the koran. He then takes his place in the court, kneeling on a velvet cushion, and receives, in the usual form, the *salam alikum*, or the salutations of his courtiers, which is returned by a person appointed to that duty, who replies *alikum salam* on the part of the King: in this audience holy men and teachers of the law sit on the right hand

* Mr. Moorcroft describes the prince as about forty-eight years of age at the time of his visit.

hand of the King, the khans on his left; all are on their knees. Hakim Be remains standing in front of the King; the royal attendants also stand near the King on his left: all the men of the law and khans, when they come to court, are dressed in precisely the same costume. Those who are newly arrived put on the Usbek dress for the introduction; they are met by a mace-bearer at the door of the hall of audience, and led towards the King; they stop at some distance and exclaim "salam alikum!" they then advance some paces, when two servants, taking the person by either arm, lead him to within a short distance of his majesty. If the King presents his hand, the person kisses it; if he directs him to be seated, the attendants conduct him to a place suited to his rank. On his sitting he pronounces a compliment to the King, and then states what he may wish to represent. Ambassadors are maintained at the King's cost.

After the levee is over, and the persons who assisted at it are dismissed, the Chobdars announce to all who are collected about the gates every morning, that if they have any representation to make, they may advance, and they are all admitted and made to sit down before the King, who reads their petitions, and pronounces a decision on their cases according to the legal authorities; copies of the principal of which lie on cushions before him. At noon some learned men are admitted to hold disputations in the royal presence, and he not unfrequently takes part in them. He then acts as Pesh Imam for the mid-day prayers, when the investigation of complaints is resumed, and continues till afternoon prayers: the usual occupations are then followed till evening. Evening prayers are said, and some short time afterwards food is taken; the prayers of the night are then repeated, and the King takes his repose for about a watch and a half (or four hours and a half). If any cause requires a protracted investigation, it is referred to the Kazi, who must decide according to the law, through fear of the Amir, the general familiarity of the people themselves with the laws, and their ready access to the King. The King reads all the prayers for the dead himself.

The King has four wives, besides slaves, and one son, sixteen years old, named Tora Shah. He has two brothers, Nasir Uddin Khan Mir Zaela, who is at present in Meshhed, where he receives an allowance of three tomans a month from the Prince of Persia, Mohammed Mirza, son of Fetteh Ali, who is governor of Meshhed. The other brother is Mohammed Hosein Khan, residing in Shehr Sabz with Neaz Ali Be, but supported by Mir Hyder. Shehr Sabz is a city independent of Bokhara; it is six stages to the north by east from Bokhara, and south by east from Samarkand two stages, amongst the mountains.

The commander of the watch patrols every division of the city during the night, and before he sets out has the drum beaten, that every one may betake himself home. Every person found in the street after beat of drum is detained till the morning, and then particularly examined and treated accordingly.

In the month of November the Usbek and Bulghar traders arrive at Bokhara from the Russian territories, and bring the following articles for sale: copper, brass, iron, steel, silver, mercury, coral, cochineal, candied-sugar, white paper, broad-cloths, flannel, seal-skins, and iron and japanned vessels. In January the traders return to Russia, taking with them cotton, cloth, and thread, coarse chintzes, shawls, and Kerakul sheep-skins.

Russia is two months' journey from Bokhara, north inclining to west; the road lies across the Sihon, which is frozen over in winter, and the caravans cross

cross it upon the ice. The country beyond it is desert, and the Kazzak tribes who occupy the tract live wholly upon the produce of their flocks.

From Bokhara, the Cabul merchants take horses, horse-cloths, copper, jamas of various patterns, and brocades, silver, turquoises, coral, silk, tea, porcelain, silk handkerchiefs, cshirras.

From Cabul and the Punjab, the following articles come to Bokhara: Shawls, turbans, handkerchiefs, chintzes, sugar, coarse and refined, turmeric, round pepper, and *law books*.

There is no fixed rate of exchange with Bokhara; but bills are procurable from the Hindus of Shikarpur, on their agents at Bokhara, at a considerable premium, 20 or 25 per cent. If a person carry coin he loses immensely, owing to its not being current; he loses less if he buy bullion at Cabul and takes it to Bokhara: but that is unprofitable, as gold and silver are cheap at the latter place, and the Hindu merchants buy it to a large amount, and send it on camels to the Punjab. On this account bullion and money are rarely sent from Cabul, and goods only are remitted.

The prices of articles at Bokhara are as follows: Wheat, the maund, 15 tangas; flour, 18 tangas; barley, 14 tangas; juwar, 12 tangas; fine rice, 3 tilas; meat, the charek, 1 tanga; sheeps-tails, 1 tanga; ghee, 4 tangas; fuel, the ass load, 1 tanga; fodder for a horse, for twenty-four hours, $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga.

Copper and other metals are weighed with stone weight; one *man* is equal to 27,302 miskals of gold, which is equal to 10,957 rupees, or 3 maunds 17 seers Delhi weight.

The Bokhara maund contains 16 weight of two half seers: 2 half seer contains 4 chareks, 1 half seer contains 2 chareks, 1 charek contains 2 nimchehs, 1 nimcheh contains 2 nim nimchehs, 1 nim nimcheh contains 10 miskal stone weight, or $53\frac{1}{2}$ miskals of gold.

Hakim Amir, or Mir Hyder, has adopted the title of Amir al Momenin. His father, Shah Murad Be, was entitled Wali Niami: he is of the Munkid tribe of Uzbeks, and his grandfather, Khobayar Atalik, was a celebrated warrior, who first obtained the rank of Atalik. Atalik means viceroy, or representative of the prince.

A grandson of Khodayer, named Rahim Khan, the cousin of Mir Hyder's father, hastened to Bokhara on the death of Nadir Shah, and sent a fictitious order to the governor of the citadel, named Abul Faiz Khan, to abandon the fortress. The governor having, in obedience to the supposed mandate, quitted the place, it was seized by Rahim Khan, and Abul Faiz Khan was thrown into confinement. Several of the neighbouring chiefs prepared to take part with Abul Faiz Khan, when the usurper put him to death, and raised his son, Abul Momin, a child seven years old, to the mesned, by the title of Khan, whilst he professed to be only Atalik. He also married the daughter of Abul Faiz Khan. In this manner six years and a half passed away, by which time, Abdul Momin being a youth, several of his adherents undertook to put Rahim Khan to death. At a dinner, to which he was invited by the Prince, he was fired at by a person stationed privately for the purpose: the ball lodged in his cap, but he escaped, and the attendants of the Prince were immediately slain by his followers. Six months afterwards, having led Abdul Momin Khan to the edge of a well, some of the people threw the lad into it; when he had been long enough under water the body was drawn up. The direct line of Abul Faiz Khan being thus extinct, Rahim Khan assumed the title of Khan, and governed Bokhara for two years and a-half. He left no children, and Daud Be,

one of his slaves, taking upon himself temporary authority, invited Daniel Be, the uncle of Rahim Khan, who resided in Karimna, to succeed to the mesned. He declined the title of Khan, and relinquished it to Abulghazi Khan, son of Ibrahim Sultan, a descendant of Jenghez Khan, retaining, however, the territory of Bokhara. Ibrahim Sultan was the nephew of Rejeb Mohammed Khan, the enemy of Abul Faiz Khan, and a descendant of Abdullah Khan. After the death of Daniel Be, his son Morad Be succeeded, and continued for two years to acknowledge the nominal supremacy of Abulghazi Khan; but after this period he exacted a formal grant of the territory from that chief, and, disregarding the title of Khan, procured a sened from the Sultan of Rûm, appointing him his viceroy, and adopted the title of Wali Niami. The rank that was granted by the Sultan of Rûm to Morad Be, was that of Kurchi Bashi: that to Mir Hyder is Mir Akhor Bashi; but the real nature of these dignities I could not exactly ascertain. After the death of Morad Be, his son, Mir Hyder, succeeded, and at first had impressed upon his coin Sayid Amir Hyder Padshah Ghazi: he applied for the confirmation of his authority to the court of Rûm, and adopted all the insignia of sovereignty. At the end of two years he laid the state of Sultan aside, and imitated the unpretending style of his father, assuming the title of Amir al Momenin. In 1813 he had reigned eighteen years, and has proved himself in every respect a prudent, just, pious, and able prince: he is, however, somewhat capricious and hasty towards those about his person, and when displeased, disgraces, or even puts them to death without any investigation.

Mir Hyder is the son of Shems-ban-aim, the daughter of Abul Faiz Khan: after the death of Rahim Khan this lady was married by Morad Be, and their progeny was the present sovereign.

Abul Faiz Khan was Sultan of Bokhara forty years: the sovereignty was acquired by his ancestor Baki Mohammed Khan, a descendant of Jenghez Khan.

After the downfall of Abdullah Khan, the sovereignty descended to Wali Mohammed Khan; but he becoming suspected of adhering to the Rafzi sect, was expelled, and Baki Mohammed raised to the mesned in his stead.

Baki Mohammed resided in Afrin Kunead, a place near Samarkand. Imam Kuli Khan, his son, attacked and captured Meshhed: he married the daughter of the Governor of Sayid, and had by her Reza Mohammed Khan, and the family thence assumed the title of Sayid. Imam Kuli Khan reigned forty years. Abul Aziz Khan, the son of Reza Mohammed, reigned sixteen years; when he abdicated in favour of his brother, Sultan Kuli Khan, and set off on a pilgrimage to Mecca: he died on the road. Sultan Kuli Khan had three sons, of whom Abdullah Khan succeeded his father and reigned fourteen years. He was an active and restless prince, and having displeased his Usbek followers, was killed by them at the Eidgah, in Bokhara. He was succeeded by his son, Abulaiz Khan Mohkim Khan. Another son, Sultan Kuli Khan, was made King of Balkh in the lifetime of his father, until he was attacked and slain by Mahmud Khan, the son of Beg Murad Uzbek, of Kattaghan, who seized upon Balkh. Abdullah Khan revenged his uncle's death, and expelled and slew the invader,

LOVE AND FORTUNE.

WHEN Love and Fortune had their shrines,
Where mortals flocked their vows to pay,
Those deities, with fair designs,
Agreed a pleasant freak to play.

They, handy-dandy, changed their places,
And Love at Fortune's shrine presided;
Whilst Fortune sat for Love, and cases
Of amorous swains and maids decided.

Vast fun the deities expected,—
When haggard misers, asking gold,
Should find their sordid suit rejected,
And Beauty in their arms enfold;

When lovelorn youths and virgins green,
Who breathed to Love their tender sighs,—
Stamping and raving should be seen,
Enriched with wealth,—which they despise.

So judged these gods, whose eyes were blind,
As we from classic authors know :
Dark as their optics was their mind ;
For so the strange event will show.

To Fortune came with hollow cheek
A wretch,—who gained a blooming bride.
Heavens! what delight!—He tried to speak :—
His palsied tongue the task denied.

Where Fortune sate, the case was worse :
A swain for Chloe begged to die.
Fortune dropped down a heavy purse :—
The traitor bid the nymph “ good b'ye.”

The evil reached a frightful pitch :
Marriage became a task, a duty ;
Maids sought the ugly, old, and rich,
And men deemed wealth the only beauty.

The Gods their folly saw, and straight
Each sought his own peculiar shrine :—
Alas ! repentance came too late ;
Both long deplored their weak design.

'Twas past a remedy :—e'en now,
Beauty starved Avarice can beguile ;
And men at Cupid's altar bow,
Thinking of Fortune all the while.

THE JEWS IN CHINA.

IN the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Jesuit missionaries in China made the curious discovery that there existed in that empire a society of Jews, settled at Cai-fong-foo, the capital of the province of Honan. Father M. Ricci, to whom the merit of this discovery belongs, being established at Peking, was merely able to collect some scanty particulars respecting this Jewish colony. He died in 1610; and although father Aleni travelled to Cai-fong-foo in 1613, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries on the spot, he seems to have obtained but little information: it was not till near a century afterwards (about the year 1704) that the impatience of the religious and literary world, which the discovery had greatly excited, was gratified by any authentic details regarding this interesting community.

Impelled by the urgent recommendations of European literati, the Jesuits Gozani, Domingo, and Gaubil undertook to procure full particulars concerning the history and actual condition of this people. The result of their investigations constitutes all the knowledge which we possess upon the subject. The communications of these fathers remained for many years unpublished; several of them at length appeared in the collection of *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites par quelques Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus*; and the Abbé Brottier, in his edition of Tacitus,* gave a tolerably full report of their contents. Subsequently to these, a letter on this subject from Father Kögler, another missionary, who was president of the Tribunal of Mathematics at Peking, was published in 1779, in a German journal.† A very elaborate dissertation,‡ from the pen of M. de Sacy, upon the MS. copy of the Pentateuch preserved in the synagogue of the Chinese Jews, diffuses additional light upon this curious question. From these sources, chiefly, we shall extract a brief account of this Jewish colony.

There seems ample ground for believing that in ancient times, comparatively speaking, Jewish colonies existed in considerable numbers throughout India and the Asiatic countries to the north-east. The interesting discovery of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan of the Jews on the Malabar coast, who have been long settled there, and whose community exhibits all the characteristic features of an anciently established and numerous society, is alone almost confirmatory of the fact. The Chinese Jews are supposed by the missionaries to have come from Persia, by way of Khorasan and Samarcand, as they possess a slight knowledge of the Persian language, according to Father Domingo, and their Hebrew writing is found by M. de Sacy to be thickly sown with Persian words. The account the Jews themselves gave of their origin was, that they came from Si-yu, or the country of the west. They knew, however, of no other Jews in India, Thibet, or any where in western Tartary. The particulars which the missionaries collected regarding the date of their entrance into China are these:

The first migration of Jews to China was during the Chow dynasty, from 1122 to 249 B.C.; they were not, however, settled in the country till the reign of Ming-te, of the Han dynasty, who began his reign A.D. 58, and died A.D. 75. When the Jews of Cai-fong-foo were interrogated by father Gaubil in 1723, they declared that 1650 years had elapsed since their emigration from Si-yu, with which country (supposed to be Persia) they kept up a long inter-

course

* *Notæ et Emend. ad. lib. iv, c. xlii, tom. iii.*

† C. G. von Murr, *Journal von Kunst-Geschichte unde zur Allgemeinen Litteratur, 7er Th.*

‡ *Notices, &c. des MSS. de la Bibl. Nationale (du Roi), tom. iv, p. 502.*

course (till within the 200 years then preceding), and restored some of their sacred writings, when destroyed, by means of those procured from that country. The date thus fixed (A.D. 73), was three years after the fall of Jerusalem.* The emigrants consisted at first of seventy *sing*, or families, of various tribes, which had become reduced to seven *sing*, about 600 men in all. If the proportion was the same at first, their original number must have been 6,000.

They at first flourished in China, many individuals having been distinguished as men of political power, knowledge, and opulence: some of them became mandarins of letters. They inhabited Nimpo, Ning-hēa, Han-chu, Pekin, and Cai-fong-foo; but their numbers being, in the course of time, reduced by the apostacy of many who became Musulmans, and from other causes, the only Jews remaining in China at the period of inquiry were those at the latter place, where alone, it would appear, they had at any time a regular establishment. Here they sustained many misfortunes: their synagogue was destroyed three times; twice by the overflowing of the river Hoang-ho, and once by fire, whereby their records and nearly all their ancient books were lost.

The documents extant in corroboration of these statements, are certain Chinese inscriptions found at Cai-fong-foo, and expounded by the missionaries. The first was written by a learned Jew, named King-chong, A.D. 1444, and is as follows:—"The author of the law of Y-se-lo-ye (Israel) was Ha-vou-lo-han (Abraham) who was the nineteenth from Ha-tan (Adam).† That holy man lived 146 years after the commencement of the Chow dynasty.‡ His law was transmitted by tradition to Nie-che (Moses). He received his book on mount Si-na; he there fasted forty days and forty nights; he was constantly in communication with heaven. The doctrine contained therein is nearly the same as that found in the books of the learned Chinese." The writer here compares the Chinese with the Jewish doctrine, adducing several passages to prove that the Jews and the Chinese "worship heaven in nearly the same manner, observe ceremonies, fast, pray, and perform rites to the dead." He then contends, that in the book called Y-king, "traces may be found of the holy and sacred Sabbath." He adds, that "Moses lived 613 years § after the commencement of the Chow dynasty;" and praises the indefatigable industry of Gaise-la (Esdras) "by which he restored the books, and polished and improved the people." The inscription also states that the synagogue (Le-pae-sze) was destroyed by an inundation on the 11th year of the emperor Yng-tsong (A.D. 1446); that the books were nearly all rotted by the water; that the Jews at Nimpo and Ning-hēa gave books to those at Cai-fong-foo; that the Jew Yn came to Nimpo in 1462, bringing an entire Ta-king (copy of the sacred Scriptures), whereby the other copies were corrected and their defects supplied;

* M. de Guignes, in a memoir, not published, on the names of the Jewish families of China, has shown strong grounds for believing that the first colony of Jews entered China before the Christian era. See M. de Sacy, *loc. cit.*, p. 611, note.

† The Chinese Jews, when questioned upon the point, maintained that Abraham was the nineteenth in descent from Adam.

‡ Although the date of this dynasty is not earlier than 1122 B.C., yet, father Gaubil observes, the family of Chow reigned long before they conquered the whole Chinese empire; for Yao, a member of it, ruled in 2378 B.C., and made his brother, Heou-tai, prince of Tay, in the following year. Hence Heou-tai, the head of the Chow family, and his successors, are called, in Chinese history, kings. Subtracting, therefore, 146 years from the date when the Chow family attained the kingly dignity (2277), Abraham, according to the Chinese Jews, lived 2181 years before Christ. According to the computation of the European Jews, however, Abraham was born in the year 1812 before the Christian era.

§ The Jews of Europe make only 420 years (instead of 467) intervene betwixt Abraham and Moses.

supplied; and that the Le-pae-sze, or synagogue, was restored in the second year of the Emperor Hong-chi, A.D. 1490.

The second inscription is by Tso-tang, a Chinese grandee of the empire, and high treasurer of the province of Sze-chuen, and was placed there in the year 1515, the tenth of the Emperor Ching-ta, otherwise Voo-tsung; it is as follows: "The law of Israel: Ha-tan (Adam) was the first man: he came from Tëen-cho* in the west. The Jews have a law and traditions: the law is contained in five books and fifty-three sections." The mandarin extols this law, and subjoins: "The Jews, like ourselves, worship heaven. The author of the Jewish law was Abraham; he was their father. Moses promulgated the law; he was their legislator. The Jews were settled in the Chinese empire in the time of Han. In the 20th year of the 65th cycle (A.D. 1163), they offered a tribute to the Emperor Hiao-tsung of some Indian cloths. They were well received, and obtained permission to dwell in Cai-fong-foo, which was then called Pëen-leang. The Jews then consisted of seventy *sing*. They built the Le-pae-sze, in which they deposited their *king*, or sacred books. These *king* respect not only Jews but all mankind; princes and subjects, parents and children, old and young. Every one can thence learn his duties." He then observes that the laws of the Chinese and those of the Jews differ but little, since the sum of them is that they inculcate adoration of heaven, veneration of parents, and the performance of rites for the dead. He praises the Jews, whether agriculturists, merchants, magistrates, or soldiers, for their integrity, fidelity, and punctual discharge of ceremonies; and he affirms that they are beloved and cherished by all.

The third inscription was placed by the prime minister of the empire in the second year of the reign of Kang-hi (A. D. 1663), and which, after mentioning Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses, celebrates "the virtue of Abraham who worshipped heaven, the efficient cause and conservator of the world, not under any image or figure." It notices "the law which Moses received on Mount Si-na," of which, it states, there are thirteen copies, and ten volumes of other books. The writer adds that the Jews came to China in the time of Chow. He praises their religious constancy, and repeats what the preceding inscriptions testify respecting the resemblance between the theological tenets of the Chinese and the Jews, as well as between some of their respective civil institutions. He affirms that the sabbath was anciently observed by the Chinese, in conformity to the directions of the *king* (canonical books); and that the Jewish letters approach nearly to the form of the ancient Chinese characters. He then relates at length the particulars of the siege of Cai-fong-foo, in A.D. 1642, when the mound or dyke raised to defend the city against the river Hoang-ho, was thrown down, the city destroyed, and 100,000 men perished. He commemorates the reparation of the Le-pae-sze, in 1654, and the restoration of the sacred books.

There is a fourth inscription, containing a compendious history of the synagogue, and of its restitution in 1642, with a list of the seven Jewish families then in Cai-fong-foo, the subject of M. de Guignes' memoir.

The synagogue, which they call Le-pae-sze, or place of ceremonies (the name the Chinese Mahomedans give to their mosques) very nearly approaches, according to the Abbé Brottier, the model of the temple of Jerusalem, which is

* Father Gaubil says, that in the description of western kingdoms found in the Chinese history of western Tartary, there are five territories named as above, one of which refers to the country about Medina.

is altogether deserted in the form of the synagogues of Europe. It extends from east to west, 340 feet; its breadth from north to south is 150 feet. It is divided, as it were, into four portions, whereof the first faces the east, in the midst of which stands a Pae-leou, or triumphal arch, whereon is written, in the Chinese language, "*Keem-Téen*," a dedication to the Creator and Preserver of all things. The second division has a large gate in front, with gates at the sides, and two smaller ones. Here reside the two keepers of the synagogue. The ul-men, or second entrance, with lateral and two other gates, is opposite to persons proceeding from the second to the third division. In this third part stands another Pae-leou, on either side of which, amongst rows of trees, are marble tablets with the inscriptions in the Chinese character, the contents of which have been already given. Beyond these tablets to the south, is the tsze-tang, apartment or cell, of the Jewish mandarin Chao, who restored the Le-pae-sze, when burnt, and on the northern side, the tsze-tang of the Jew who built the synagogue as it appears at present. There are also apartments for guests and for assemblies. The fourth portion of the Le-pae-sze is sub-divided into two; the first part has a long row of trees, in the midst of which is the heang-loo, a brazen vassel, of vast size, for burning incense. Two marble figures of lions, on pedestals, are close to the sides of the vessel. Upon the lions, facing the west, are placed two large vessels of brass to contain flowers. On the northern side is the tiao-kin, where the beasts are slaughtered. The posterior part hath, on the north and south sides, cells or apartments (tsze-tang) dedicated to ancestors. In the midst of all rises the temple (properly so called) consisting of four stories, and surrounded by a ballustrade. In the area before the temple a great tent is erected at the Feast of the Tabernacles. The temple is about sixty feet long by forty wide. It has a portico with a double row of columns.

The interior of the temple is supported by two rows of pillars. In the nave (as we should call it) is the chair of Moses, above which there is a dome. Beyond this is the van-suy-pae, or tablet of the emperor, bearing the emperor's name in Chinese characters of gold. Upon the same tablet is also inscribed, in Hebrew letters, the following sentence: "Hear, O Israel! Jehovah our God is the only Jehovah: blessed be his glorious name! May his kingdom endure from everlasting to everlasting!" Next to the van-suy-pae stands an arch with a double passage, over which is inscribed in Hebrew, in golden letters: "Know, that Jehovah is the God of Gods, the Lord, the great God, strong and terrible."

Next to the arch is the great table of sweet offerings, upon which are placed six candlesticks, of three different shapes; in the first pair are torches; in the middle pair candles; in the two farthest are lamps. In the midst of the candlesticks is a great vessel of perfumes; and near the table is another vessel for cleansing the hands.

Beyond the table is the Beth-el, or House of God, as they call it in Hebrew, and Tëen-tang, or Temple of Heaven, in Chinese, and which corresponds to the Holy of Holies. This portion of the temple is so sacred that the chang-keao, or ruler of the synagogue, alone, is authorized to enter it. In this sanctuary are placed, on thirteen tables, thirteen Ta-king, or copies of the holy books, i. e. volumes or rolls of the Pentateuch, each covered with a silken veil, one for each of the twelve tribes, and one for Moses, which is placed in the middle. The latter is the only book (according to Father Kögler) which remains of the ancient copies.

At the farthest end of the temple, beyond the Beth-el, are the tables of the law in the Hebrew language, written in golden letters.

There is but little pomp in the public worship of the Chinese Jews. There are no sacred garments in the temple; the chang-keao, or ruler, wears a red silk scarf upon the right shoulder, which is bound in a knot below his left. When they enter the temple the people take off their shoes, and when they pray they turn towards the west. They chaunt their prayers, Father Gozani says, just as he had heard the Jews in Italy sing in their synagogues. The person who reads the ta-king covers his face with a thin veil (in memory of Moses, when he published the decalogue); the reader is attended by a prompter, and the prompter by a monitor, lest they should err. According to Father Gaubil (who, it must be observed, did not understand Hebrew), they believe in *purgatory*, hell, a day of judgment, paradise, and the resurrection of the dead. They acknowledge angels, cherubim and seraphim. Circumcision takes place on the ninth day, when the child receives a Hebrew name. The sabbath is so holy and inviolable amongst them, that they will not light a fire on that day, and they dress their food the day previous. They intermarry only amongst their own class. They evince no desire to make proselytes, nor solicit any stranger to be present at their rites. They bind themselves by a vow never to enter the temples of idolators. Some of their customs show that they have been corrupted by Chinese manners: they pay vows to their deceased ancestors, and it is said, that those amongst them who are raised to the rank of Chinese literati, worship Confucius. Although they understand the Mosaical law, by constant use of the holy scriptures, they are very imperfectly acquainted with the Hebrew language. Such is their veneration for the sacred volumes, that it is a profanation to copy them with Chinese pencils or Chinese ink. When any individual makes a copy of one of those books, he uses a pencil of bamboo, and very black ink, which is made according to the European method, at the beginning of the year, after the Feast of the Tabernacles, and is carefully kept during the year. The copy, when completed, must be deposited in the Beth-el, for it is considered a species of sacrilege to keep the holy books in private houses, although some of the rich are said to retain a few at home.

The Pentateuch alone is called Ta-king; it is written upon long Chinese paper, several leaves of which are glued together, to make it strong and fit to be safely rolled up. There is no division of the books, except into fifty-three sections (into which the Jews distribute the law*), one of which is read every Sabbath. There are no vowel points, or other notes whatsoever, except a blank line between each section. The other books contain points. The Chinese Jews say that the law was dictated by the Almighty so rapidly, that Moses was unable to insert the points, which were afterwards added by the western rabbis. The form of the letters in the Ta-king, it is said, resembles the type of the old editions of the Hebrew Bible printed in Germany.

Besides the Pentateuch, they have only a fragment of the first chapter of Daniel, consisting of a few verses; fragments of seven of the lesser prophets, and imperfect copies of the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

When Father Gaubil visited Cai-song-foo, he was admitted into the Beth-el, and saw the remains of a Pentateuch which appeared to have been injured by water. It was written upon paper of a very peculiar character; the letters were

* The number of sections, or *parascha*, into which the Jews of Europe divide the Pentateuch, is fifty-four. See the remarks of M. de Sacy on this point, *loc. cit.* p. 604.

were large and distinct, with accents and points of an unusual kind *above* them. The Jesuit was informed by the Chang-keao that this was the only ancient book they possessed. The latter rejected the offer of a considerable sum of money, for which the missionary proposed to purchase the manuscript.

The Jesuits (previous to the oppressive edict of the Emperor Yong-ching, who, out of animosity to the Christians, interdicted them from visiting Cai-fong-foo) met with great obstacles in their endeavours to collate our copies of the Pentateuch with the books at the Le-pae-sze, and to procure copies thereof, through the prejudices of the Jews, who held it to be a crime to lend their books to eaters of swine's-flesh.

The name of "Jehovah" is amongst these Jews held to be most holy and ineffable; when they have occasion to speak it, they say *Hotaoi*. When they explain the name of God in Chinese, they do not say, as the Chinese Christians do, Tëen-chu (lord of heaven), but simply Tëen (heaven), like the literati of China, when they explain Shang-te. A similar practice, as M. de Sacy observes, was not unusual amongst the Talmudists.

The Chinese Jews seem never to have heard of Jesus Christ; they occasionally came to the chapel of the Jesuits at Cai-fong-foo, and testified no emotion whatsoever at the sight of the crucifix. They could give no answer to the inquiries put to them respecting the terms referring to the Messiah, in the Holy Scriptures, although the Chang-keao, when told by Father Ricci of the advent of our Saviour, replied that it could not be, as the Messiah would not appear for ten thousand years.*

This total ignorance of the Christian doctrines is the more remarkable, because at this period the Chinese were not without books which treated of them, written in their own tongue, and by natives of the country. That useful publication, called the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, printed at the Macao press, contained, in its 4th number, a curious account of Christ by a Chinese writer, in the reign of Kang-hi, wherein the miraculous incarnation of our Saviour is related with remarkable fidelity, and the proper names of places and persons are given with as much accuracy as the pronunciation of the natives will admit: Mary is written Ma-le-a; Jesus, Ya-soo; Judea, Yu-teh-a; Pilate, Pe-lah-to; and the cross is represented as "a very large and heavy machine of wood, resembling the character *shih*," or the number ten.

The Chinese denominate the Jews Hwuy-hwuy, a name by which they also designate the Mahomedans. The Jews call themselves Tiao-keen-kiao, or Lan-mao-hwuy-hwuy, because they cover their heads at prayer in the synagogue with a blue cap; whereas the Mahomedans wear a white cap, wherefore they call them Pa-mao-hwuy-hwuy.

Some very curious particulars respecting the peculiarities discovered in the Scriptures, inscriptions and religious customs of these Jews, as well as concerning a note found by Father Kögler subjoined to the first section of Genesis,† in their copy of the Pentateuch, may be found in the elaborate and learned treatises of the Abbé Brottier and M. de Sacy, to which we have already referred; and in an article by Professor Michaelis, which appeared in the 15th number of his *Orientalische und Exegetische Bibliothek*.

* In this, as in a former instance, the phrase *ten thousand years* is used to denote a long, indefinite space of time.

† This note (written in a compound of Hebrew and Persian) states that the beginning of this law was written in the year 1833, in the month Ab, the first day of the week, and the third day of the month; it was finished in the year 1837, in the month Jyyar, the fourth day of the week, the twelfth day of the month.

JOURNEY TO MANIPUR.

THE succeeding particulars respecting the country which intervenes betwixt Banskandi and Manipur, or Muanipore, from a journal of a route from the former to the latter place, are given in the *Calcutta Gazette* of February 20th, and are therein characterized justly as contributing essentially, by the geographical information they afford, to fill up the blank in the topographical knowledge we have hitherto possessed of this part of the continent. It will hence appear that preceding accounts, which have been given from information gained from the natives; not from personal observation, are extremely inaccurate, more particularly such as represent the populousness of the country; and that the maps, especially in regard to the course of the Barak or Surma river, are most erroneous.

The party left Banskandi on the 4th December, and reached Lakhipur or Lakshmipur in four hours. The narrow footpath, leading to the Chiri nullah, then fordable, passes through a dense jungle, skirting the Barak, as far as the former site of Lakhipur, a place of some importance previous to the invasion of the Burmese in 1824, when it was deserted. Some of the inhabitants have re-established themselves on the opposite side of the river.

From Lakhipur, in six hours, they reached Joojoori, on the banks of a small nullah, called by the Nagas Fudipuri. They arrived in six hours on the banks of the Jiri nullah, the road running through thick jungle and over successive ranges of low hills. This nullah is one of the most considerable of the lesser streams, and its depth of water might admit of its being navigable from its junction with the Barak to Noongshi, on the north-east; but it is subject to great inequalities, and much interrupted by dangerous rocks. It was now fordable, but is at other seasons crossed by bamboo rafts. After crossing the Jiri, the path winds through a continuation of forest intersected by small nullahs, with very precipitous banks, flowing through a tolerably level country. A few miles further east the hills begin to assume a greater regularity of formation, extending in parallels running north and south, occasionally connected by transverse ridges, lying east and west. In five hours, they arrived at Kala Naga Ghat. Here the inhabitants of this and the other villages in the vicinity embark when proceeding by water to Banskandi and Silhet.

In eight hours from hence, they came to the banks of the Makru nullah. Three miles from Kala Naga Ghat the ascent commences, leading over a range of hills, the first conspicuous feature of the country. Although inferior to the more easterly ranges in height, the Makru range presents, from the steepness of its sides, ascents and descents of exceeding difficulty. Dense jungle, principally composed of bamboos, extends from these hills to within a short distance of their summits, when it is replaced by trees and creepers. From the top of the range, a precipitous path descends to the nullah; this stream rises in the hills to the north, and, flowing in the hollow between this and the next hilly range, falls into the Barak, at the foot of the Kheima peak: it was now fordable. They reached in seven hours the banks of the Barak river, also fordable. The road leads over the Kheibunda range, which, rising from three to four thousand feet above the plains of Kachar, and extending in an unbroken line from Allingba to Khima, may be regarded as the natural limit, between the mountainous country on the east, and the irregular mixture of hill and plain on the west. The village of Kala Naga is situated on one of the loftiest peaks of the range: the ascent to it from the Makru nullah is by a narrow footpath, direct

direct and steep, about three miles in extent: the village consists of about sixty houses, and contains about 300 inhabitants, of the Naga tribe. At some distance to the north two peaks are distinguishable, between which the Barak is said to flow. The source and direction of this river, in the upper part of its course, are amongst the geographical problems yet to be solved. It is navigable for boats of burthen as far as the mouth of the Jiri nullah, but is then so much interrupted by rocks that the navigation is dangerous. At this place it runs north and south, but at a very short distance lower down a hill 200 feet high breasts the stream, and forces it into an easterly direction: the course from Banskandi, as laid down in the maps, is exceedingly erroneous.

In six hours from the Barak they gained the banks of the Sumla, a fordable stream. Immediately after crossing the Barak, a very steep ascent commences to the peak, on which is situated the village of Komberun, at about five miles distance from the bed of the river. The village is one of the most considerable on the route, and is supposed to contain five or six hundred inhabitants: the people are Nagas. From thence, in two hours, they came to Nungba or Lungba. The ascent to this village is easy and practicable, skirting a transverse and connecting ridge of hills, which runs from one of the main parallels to the other. These cross chains are less abrupt and precipitous, and are of less elevation than the principal ranges. A shower of rain detained the party at this village.

Eight hours brought them to Munjerun Kunao, a Naga village. After descending from Nungba, the path lies across the Lukchai nullah, which rises in the Munjerun Kunao hills, and falls into the Ireng. It is the only rivulet which is flanked by any extent of level ground: all the nullahs yet crossed may be considered as running in the bottom of deep ravines, which, when swollen by rain, they completely occupy; but this stream flows through a valley, four or five hundred yards broad, which is cultivated, and yields a crop of superior rice. The ascent to Munjerun Kunao is excellent, and two or three ingenious aqueducts, formed of connected bamboos, furnish a regular supply of water, which, brought from a considerable distance, falls into a trough placed near the footpath. Thence, in eight hours, they reached Awang Kul, a Naga village. The descent from the last station leads to the Ireng, elsewhere called Yukreng nullah, now fordable, but of considerable depth in the rains. The ascent from its bed is abrupt and rocky. Slabs of a dark-coloured stone are placed by the side of the path as seats. Awang Kul is the common point of the two routes from Banskandi to Manipur, those by Aqui and Kala Naga.

Leaving this village, they arrived in eight hours on the banks of the Yehi nullah, at a place called Lima Simhtham: no village. The descent from Awang Kul skirts the sides of inferior ranges, terminating at the stream, which rises in the hills north-west of Manipur, and falls by a very tortuous course into the Ireng.

The road continued, for six hours, along the banks of the Yehi, and was tolerably good in general: in a few places, however, the hills come down abruptly to the edge of the stream, and render a detour necessary. After halting for a day, the party arrived on December 18th, in six hours more, at Manipur. The road runs at first over comparatively level ground, but latterly crosses a considerable elevation, the termination of a ridge running nearly north and south, the summit of which presents the first view of the valley of Manipur.

The amphitheatre in which the town of Manipur is situated varies from ten to twelve miles in breadth from east to west, and twenty to thirty miles in

length from north to south : a broad causeway still leads from the foot of the hills to the town, although overgrown with jungle and intersected with rivulets : the whole valley is now covered with dense grass-jungle and extensive swamps ; small hills are scattered irregularly through it, and numerous topes mark the situations where villages once were situated, not one of which is now in existence, their inhabitants having either been carried off captives by the Burmese, or found an asylum in Silhet, where they are distinguished by their active and industrious habits. The place called the town of Manipur exhibits few vestiges of having been the capital of a kingdom. Two deep and broad ditches enclose two areas, of which the inner and smaller was occupied by the rajahs and their families ; and the outer space, or that between the ditches, was tenanted by the officers of state and their dependants. Of the dwellings of princes or people no fragment remains, and the only ruins are those of some small brick temples, of no interest nor extent.

The valley of Manipur is watered by a number of streams, which rise in the hills to the north, and flowing to the south, mostly fall into the Ningti or Khyndowain, the western branch of the Iravati. Many of these are navigated in canoes formed of the hollowed trunks of trees.

The principal entrances into Manipur from Ava are by the Kabbu per-gunnah ; one lies through a narrow defile, nearly due south of Manipur ; the second crosses an extensive range of hills inhabited by Nagas, and unites with the former near Tudan, sixteen miles S.E. from Manipur. The former route was that taken by the Burmese, until they had made it a desert, and then they were obliged to proceed over the hills.

The richness of the soil of the valley of Manipur, manifested by the luxuriance of the grass with which it is overgrown, and the abundant supply of water, derivable from the streams by which it is traversed, leave no doubt of the productiveness of this sequestered spot, whenever the rank jungle shall again be levelled for the labours of the plough, and the silence of the wilderness be broken by the song of the cultivator.

S O N N E T.

RUINS BY MOONLIGHT.

Few scenes can move the meditative powers
 To tranquil thoughts and contemplation deep,
 Like this : whilst wandering midst unweildy towers,
 O'er which the ivy's straggling fibres creep,
 And shapeless mounds of earth, the ruined keep,
 Or lordly hall, where once the fleeting hours
 In pastime fled and mirth, banishing sleep.
 Where splendour blazed and music breathed, now gloom
 And silence reign : the melancholy light
 Of the pale moon, that seems to mourn the sight
 Of grandeur thus becoming its own tomb,
 Softens and saddens all.—My footsteps fright,
 Amidst the deathlike calm, my startled ear :
 I stand transfixed with awe and solemn fear.

R.

THE NATIVE TROOPS OF INDIA.

BY SIR JOHN MALCOLM.*

WHEN the British Government first established itself in India, military tactics in Europe were in a less advanced state than at present, and the caution with which a few Europeans, endeavouring to conciliate the natives of India to fight their battles on a foreign shore, were obliged to act, prevented the introduction of any part of those tactics which could in the least interfere with their prejudices, habits, or religion. A jacket of English broad-cloth, made up in the shape of his own dress, the knowledge of his manual exercise, and a few military evolutions, constituted the original sepoy; and with this qualification, and his English fire-arms, he was found to possess an incalculable superiority over the other natives of India, who, ignorant of the first principles of discipline (which enable men to act in a body), were easily defeated, however great their numbers, by a small corps of their brothers, armed, disciplined, and directed, by the art, intelligence, and energy of European leaders.

It was natural that the early sepoy should share in that feeling of pride which his superiority in discipline obtained him over his countrymen; and the native officers in the employment of the Company were gratified not only by the opportunities which they had of acquiring military distinction, but of improving their fortunes. There were but few European officers in the first sepoy battalions. A captain, an adjutant, with a serjeant to each company, was the original establishment. Commands frequently fell to soubahdars and jemadars; and the comparative laxity of discipline, as well as the general corruption of the times, enabled the whole of the native army, from the soubahdar to the sepoy, to derive pecuniary benefit from the nature of the services † on which they were occasionally employed. To this advantage, which rendered the service of the Company desirable, and often lucrative, was added a still more powerful attraction in the kind treatment which they generally received from their European officers, the number of whom, to every battalion, was so small, that from necessity, if not from inclination, they acted as much upon principles of conciliation as coercion, and their authority in their corps rested more on affection than fear. They were most particular in their conduct to the native officers, towards whom they behaved with regard and respect proportionate to the responsibility of their situations. One of those native officers, who held the rank of native commandant, often possessed an influence in the corps nearly equal to the European commander. As a strong and convincing proof of this, it may be mentioned, that many of the oldest battalions of the native army of Madras are respectively known to this day by the name of some former native commandant.

This system, which had, undoubtedly, many defects, had also much to recommend it: for though the European commanding officer, who acted without check in the exercise of a great trust, generally made his corps a source of pecuniary advantage, in which he was aided by the native commandant, who shared in this indirect emolument; yet both had a strong interest in the character and conduct of the corps, to the men of which they were almost always kind and generous.

An increase of their European officers, a great alteration in their dress, and an

* From his *Political History of India*, vol. ii, p. 226.

† They were frequently detached in small parties into different parts of the country, from the inhabitants of which they obtained money on various pretexts.

an improvement in their discipline, made material changes in the constitution of the native corps, and these took place through several causes. The native princes had trained sepoys in European tactics; and to maintain a superiority over them it became necessary that the native army of the Company's government should make further advances in the military art: which they were enabled to do, not only from the great improvements which had taken place in that science in Europe, and from the example furnished by some of the King's regiments sent to India, but from the number of officers of liberal education and respectable character, whom a prospect of advantage had at this period drawn to the service of the Company. According to the opinion of many able officers, it was under this system that the men became most attached to their officers, and the native army attained as great a degree of efficiency as it has ever known. Captains were selected to the command of corps,* which was an object of sufficient emolument and trust to limit the views of officers of that rank (then one of the highest in the service) to its attainment. These officers were almost invariably chosen from their reputation as sepoy officers; that is, officers who united to all the military qualifications of a soldier a particular knowledge of the prejudices, habits, and characters of the men whom they were appointed to command. It was observed under this system, that though many of the corps were brought to a great perfection of dress and discipline, there was hardly an instance in which this was done at the expense of the temper of the men; on the contrary, those corps which were the most remarkable for their discipline were almost uniformly most attached to their commanding officers, whom they found as liberal to their wants, and attentive to their prejudices, as they were anxious for that superiority and excellence in their appearance, discipline, and attachment, upon which they grounded all their hopes of reputation and preferment in the service to which they belonged.

The native officers continued under this system to enjoy great respect and regard. This circumstance was chiefly owing to the European commanding officer, who, from his station, and the emoluments attached† to it, enjoyed a consideration and consequence which enabled him not only to confer distinction by his personal favour and regard, but to keep in complete check and control the younger officers of the service, and to direct their minds to a moderate and indulgent conduct towards all the natives; but particularly to those who, from their gallantry or long services, were entitled to respect and attention, and which it was proper to show them on every ground of policy as well as of generosity.

The native service underwent another great change in the year 1796, when new regulations were introduced, which a train of events, connected with the comparative rank of the Company's officers with those of his Majesty serving in India, had rendered indispensably necessary. By these regulations, two battalions of native infantry were formed into one regiment; to which the same number of officers were allowed as to a regiment in the King's service. Regimental rise to the rank of major was, at the same time, introduced; and this, it was hoped, by attaching the officers to corps, would confirm and strengthen

* These selections were made from the captains in the regiments of Europeans in the service of the Company; and it often happened that officers who had neglected to acquire the languages of the country, and who, from violence of temper, were judged unfit to command natives, remained subordinate in an European corps, till they reached the rank of field officers. Ten subaltern officers were attached to every battalion under this system.

† He had the off- reckonings of his corps, and, in general, the command of a station, with further emoluments.

strengthen reciprocal confidence and connexion between the European officers and the sepoya, which had ever been deemed the most essential principle in the constitution of the native army. It was also expected that the increased number of European officers would greatly add to the efficiency of the native corps, as the smallest parties that could be detached would be commanded by an European officer, and have the advantage of his knowledge and experience.

The most unhappy effect of these regulations was the alteration they produced in the condition of the commanding officers, whose situation, under the operation of them, was attended with little of either advantage or distinction. It was, in fact, no longer an object of ambition, as it had been formerly. It had become a station of trouble, without influence and consideration: and every officer of interest or reputation in the service exerted himself to avoid it, and to obtain a government command, or a situation on the general staff. The bad consequences of this part of the constitution of a native corps have been felt and acknowledged; a partial remedy has been applied; but none will be complete, or give efficiency to this important branch of our military establishment, that does not make it an object of more value, both in point of profit and reputation, for an officer of rank and character to command a native regiment, than to fill any station on the staff except the heads of a department.

The condition of the native officers of our sepoy corps has often been the subject of the most serious attention of Government; but though their allowances have been a little increased, no measures* have yet been taken which we can consider as adequate to the object of creating and maintaining motives for their continued fidelity and attachment. In an army of nearly† two hundred and forty thousand natives, the highest pay which a soubahdar of infantry can attain is 174 rupees per month,‡ and after attaining that rank, he enjoys no consideration which can save him from the harshness of an European officer, a boy, perhaps, who has just joined that corps to which he, the native officer, has perhaps belonged for thirty or forty years. He has, in barracks, and in camp, no other accommodation than that provided for the sepoya; and although on his retiring to the invalid list, his pay is continued, that is become, from habit, necessary for his support, so that he can make no provision for his children; and as pride in his own condition, or alarm at their being subject to corporeal punishment, prevents in most cases his bringing them up in the army, they are generally a burden on him while he lives; and when he dies they are left poor and discontented.

There are, no doubt, a few instances in the army, where a small pension has been given to a native officer, and part of it, in some very rare cases, has been continued to his family; but such instances have seldom occurred, except when the person to whom the reward was granted had an opportunity of distinguishing himself beyond all the common chances of the service; and even then, to obtain this notice has required the exertion of all the interest and influence of those under whom that fortunate native officer acted. It cannot be expected that the few rewards, so obtained, should have any general effect as an encouragement to the efforts of this class of our native army. Under such a complete limitation of their views, can it be a subject of surprise that in

* The most beneficial measure of this nature recently adopted, is the appointment of a soubahdar major to each corps.

† The last returns of the native army made that amount to 232,366 rank and file.

‡ This is the pay of a soubahdar of cavalry at Madras. A soubahdar of cavalry at Bengal has 105 rupees per mensem.

in cases of severe trial, particularly of mutiny, the native officers have seldom displayed a spirit of activity and zeal? They have in such cases been almost always objects of suspicion, and have often evinced a sullen indifference of conduct,* which appeared to be produced by the absence of those motives of action which were necessary to support men in their situation. Placed between officers they were bound to obey, and offenders with whom they had kindred and national ties, they had a difficult and dangerous task to perform; if they have failed, we must blame the system, not them: but when we can infuse life into that system, and elevate their minds to further objects of ambition, we shall succeed in animating them to continued efforts in our service; until then, they will stop where we do, and be more anxious to enjoy in repose the small objects they may have already attained, than to incur hazards disproportioned to any hopes they have reason to indulge with regard to the future.

If the nature of our power in India requires, as it certainly does, the exclusion of the native officers from the exercise of high military command, and that gate to distinction is barred by policy, others should be opened. In the strictest conformity to those principles upon which the native army is formed, we might lead the minds of these troops to expect comfort and distinction in civil life, as the reward of approved military service; and by directing their ambition to the natural and seductive object of acquiring importance in their own tribe, and enjoying some privileges, however trivial, which, under certain regulations, might descend to their children, we should not only discover a motive sufficiently powerful to supply the place of that which a jealous but wise policy obliges us to withhold, but place their fidelity beyond the power of corruption. If such measures were adopted, the native service would become popular and respected; it would be embraced with eagerness by men of the first families in the country; and in the course of years we might expect the attachment of our subjects to be greatly improved by a spirit of active allegiance, which would be generally diffused by veterans and their descendants, whose claim to their rank or land was founded in the gratitude of a state whom they had served with fidelity and distinction.

The men who form the native army of the Company are almost all sober, and of good conduct in private life. Drunkenness, as a general vice, is, indeed, unknown; and notorious immorality is rare. But their virtues are more of a passive than an active nature. They consist more in forbearance, from fear of offending against their civil institutions and the rigid tenets of their religion; than from any sense of the beauty of virtue, or the deformity of vice. These men appear, in many cases, hardly to consider themselves as free moral agents; they often blindly resign their judgment to the law of usage, the dictates of their priest, or the influence of their superiors in caste or station; and, under such influence, they change, in an instant, their mild, inoffensive, and pliant character, for that of the most determined obstinacy and savage ferocity.

All the natives of India, but particularly those of military classes, are fond of show and of high titles; and they often seem to prize the semblance, almost as much as the reality of power. It is indeed surprising to see the consequence which they attach to every mark of outward respect, especially when

* The conduct of the native officers at Vellore, in 1806, and of those in the recent mutiny at Barrackpore, was nearly similar: they acted in both cases like men who, while desirous of not forfeiting what they possessed, were without adequate motives to make them perform with spirit a difficult and dangerous duty.

when bestowed by their superiors: and, partaking of the character of his countryman, the native soldier of the company, intelligent and quick in his conception, full of vanity and a love of pre-eminence, if not of glory, is of all men the most sensible to attention or neglect. Though the climate disposes him to inertness, and his frame is seldom very robust,* he may be flattered and encouraged to make the most extraordinary exertions; while harshness or cruelty serves only to subdue his spirit, and sink him into apathy, if it does not rouse him to resentment.

It may be stated as the result of the fullest experience, that the native troops of India depend more than any in the world upon the officers who command them: when treated by these with notice and kindness, and when marked consideration is shewn to their usages, they become attached, and evince, on all occasions, a zeal and valour that can hardly be surpassed; but when they have not confidence in those who command them, when they are made secondary, or treated in any manner indicating a want of reliance on them; much more when any act of their commanders betrays ignorance or contempt of their prejudices or religion, they become spiritless or discontented. This is the natural consequence of their condition, as mercenaries of a nation with whom they have no ties beyond those that compel them to a cold performance of their duty, and such as they form with their immediate officers; but able leaders, who understand how to infuse their own spirit into those they command, find no difficulty in making what impressions they desire on the minds of men, whose education and sentiments predispose them to participate in every feeling associated with military fame and distinction.

An army so constituted, and formed of men of such tempers, may appear very susceptible of being corrupted, and made instrumental to the destruction of that power which it is employed to protect; but of this there is no danger, unless in the improbable case of our becoming too presumptuous in what we may deem our intrinsic strength, confiding too exclusively in our European troops, and undervaluing our native army. From the day of that fatal error (should we ever commit it), we may date the downfall of our eastern empire. Its finances would not only sink under the expense of a greatly-increased European force, but the natives of India in our ranks would lose the opinion which they entertain of their own consequence to the government they serve, and their whole tone as an army would be lowered, in a degree that would impair our strength far beyond any addition it could receive from the superior efficiency and energy of a few more English regiments.

The employment of native troops associated with Europeans, is a point that merits the most serious attention. The ablest of those commanders who have led them to victory, however impressed with a just sense of the superior courage and energy of a British soldier, have carefully abstained from every act that could show the least want of confidence in the native part of their force, or convey to the latter an impression that they were viewed in a secondary light. By mixing them in every operation with English troops, they have succeeded not only in exciting an emulation and pride in the minds of the native soldiers, which greatly added to their efficiency, but diffused a spirit of cordiality and good feeling, not more calculated to promote the success of their immediate operations than the general interests of the empire.

These observations will help to show the peculiar character of the native army,

* The Bengal native soldier is an exception.

army, and the consequence of all arrangements that relate to the European officers of every rank who are to command and lead them, and upon whose disposition, knowledge, and ability, the fidelity and efficiency of this branch of our strength must depend.

Viewing the subject in this light, it appears most important to provide at an early period a remedy for the defects of the existing system. This should be done by measures grounded on sound principles of liberal policy, suited to the character, composition, and actual condition of the men of our native army. There is every reason to apprehend that, if these measures are long neglected, our local governments may be forced upon expedients which may remove partial or local evils, but which will lay the seeds of more general discontent and danger. The difference between a wise foresight, which prevents demand, and that weakness which meets it with concession, is immense: the former is the characteristic of a rising, the latter of a falling government.

It would occupy too much space to enter into a fuller detail of the plan best calculated to animate the zeal and confirm the fidelity of our native troops; but if the importance of these objects is acknowledged, there will be no difficulty in devising the means for their accomplishment.

Whatever measures we adopt must provide rewards suited to their condition for a certain number of the most deserving native officers; and these rewards should be of a character not only to give life to this class, but to raise the hopes of all who shall be striving to obtain similar rank and consideration. We have been compelled to cast down much in India, and almost all whom we found raised above others in the community have perished under our levelling rule. The necessity of creating and maintaining a superior class amongst the natives is recommended by every consideration of wise and generous policy; and assuredly there is no measure more calculated to aid in obtaining this end than that of conferring on the veteran, who has gained reputation in the army, rank and consideration in his native district, so as to render him an object of respect to his countrymen, who will see in his services to the state a legitimate claim to favour and distinction, whatever may have been his former condition. This mode of reward is quite accordant with the usage of all Asiatic states, and its adoption by us would be congenial to the habits and feelings of the whole population.

The consideration given to distinguished native officers should, in a greater or less degree, according to their claims, be extended to their descendants; and their sons might be permitted to pass through the grades of our army with a trivial addition of pay, and exemption from corporal punishment. The constitution of the army will never admit of our introducing volunteers, or native cadets. Every man who enters it must work his way, by his own efforts, from the station of a private to that of a soubahdar; but nothing could be more popular with the sepoys than to see the sons of their officers mingled in their ranks, yet enjoying a notice and respect that added to the value of that station in life to which they all aspired.

Native commissioned officers, when employed on the staff, as they frequently are, should receive a fixed allowance, and not be left, as they have hitherto been, to look to a future reward, depending as much on the influence of the officer under whom they acted as the services they performed. The value of their efforts, if judiciously directed in this line of duty, is very great, and cannot, in some cases, be supplied by those of any European officer. They are also frequently required for specific charge or command, and this employment should

should come under the head of staff duty. The selection for such stations, when pay was attached to them, would constitute both reward and encouragement to the class to which they belonged.

The above measures would be very beneficial, and not attended with any large expenditure; but their operation would be limited to the higher ranks; and, however much the favour and notice extended to them might influence others, more is required to cement the union of the interests of the state with those of the general body of the troops by whom it is defended. To do this effectually, the sepoy should be taught to look to meritorious services in the army as the road to employment under the civil administration of his native province. A certain period of service in the regular army should be an indispensable qualification in all candidates for situations suited to persons of military habits; and there is no doubt that all the duties of police, which are distinct from the hereditary village establishment, would be as well performed by men who had passed through the army, as by any other class, if not better. The sepoys employed in police duties might have a privilege of getting part of their pay commuted, if they wished it, for grants of waste land, provided they possessed the means of bringing it into cultivation.

The general introduction of such a plan would be attended with great and manifold advantages. If well organized, it would encourage recruits and reward service, and would promote internal order and prosperity; nor is it a slight recommendation that, while it gave the best hold upon the continued attachment of our native army, by multiplying our means of rewarding meritorious individuals, it would be attended with a saving instead of an increase of expense. The only difficulty that could impede its successful accomplishment has been before noticed, and the necessity of the measure may be adduced as another argument in favour of selecting the magistrates and superintendents of police from a class of men who are accustomed to command soldiers.

Sudden changes in any system of administration are unwise, and it would be sufficient, if this plan were approved, to make its gradual introduction imperative. The details would be adapted to local circumstances, but no deviation should be allowed as to the fundamental principles on which it is grounded. These are political, and connected with our very existence in India. Our government of that country is essentially military, and our means of preserving and improving our possessions through the operation of our civil institutions depend on our wise and politic exercise of that military power on which the whole fabric rests. This is a recognized fact; but, unless a conviction of its truth is continually impressed on the minds of those placed at the head of the Indian administration, it will be in vain to attempt plans which will meet with every obstacle that partial and local views, a desire of personal * influence and power, or attachment to established system, can devise or create to impede and defeat their execution.

* The nomination of natives to situations in the police department appears to be a patronage on which the judge or magistrate, from the absence of all ties with those who fill them, can place little value; but these appointments are great objects to men under such functionaries, and all their influence with their superiors will be exerted to prevent any change in the system.

ON THE TALES DENOMINATED "ORIENTAL."

FROM the time when the cultivation of polite literature began to prevail in England, and a taste for reading was diffused throughout the middle classes of society, till within the last twenty years, the most popular species of composition practised amongst periodical writers consisted of essays of a moral and didactic nature. The design of these compositions was to inculcate principles of moral philosophy and maxims of practical utility, in a style familiar yet elegant, remote from the dry and repulsive manner employed in formal treatises. For the sake of variety, the vehicles in which the lessons were conveyed were diversified, and occasionally the reader was left to extract the moral himself from some agreeable tale, the machinery of which developed the effect and operation of the principles sought to be communicated, and thereby impressed their value more firmly upon his mind. The scene of these tales was variously laid, at the discretion of the writer, and sometimes he chose to indulge his fancy with a ramble to the East.

A tale, to be instructive and amusing, must contain something besides incidents; it must represent manners and character: a mere tissue of events, without a certain degree of dramatic arrangement, and without such distinctions being given to the agents as should assimilate their actions to those of ordinary life, would be devoid of interest. The writers of these Eastern tales professed, accordingly, to invest their fictions with all the circumstances and attributes of the country wherein the scene was laid; to give them, in short, the same character as they might be supposed to possess had they been written in that country, and translated from the Oriental tongues.

The success which attended these efforts, the avidity with which "Eastern Tales," were read, however clumsily adapted to the character of the people from amongst whom the machinery was supposed to be borrowed, led to frequent practice of this form of fiction, and to the multiplication of pictures of Eastern manners, which presented as little analogy to truth and nature, as if no model or prototype existed; as if these fictions had been mere fairy visions, the dreams of an ideal creation. The ignorance of Europe with regard to the genuine complexion of Oriental manners and objects, favoured and facilitated the deception; in fact, occasional writers began to think it altogether needless to study the exact fashion of the Oriental garb, when they sought to clothe a tale in an Eastern dress; it sufficed, they imagined, if the story was designated as Persian, Indian, or Turkish, if the actors were distinguished by Oriental appellations, and if the narrative was sprinkled with a few exotic images and specimens of hyperbole. Every local peculiarity and characteristic trait, every mark which serves as an accurate criterion of national manners, might be sought for in vain. The agents in the fable, though pagans and infidels, spoke in the style and employed the sentiments of Europe: in short, they bore as little resemblance to Orientals as a London cockney would, if he added a Persian caftan to his ordinary dress.

The oriental tales and anecdotes interspersed amongst the Essays of Addison approach nearest of all, in fidelity of resemblance, to the original of Eastern manners, and for a very sufficient reason: some of them are really of Eastern growth, and it is not easy to ascertain from whence he procured them. With the exception of the Fables of Pilpay, there were few specimens of oriental stories extant in his time in European languages. The tales of succeeding essayists, including those of Johnson and Hawkesworth, admired as they have been, and admirable as they are, for the elegance of their style and
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the beauty of their sentiments, are altogether fallacious as representations of Eastern manners, or imitations of Eastern stories; in this respect, they fall little short of *burlesque*, and if translated into the languages of the people they refer to, would be disowned and ridiculed. Even in poetry, our endeavours to imitate the oriental style have been nearly as unsuccessful. The Eclogues of Collins display no Eastern character whatsoever, as that author, in his maturer judgment, declared. More recent examples are better: Moore's *Lalla Rookh* has much of the spirit of Persian poetry; Southey's *Curse of Kehama* is not only a vigorous effort of imagination, but a pretty correct imitation of the character of Hindu poetry.

Whilst we condemn so pointedly the pretended oriental tales published in Europe (for it is not in England alone that the taste for these fictions has prevailed and been abused), as destitute of any title to the affinity which they claim, we must bear in mind that few, or rather no models are to be found in the East of the species of composition which bears that appellation. The apologue excepted, which, it is acknowledged, owes its origin to some Eastern inventor, the literature of oriental nations presents no examples of the moral tale, wherein fiction helps the cause of virtue, by disseminating, beneath an alluring garb, truths which afford useful guides in the path of life; much less does any pattern exist of the *novel* (to which the tales in question approach in character) which modification of the didactic tale, in its best examples, is capable of imparting a considerable portion of information in a very popular and seductive form. The Persians have romances and anecdotes; the Hindus fables and epic poems; but neither of these possesses the character in question. The stories of the Turks and Arabs consist of traditional absurdities, or adventures too puerile to serve any other purpose than that of recreating the frequenters of a tavern or coffee-shop. The drama has some properties which might enable it to supply the desideratum; but the dramatic pieces of India, which are the first in respectability, are not of a character adapted for that end.

The people of the East, generally speaking, have no materials to work upon. Whilst they continue to sentence the fairest half of the rational creation to a state of degradation and bondage, they can have no society, in our sense of the term: that admixture and conflict of feelings, objects and desires, which are found in a community where women occupy their proper place; the pleasures and the pangs, the sorrows and the joys, the harmony and discord, which owe their birth to the *sentiment* of love, and occasion most of the dramatic incidents of life, are there almost unknown. Moreover, the political condition of the people, and the quality of their religion, disqualify them from relishing, as well as executing, works of the kind in question.

Were those tales, denominated Eastern, which are composed in Europe, assimilated more nearly to the oriental character than they are, it must be pretty evident, upon consideration, that they would be unfit for the purposes of the writers; although we are by no means to assume that this was the ingenious reason for their departure from the truth. Tales borrowed from Eastern adventures, and treated in a manner so truly eastern as to cheat an experienced judgment into a belief that the incidents really happened in the country where the scene was laid, would afford bad vehicles for instruction amongst a Christian people: they must be liable frequently, if they are just in their essentials, to contradict the maxims they inculcate. The standard of morality, with reference to all the peculiarities of each society, is very different in Europe and in the East.

It may be urged, that exact fidelity of the details in a tale devised for the transmission

transmission of instruction cannot be material, so long as the object is gained ; that whether the essayist locates his plot in the East or in Lapland, and gives to his agents the manners of his own country, provided the reader be gratified, and the ends of morality are served by this mode of teaching, strictures upon the vehicle of instruction are hypercritical. It is sufficient to answer, that whatsoever in a composition gives false ideas to the reader, even if it concern unimportant facts, must be disadvantageous to him. The opinion collected from these spurious tales, which the bulk of readers, amongst the last generation, entertained of Oriental literature and manners, and which is scarcely yet corrected, was extremely inaccurate, and led them doubtless often into deplorable mistakes. A fictitious history, which does not wear the semblance of truth, either shocks the understanding of the reader, or abuses his ignorance ; it perverts, instead of informing his mind.

This is not a barren and superfluous theme ; it may admit of doubt whether the present indisposition of general readers towards Oriental literature may not be attributed, in some degree, to the false notions heretofore entertained with regard to its productions, which were propagated by the writers of the spurious Eastern tales, to which allusion has been made, whose reputation gave additional currency to error ; whereby the public taste became vitiated so far as to look upon the genuine fruits of Eastern literature with disgust. Those who derived their opinions from such sources, felt a disappointment at the great dissimilarity between the true character of Eastern writings and that to which they had been accustomed ; and many perhaps resemble the individuals who composed the Grecian audience, that thought the real voice of the pig less natural than the imitation of his squeak.

E. A.

ORIENTAL PEDIGREE OF PUNCH.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : The liquor called *punch* has become so truly English that it is often supposed to be indigenous in this country, though its name at least is oriental. The Persian *punj*, or Sanscrit *pancha*, i. e. *five*, is the etymon of its title, and denotes the number of ingredients of which it is composed. Addison's *fox-hunter*, who testified so much surprise when he found that of the materials of which this "truly English" beverage was made, only the *water* belonged to England, would have been more astonished had his informant also told him that it derived even its name from the East.

I should be glad to learn from some of your readers in Europe or India, whether there is any liquor composed of five ingredients which passes under this or a similar name in the East ; or whether we are to conclude that the composition was invented by some Anglo-Indian. I am inclined to the latter supposition from finding in Mandelslo's Travels, 1639, a statement that a certain drink, which that foreigner says was called *palepuntz*, was used by the English at Surat, and which was composed of "brandy, rose-water, citron-juice, and sugar : " the acid principle, the fifth ingredient, is here omitted.

I am not certain that the English verb to *punch*, i. e. to *push with the fist* or *five fingers*, may not have an origin similar to that of the liquor so called. The name of the puppet *Punch* is corrupted from *Policinello*, being an abbreviation of *Punchinello*.

I am, yours, &c.

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THE CONQUERED PROVINCES OF AVA.*

THE provinces of Ye, Tavai, and Mergui, which have been lately subjected to British authority, have been for many years but rarely visited by Europeans, and are now not very generally known: we have no doubt, therefore, we shall perform an acceptable service to our readers, by collecting for them the substance of several authentic notices with which we have been favoured, to which we have added a few illustrations, from works not very generally accessible.

The provinces in question occupy a narrow strip of land about 300 miles long by 50 broad, and containing 15,000 square miles; it is confined between the sea on the west, and a range of mountains on the east, by which it is divided from Siam. The mountains stretch in a continuous but irregular line from some branch of the Himalaya to the extremity of the Malacca Peninsula: the main chain is flanked by several parallel ranges, diminishing in height as they approach the plains; the intervening valleys are very narrow, and only serve as outlets to the many mountain rivulets, which, uniting, form rapid streams, the greater number of which take a S. W. course; but finally run nearly due west to the sea. Some of the loftier peaks may be 5,000 feet high, and the whole is covered with forests scantily tenanted by the wild and independent Karian tribes.

The most northerly province is Ye, which borders on the district of Martaban. Tavai, in which, indeed, Ye has been usually included, succeeds; and the most southerly is Mergui, which is bounded by the peninsula of Malacca. Along the whole line of coast lie a number of small islands; but they are most numerous opposite Mergui, constituting the Mergui Archipelago.

When first visited by European voyagers, these countries were partly subjected to Pegu, and partly to Siam: Ye and Tavai to the former, Mergui to the latter. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the whole of Siam was overrun by the Peguers, the capital taken, and the family of the King (he having poisoned himself) led into captivity. At the close of the sixteenth century the Siamese recovered their possessions; but in the commencement of the seventeenth, the coast, as far as Tenasserim, was again subject to Pegu. Towards the end of that century the latter place was again in the possession of the Siamese. Tavai appears to have become independent in the early part of the eighteenth century, as in 1752 negotiations were entered into between the Government of Fort St. George and the King, as he is termed, of Tavai. In 1760 the Burmese invaded them in the spirit of reaction that followed their throwing off the yoke of Pegu. Alompra, after pillaging Mergui and Tenasserim, died at Martaban; but in 1763 the Burmese again reduced the districts, and thenceforth retained possession of them until their late subjugation. Throughout the whole of the period, from the travels of Conti, about 1440, to the intercourse between Madras and Pegu and Ava in 1750, the ports along the coast are described as the scene of a most active trade, and the country as highly cultivated, and thickly studded with an inoffensive and industrious race. The usual effects of Burmese rule, however, have followed their conquest: the population is reduced to a scanty remnant, the trade has been utterly annihilated, and districts from which rice was an article of extensive export, are now scarcely able to support the few hands employed in the cultivation of the soil.

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* From the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette* of March 2.

The province of Ye is of small extent; it is bounded on the north by Kyaup Kyagee; on the south by the Kaleeng Aung district of Tavai; the mountains and the sea are its eastern and western boundaries. Its inhabitants were computed at about 5,000; but in the disorganization consequent upon the war, and the dread of the depredations of marauding parties of Siamese, who took advantage of the distracted state of affairs to carry off the natives, the latter sought refuge in Tavai, and other places, under British protection: the province is, consequently, a close jungle, broken at remote intervals by rice fields of limited extent, and those but scantily cultivated.

The town is situated on a long hill, about a hundred feet high, in some parts, above the level of the river, which washes its southern base. The soil and climate of the district are evidently favourable for cultivation. Boat timber is abundant, and of good quality, but no teak grows in the forests: the other products of Ye are much the same as those of Tavai.

The province of Tavai, Dawai, or Dawe, by all which appellations it is known, is bounded by Ye on the north, and Tenasserim on the south; the mountains and the sea on the east and west: the boundary line on the north is the Pou-thyne, or Hengha river, seventy-seven miles north from the town of Tavai—that on the south is a low range of hills, about four miles S. from the Pillow river. The province is divided into seventy-eight districts, of which sixteen are within the fort. The population amounts to about 20,000 souls, but it is calculated that this is less than half its number before the occupation of the province by the Burmese: we have no doubt that it is much less than half. The cleared and cultivated part does not exceed fifty square miles; the rest is jungle and forest.

The town stands upon the east bank of the Tavai river, at about twenty-eight miles from its mouth; owing to the numerous shoals no vessels of any burthen can approach nearer than within sixteen miles of the town, but prows, junks, and small craft lie abreast of it, and the Chinese have sunk mud docks, where vessels of this class are repaired or built. Opposite to Crab-Island, where ships anchor, at about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, docks might be constructed for vessels of any size, which could be launched at once into five fathoms water.

The fort consists of two walled enclosures, distant from each other from 500 to 800 yards. The extent of the inner wall is about two miles and a half; it is constructed of burnt bricks: the outer walls enclose only the N. and W. faces. There is a strong gateway at each point of the compass. Tavai lies low and is inundated in the rains: but it admits of being effectually drained, by which its salubrity will be improved; there is also a range of heights to the eastward, at no great distance, that offers an eligible site for a military station.

The province is more hilly than the other parts of the coast. It is abundantly supplied with water, being intersected by a number of streams running usually S. and W. at short intervals of two and three miles. Of these the principal are:—

The Hengha, which forms the boundary between Tavai and Ye; it is about twenty-five yards broad; its banks are from nine to ten feet high; it runs from the eastern range into the sea, and feels the influence of the tides at about fifteen or twenty miles.

The Henzah, about seventeen miles to the south, which, rising in the great eastern range, winds along the western foot of a range of low hills in a direction nearly south, after which it shapes its course nearly due west to the ocean, collecting most of the smaller streams that lie between it and the preceding;

ceding; its breadth is about seventy yards, and banks from twenty to thirty feet high: the soil in some places is nearly of that depth.

The Tavai rises in the same chain, and runs to the southward of west till it reaches Kalian, about forty miles from Tavai; it then flows S.W. to the sea. It is navigable for large boats fifty miles above the town, having, in the month of April, a depth of about two feet, and being twelve yards broad: the height of the banks is from thirty to thirty-five feet, showing a similar extent of soil.

Although, perhaps, inferior to that of Martaban, the soil of Tavai is superior to that of Mergui, and only requires cultivation to be rendered eminently productive. The lands skirting the rivers consist of a strong clay, without much vegetable superstratum; those along the hills are loamy in some districts and light in others. The islands are alluvial.

Rice has always been a staple of this country, and is mentioned by the early travellers as forming the chief article of export from all the northern ports on this coast to the more southern points, as Malacca, and to the opposite side of the bay, or Coromandel Coast. On taking possession of the country, by an estimate of the grain on hand, it appeared probable that the annual produce fell short of the annual consumption, low as that was reduced by the diminution of the population. The revival of a feeling of security and manifest confidence in their present rulers have already produced a sensible effect, and the harvest of this season is expected to be five times greater than the consumption. At the ordinary rate, this is about 2,400 coyans of paddy, or rice in the husk, and the produce of the season will be therefore 12,000 coyans; but very favourable years, it is asserted, will yield 20,000 coyans, or eight times the quantity consumed by the present population. This, too, is the produce of a system of cultivation very inferior to the process adopted in Western India, or amongst the Malays: consequently, even calculating upon a very considerable augmentation of the inhabitants, there is little doubt that under a settled Government, and with improved methods, rice may be grown in Tavai so as once more to form a valuable article of exportation.

Tobacco, of a tolerably good quality, is grown in Tavai, but scarcely in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the province, although it might, no doubt, soon exceed that amount. The Tavayers are inveterate smokers, and their children may be seen whiffing at their segars at two or three years of age, with as much gravity as their seniors. Indigo is cultivated, but not to any extent, although the soil and climate are considered as particularly well adapted to it. Some of a very superior quality was manufactured near Rangoon, for the Europe market; and the requisites of Tavai, although perhaps less favourable, are of a very similar description to those of the more northern divisions of the same coast. The application of this, and other dyeing drugs is familiar to the Tavayers, and most of the cloths worn by them are dyed as well as manufactured in the province. Sugar-cane grows, but not of the best sort. The pepper plant thrives, particularly in the western districts, and nutmeg trees are to be met with. The betel-vine grows wild, but is also cultivated in gardens. The areca-tree also grows here, but to a limited extent. Other vegetable products are cardemoms, myrobalans, turmeric, besides various medicinal barks and roots. Of timber-trees there is an endless variety, and many of them are employed in the construction of vessels. Sapan-wood has always been an article of export. Salt is manufactured in the province, and may be made to almost any extent; and wax, and honey,

and elephants' teeth, are procurable from the Karians, whilst edible birds' nests and beche-de-mer are obtained from the neighbouring islands.

The chief mineral produce of Tavai is tin, which is still worked at a place not above a day's journey from the town, in the midst of a thick forest. There are other mines: little encouragement has been hitherto given to the working of these mines, which ought to be very profitable, as they are situated under peculiarly favourable circumstances, where provisions are cheap, and fuel abundant.

The miners, to save the trouble of digging through the hard soil, have generally preferred to sift the gravel and sand in the bed of the Boa ben Chaung, a stream of inconsiderable magnitude. There are about twenty Tavayers usually at work, who elect one of their number to superintend the concern, which exempts him from labour. Each workman carries with him from Tavai, on his shoulders, a supply of provisions and the requisite tools. The latter are a wood-knife, perhaps a hoe, a shallow wooden basin, about a foot in diameter, and some cocoa-nut shells. His first care is to build a light hut: he then begins to mine. The basin is swung over his neck by a belt, and the cocoa-nut shell is attach to his girdle. With this he walks into the stream, from two to three feet deep in the dry season, and lets the basin sink to the bottom. Having filled it by means of his feet, or, by immersing himself in the water, by his hands, with gravel and sand, he withdraws it, and washes the contents in the stream without removing from the spot he has fixed on: the ore, in the shape of a fine black sand, subsides to the bottom of the platter. Each washing, which occupies about ten minutes, seldom produces more than a nut-shell full of ore. The largest specimen not often weighs more than a drachm, and its specific gravity is far inferior to that of the Junkceylon. Formerly these mines were wrought by from three to four hundred men during four months in the year: the nominal tax on the produce was ten per cent., but as the chiefs monopolized it, they gained much more. The miner has a profit of about sixty pice monthly over what he could get by other labour.

The tin mines lie in the midst of a dense forest of bamboos and trees. The elephants frequently attack the miner's hut and eat up all his rice, compelling him to a speedy return to Tavai. He seldom begins labour until the sun is high, about nine o'clock, for until then the air is damp and chilly: Fahrenheit's thermometer exposed to it averaging 65°, while the temperature of the water is from 68° to 70°. To counteract the bad effects of damp and cold, the miners use both arrack and opium, but the latter in small quantities.

The Tavai miner smelts the ore immediately on his return to town, and coins those sort of pice which are current in the bazar: of these 1,546 make one picul of Penang (allowing 1½ for wastage), so that if we state the average of the price of the tin of the coast to be twenty Spanish dollars per picul, we shall have 38½ pice current for the value of one sicca rupee, which is very nearly what it was once valued at in Tavai, viz. forty pice. The established rate at present is forty-four pice for one rupee, whether Madras or sicca, although the bazar people give only forty pice for a Madras rupee, if allowed their option: forty-four pice for a Madras rupee seems to be above the intrinsic value of the metal.

Tin is produced, or rather was formerly, from other places than the one before noticed, especially at Maghe, on the route to Mergui, and near the Yenge, seven miles south of Mendal.

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The Tavai mines are probably not the limits of the tin formation northward, and there is said to be some at Martaban. On the Siam gulf it terminates about 13° N. lat.

The Tavayers smelt the ore by keeping it long exposed to a red heat in a small earthen furnace. The fire is fed with charcoal, and blown by double bellows. The ore yields about fifty per cent. of metal; but with improved treatment it would probably be found richer: the tin ore to the eastward generally produces about sixty to sixty-five per cent. as worked by the Chinese.

The province is well stocked with cattle, both domestic and wild; but the favourite breed of the former is the buffalo, which is here a powerful yet docile animal: horned cattle are few. The elephants completely overrun the forests, and rhinoceroses, wolves, monkeys, bears, deer, and wild hogs are numerous; the flesh of the two latter is eaten by the Tavayers.

Most of the finest fruits of India and the Eastern Islands grow in Tavai. The pine-apple, mango, orange, mangosteen, dorian, melon, and plantains are found in private gardens. Neither the mangosteen nor dorian is procured north of this province; the former is rather scarce, the latter more abundant: it formed an article of export to Rangoon and Martaban, the high prices obtained at which places tempted the Tavayers to brave, in open boats, the violence of the monsoon. The dorian was highly esteemed at the court of Ava. The climate and soil of Tavai are favourable to the production of European vegetables.

The bazars of Tavai are well supplied with numerous articles. In them, independent of the natural products of the country, may be bought spices, piece goods, crockery, cutlery, longcloth, paper. Their own produce, tobacco, wax, lac, kasumba, sweet potatoes, yams, greens, and a variety of edible roots and leaves, flowers and seeds, and mushrooms, venison, the flesh of elk, pork, buffalo-beef, tortoises, frogs, and other animals. The Burmans do not eat such quantities of rice at their meals as the natives of Hindoostan. They are good cooks to their own taste, and many of their dishes are not disagreeable to European palates: they use earthen and iron cooking utensils. They eat twice a day, early in the forenoon and in the evening, and their meals are served up in trays, in the Siamese fashion. Their meats are chopped up, and put into small cups or saucers, as are different sorts of stewed vegetables. The rice is distributed on red lacquered plates to all the members of a family, who help themselves with spoons to all the other dishes, although they generally eat with their fingers. They are fond of vinegar, pickles, and fruits, and balachong, as seasoners or accompaniments to their food. The Peguers eat at sunrise, a custom induced by their agricultural mode of life. The Tavayers have no objection to eat at the same table with an European. They will not always drink spirituous liquors. There are a few amongst them who have made a sort of vow to abstain from certain luxuries and indulgencies. They allow their beards to grow, and are generally more sedate in their deportment than the rest of the people. They do not, however, shun society, or debar themselves from its innocent pleasures.

The chief tenure by which lands are held appears to be that of prescription: there are no written documents; every one is at liberty to clear what he pleases, and has full power to dispose of it by sale or gift. His descendants succeed to it; but if he quits it for a time, another person may settle upon it, and the first possessor cannot claim it again. As long as the land is occupied, the right, whether inherent or hereditary, is never interfered with, except by one of those acts of arbitrary violence which despotic governments occasionally

exercise. The principal revenue derivable from the land was a tax in kind of ten per cent. upon grain—the grain being brought to the public granaries, under the charge of an officer termed Keysoo, and being allowed to be removed after deducting the above proportion. Other taxes, chiefly in kind, were levied on dammer, bees'-wax, elephants' teeth, &c. and in money on cocoa-nut and areca trees, as well as on the use of fishing-tackle, sugar-boilers, &c. The amount of these depended very much on the pleasure of the Mi-woon, or governor of the province, who, in common with the whole of the Burmese establishment, appears to have had no fixed allowances, but to have extorted what he could from the inhabitants. The taxes in kind that were not required for the supply of troops were converted into money, and sent to Ava once in three years; but the chief source of revenue to the Supreme Government was, what it could extract from the governors when recalled to the capital.

The trade of Tavai has not been very extensive for some time: Chinese from Penang, Burmans from Rangoon, Martaban, and Mergui, and sometimes a country ship, have conducted it. The Tavayers have always been in the habit of trading to Martaban, Rangoon, and Mergui, and for this purpose they have boats of from two to fifteen coyans burden. These are rarely decked, yet they will attempt to coast it up to Martaban in the most violent period of the monsoon: many are wrecked during the year in the attempt.

The rivers and creeks which run up into the heart of the forests afford the greatest facilities for the building of boats and prows, and at a moderate rate. One of fifteen coyans burden may be built, decked, and rigged in the native manner for about five hundred rupees. The native carpenters can build vessels of two hundred tons burden, and of any size under European superintendence.

The imports to Tavai are cotton and tobacco, from Martaban and Rangoon; earth oil from the latter place; piece goods, iron and cutlery, china-ware, and Europe goods from Penang; gunpowder and fire-arms; muslins; betel-nut prepared in a peculiar manner; raw sugar; spices.

The exports are rice, birds'-nests, tin, bees'-wax, cardemoms, ivory, beche-de-mer, earthen cooking-pots, and goglets, together with other kinds of produce already enumerated.

The revenue derived from the trade was drawn from a duty of five per cent. on all articles not from a Burmese port, and six per cent. on exports; but these charges were usually much reduced, although the presents demanded by the officers of Government again raised the amount indefinitely. For some time past, however, neither the revenue from the soil nor from trade has been very productive, and the people must be satisfied that their persons and property are secure, before the resources of the province can be satisfactorily developed.

[*The account of Mergui next month.*]

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF A BURMESE SKULL.

THE science of phrenology appears to be making some considerable approaches to popularity at the metropolis of British India, in spite of the ridicule of unbelievers. The exertions of Dr. Paterson, and the establishment of a society under his auspices for the advancement of that science, seem already to have made phrenology a topic of general conversation at Calcutta, which is no trifling point attained; and a recent event appears to have increased the number of proselytes.

Doctrines which do not admit of demonstration, but which demand a large quantum of faith on the part of neophytes, are greatly promoted by unexpected striking facts, analogous to miracles, which supersede the painful and dilatory process of weighing and examining evidence, and carry the mind expeditiously to the result. Something of this kind has happened with respect to the phrenological doctrines in India.

It appears that Mr. Secretary Swinton, of the Bengal Government, became possessed of the skull of a Burmese, and being himself a sceptic, thought a favourable opportunity occurred to put the accuracy of the principles of phrenology, and the skill of the Society's secretary, to the test; and forthwith sent the relic to Dr. Paterson for examination, withholding from the phrenologist all information as to the character or even the country of the person to whom it once belonged.

This was a formidable challenge, but it was accepted; although some doubt may be entertained of the discretion of Dr. Paterson, especially since the affair of the *turnip*, which brought so much discredit upon the science and its professors in a northern part of this island.

The Doctor undertook the investigation of this organ of the passions, and drew up a paper containing the result, which he entitled "An Account of the *Organology* of a Cranium sent by G. Swinton, Esq." It is as follows:—

Before entering into the particular kind of organization this skull *enjoys*, I deem it necessary to premise the following remarks:

The natural energy of every propensity, sentiment and intellectual faculty bears a ratio to the size of a particular portion of the brain, and a healthy brain is always understood.

If, then, any skull is presented to me in which the organs of intellect and of the moral sentiments are voluminously developed, and those of the animal propensities very moderate in size, it is quite obvious to me that if the mental powers act with a force corresponding to the volume of the organs, the tendencies of the mind will be strongest towards moral and intellectual pursuits, while they will be comparatively feeble in the range of animal desire.

To predicate this of any skull savours no more of divination or guess-work than it would do to predict that the scale of a balance which is charged with the heaviest weight will descend.

It may be argued, however, that the actual dispositions and talents of individuals are the result not of their natural mental constitution merely, but of this modified in a thousand ways by education and external circumstances; and that as the influence of the latter causes is not indicated by cerebral development, the conclusions of the phrenologist are still liable to the charge of being deduced without attention to all the elements by and from which the character is formed.

As for myself, I never venture to predicate from the mere inspection of an adult skull (if I am not previously made acquainted with the education and external circumstances of the person to whom it belonged), any thing more than simple natural talent and natural disposition. When any person presents a skull to be examined by a phrenologist, he should, if he is in possession of it, afford information of the age, sphere of life,

life, and education of the individual to whom the skull belonged ; and then the conclusions of the phrenologist will consist of an estimate of the effects of these extrinsic causes operating on, and modifying, the direction of the original powers.

I have not received, however, this information ; but I proceed to examine the volume of the three regions of this skull, to mark their combinations, and to draw the inferences therefrom.

At the first glance, we are struck by the great volume of brain lying backward and laterally. In this region we observe *amativeness* and *combaticiveness* very voluminous. This will give a boldness to the character, and *destructiveness* being also large, a fiery impetuosity will often have prevailed. The organ of *secretiveness* is also largely developed in the subject in question ; and, from its being particularly and peculiarly combined, I should suppose the individual had had a power of enveloping his thoughts and feelings and actions in impenetrable mystery. *Adhesiveness* is large, and I should, from its combinations, adjudge the individual capable of being very affectionate, and devoted to the person he esteemed.

Love of approbation is very large, *veneration* and *benevolence* full. I should adjudge the individual to be capable of feeling the sweetest emotions of benevolence ; yet I must not forget to state that *destructiveness* and other animal propensities are, in a preponderating proportion to benevolent desire, and therefore there would, 'in the breast of the individual, be many a hard struggle between the "spirit and the flesh," as Scripture expresses it. I should say also that the individual to whom this skull belonged was fond of adulation.

The organs of *veneration* and *hope* being full, I should predicate that the individual was superstitious.

The organ of *firmness* is voluminous. In the execution of an object, not a muscle or nerve but would move and vibrate in exact concordance with the perseverance which inspired it.

Cautiousness very large. This immense portion of the brain must have imparted a skill and sagacity to the individual in question, because it is conjoined with quick and strong perceptive powers in the first line of the brow. With all his abundance of fiery animal propensity, this individual possessed the iron curb of cautiousness in a preponderating degree.

His *self-esteem* and *acquisitiveness* are moderate.

In proportion to the rest of the brain, *conscientiousness* is moderate.

The *reflecting* faculties are powerful ; the brain retracts here, but the breadth of the nervous fibres included is great ; therefore I should infer that in this region there was power, but not much activity.

The term "common sense" would be more expressive of the kind of this man's intellect than any other with which I am acquainted.

From the kind of intellect thus expressed in the forehead, I should not have expected much philosophical acumen, but a plain clear faculty of cogitating.

Were I informed of the age, sphere of life, and education the individual had enjoyed during his life-time, I might have been induced to enter more minutely into his character : but deprived of that, I dare not go beyond palpable points.

In contrasting the skull with those of other nations, I should expect that the cranium in question was indigenous of India extra Gangem.

GEORGE M. PATERSON, M.D., Secretary to the Phrenological Society.

The latter conjecture would probably occur to any anatomist upon a comparison of specimens.

The individual to whom this skull belonged ought to have been, according to the learned phrenologist, a man of bold and impetuous character, with a wonderful degree of caution and reserve : qualities which we observe to be almost universally inconsistent. He must have been fond of adulation, and superstitious ; yet strong in the faculty of reflection, and possessed of a plain clear understanding, such as is called "common sense." Moreover, he should have

have been capable of great affection and devotion to the object of his esteem, and of feeling the sweetest emotions of benevolence.

When this result of the examination was communicated to Mr. Swinton, it appears to have considerably shaken his scepticism; for he was in possession of particulars of the life, character, and behaviour of the individual, and thought he discerned betwixt the demonstrations of the phrenologist and those facts a "very striking coincidence." He forwarded them to Dr. Paterson with a complimentary letter, of which the following is an extract:

Calcutta, November 8, 1825.

My dear Sir: I beg you will accept my best thanks for the very interesting paper you have sent me. I now send Captain Davidson's account of the life and character of the individual whose cranium you have examined by the rules of phrenology, and its coincidence is very striking. Should you propose to transmit your paper to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh, of which I believe you are a member, I shall have much pleasure in giving you the subject of it to be deposited in their collection. You are quite at liberty also to make any use you please of the paper I now enclose. It may enable you to complete your sketch, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to the lovers of phrenology.

I suppose we may take the developments of the Mogaum Rajah's head as a tolerably fair specimen of the rational character of the Burmese, who appear to combine great cruelty with extraordinary affection in domestic life. The latter quality has been taken advantage of by their rulers, who make their families the pledge of their fidelity to the state. Engaged as we now are in war with the government of Ava, I wish I could send you a cast of the king's head, that we might get a peep into his future plans; but I fear the Majesty of Ava will never submit to have his golden brows enveloped in gypsum, and we must be content to judge of him by what we know of his chiefs.

The account given by Capt. Davidson we subjoin at length:—

My dear Sir: As it is a matter of some moment to know the character of the person whose skull I brought down for you from Mr. Scott, I will state such circumstances respecting him as have come to my knowledge.

Menghee Maha Nau Queadah Dhun was hereditary Rajah of Magoung (Mogaum), a country lying east of Assam, and between it and the Burmese territory. It has been for some years united with the kingdom of Ava.

About three years ago, when Menghee Maha Bundoolah took complete possession of Assam on the part of the King of Ava, Menghee Maha Thelouah (or Seelounah) who had been sent before him to reside with the Rajah of Assam, was appointed Burmese governor-general of Assam.

Menghee Maha Thelouah, after being in office for about three years in Assam, was accused of corresponding with the English, for the purpose of rendering himself independent of the King of Ava, and Menghee Maha Nau Queadah was sent to supersede him and transmit him to Ava, and, at the same time, he received positive instructions to commence hostilities in Cachar, and take possession of it, at all risks.

The first act of Nau Queadah was to plunder his predecessor of all the property acquired in Assam, and to give every encouragement to prefer false complaints against him, and the other chiefs who came with him, for the purpose of having pleas to murder or plunder them.

Menghee Maha Queadah was perhaps *one of the most ferocious murderers ever heard of*. At the time he was driven from Cachar, he had seized a number of natives of Bengal and several Mugs who had gone to trade in Assam. He was very low-spirited in consequence of the defeat he had sustained, and had several times during the day violent fits of crying, during which, he used to have the unfortunate prisoners, above alluded to, brought before him and beheaded or ripped open.

A messenger of mine, who was sent with despatches from the British Government, informing him of the consequences of persisting in his attempt against Cachar, was made

made a prisoner of, and carried with his army back to Raha or Reessa chokey, and was one of the first who was murdered: the other messengers suffered the same fate. I visited the spot, which was literally covered with the headless skeletons of hundreds who had been murdered by his directions while at Raha chokey after his retreat from Cachar. The murders committed at Raha by his orders comprize but a very small proportion of those executed in Assam by his directions, either from motives of revenge or desire of plunder. I shall, however, mention the one which created the rebellion of Sham Pokhun. This chief had for some time created his jealousy, and had become popular amongst the Burmese chiefs, soldiers, and natives of Assam. I am unacquainted with the fact that led to the rupture in the first instance between them; but I know that, in consequence of the seizure of Sham Pokhun's wife, and her being roasted to death by order of Nau Queadah, Sham revolted, and after defeating Nau Queadah several times, and while the English army was at Gowhatty, he at last succeeded in securing his person, and that of his two sons, and immediately ordered them to be beheaded. This mandate was carried into execution at Rungpore, the capital of Assam, a few days before the arrival of our army and the capitulation of the Burmese, where the skull was pointed out to some English officers, who went in search of, and presented it to Mr. Scott. I think it necessary to state that there can be no doubt of the identity of the skull, as there were only three on the spot, two of which were those of youths, his sons, who were executed at the same time and place as their father.

Your's, &c.

Calcutta, Sept. 6th, 1825.

A. DAVIDSON.

The alleged coincidence between the real and organic character of this individual, as demonstrated by Dr. Paterson, has, we find, produced an extraordinary effect upon the mind, not merely of Mr. Swinton, but of others, in favour of the science; and a newspaper of Calcutta (the *Bengal Weekly Messenger*), from whence we borrow the foregoing documents, observes, that "the coincidence between the inferences drawn from the inspection of the head, and the traits of the disposition which Mr. Swinton possessed (as far as the latter extend, for the Doctor goes into parts of the character not mentioned in the sketch) is such as cannot fail to strike all unbiassed, and many doubting and incredulous minds, as well as to persuade them that the theory of phrenology is well supported by the practice."

We are unskilled in phrenology; but presuming that it requires no skill in that science to judge of the fact of the coincidence here mentioned, we must beg leave to say that it is, in our apprehension, imaginary. The personage, who is described as possessed of a voluminous organ of *firmness*, was a poor-spirited, cowardly wretch, crying at sustaining a reverse, and trying to divert his unmanly grief by ordering his prisoners to be beheaded and ripped open in his presence. The "most ferocious murderer ever heard of," who slaughtered numbers "from motives of revenge or desire of plunder," and "roasted to death" an unoffending female, was the possessor of organs which denoted him to be affectionate, devoted to friendship, and "capable of feeling the sweetest emotions of benevolence!" Really, gentlemen, this is too much for ordinary faith.

Either Dr. Paterson must have mistaken the *organology* of this skull, or a science which pretends to declare the mental character of the human race from external signs, which are contradicted by experience, or which cannot be accurately interpreted without a previous knowledge of "the sphere of life and external circumstances" of the individual must be of small value if not radically unsound.

N E C R O L O G Y.

No. XIII.

CAPT. AUBER.

CAPTAIN AUBER was the second of four brothers, the eldest of whom alone survives, and fills the station of Assistant-Secretary to the East-India Company. Capt. Auber, who was enthusiastically fond of the military profession, commenced his career at the siege of Badajos, forming one of the detachments under the late Sir Thomas Picton at the memorable storm of that fortress. After further service in Spain, he returned to England on account of his health, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Bengal to join the first battalion of H.M.'s 53d Foot, which was engaged in the war against Nepaul. Circumstances led to a court of inquiry at Meerut, and the battalion was ordered to Madras. When on its route, whilst at Calcutta, Lieut. Auber expressed an opinion which, in the judgment of a captain of the regiment, reflected in some degree on its merits; and refusing to retract what he had advanced, a meeting took place, in which he was wounded. The Commander-in-chief, to mark his approbation of the conduct pursued by Lieut. Auber, offered him an exchange to another regiment, which permitted of his remaining in Bengal. He was shortly afterwards employed in sketching a route of the army towards Bombay, where he served under Sir Wm. Grant Keir. On his return to Calcutta, a requisition had been received from the Government of Ceylon for troops in consequence of the rebellion which had broken out in that island. Lieut. Auber accompanied the volunteers to Ceylon. The natural energy of his character, combined with a peculiar talent for sketching the face of a country, pointed him out as a valuable acquisition to a government whose power greatly depended on a thorough acquaintance with the interior of a country, till then comparatively unknown to the British authority. The talent and ability which he evinced in the Quarter-Master-General's department acquired for him the confidence and friendship of Sir Robert Brownrigg, Sir James Campbell, Sir Edward Paget, and lastly of Sir Edward Barnes, the present Governor, whose protection and regard he fully enjoyed, and by whom he was permanently attached to the staff. At the several periods of reducing the army he was thrice placed on half-pay, and as frequently restored to full-pay, without purchase, through the favour of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the recommendation of the Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island.

In April 1825 he arrived at Prome, having been ordered by Sir Edward Barnes to proceed on a special service to the head-quarters of the British army in Ava. He was received with every mark of kindness by Sir Archibald Campbell, in whose family he resided. The letters received from him during his sojourn with the army, breathed his usual enthusiastic spirit and attachment to the profession, at the same time that they afforded much interesting information regarding the scene of operations. He had enjoyed during the whole of his period of service in India (with one exception, which induced him to take a voyage to Bombay) good health, and on the morning of the day on which he fell a victim to the cholera he was perfectly well. His death took place on the 3d of June, at Prome, and was announced by the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief in a letter to a friend, in the following terms. The letter is dated "Kingdom of Ava, Prome, 5th June 1825. At two o'clock, on the 2d instant, he was perfectly well; but was seized with

cholera in the evening, which carried him off before two next morning. I attended him till he breathed his last: he was composed and sensible, and died with the firmness of a soldier. He was attended by two skilful physicians, but from the first appearance of the disease its malignancy was pronounced beyond the reach of human aid. I have lost a kind and much lamented friend, and the military profession one of its proudest ornaments."

His skill as a draughtsman was much admired. Many of his sketches have reached this country; and an excellent map of Ceylon, prepared by Capt. Auber, was sent home to the Quarter-Master-General's department in this country. He had obtained his company, and his prospects of further promotion and advancement were most promising, when it pleased Providence to cut short his earthly career by that fatal disease to which so many of our countrymen have fallen victims.

Henry Auber, the third brother, entered the East-India Company's maritime service, as a midshipman, with Capt. Hooper, one of the Company's oldest officers: and on his first voyage was in the *Sir William Bensley*, when she encountered the tremendous storm off the Cape, in which four of the Company's large ships were lost, homeward-bound. When second officer of the *Surat Castle*, H.M.'s frigate, the *Alceste*, Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, arrived in the Canton river. Capt. Maxwell declining to accept of a native pilot to conduct the *Alceste* up the river, applied for the service of one of the Company's officers. Mr. Auber, who had made a survey of the river jointly with Capt. D. R. Newall, now of the Company's ship *Scaleby Castle*, tendered his services, although contrary, in some measure, to the advice of his commander, who pointed out the anxious charge he was undertaking. Mr. Auber persevered, and completely succeeded in taking up the *Alceste* in safety, to the great surprise of the natives, and to the entire satisfaction of his captain.

On the reduction which took place in the Company's regular shipping, Mr. Auber became a candidate for a birth in the Company's own service; but as the appointment which alone he could have first obtained was of inferior rank to that which he had held, and an apparently eligible opportunity offering for his becoming the commander of a ship in the private-trade, he quitted the Company's regular service. He died at Bencoolen, in the month of June 1822, on his second voyage as captain, in the twenty-seventh year of his age; on which occasion the most affectionate solicitude was evinced by the family of the Lieutenant-Governor, with whom he was residing.

The fourth brother James, was a Lieutenant in the 13th Madras Native Infantry. When stationed at Ellichpoor, in 1815, he rode out in the morning and passed a nullah, which at that time was nearly dry; before his return it had, as is frequently the case in parts of the hill country, swelled to a considerable extent, and rolled on with great impetuosity. Lieut. Auber, in fulfilment of his military duty, although strongly advised to desist, being mounted on a fine and powerful horse, which had been presented to him by a general officer on the staff of the army, plunged into the stream; he was immediately carried down by the force of the current. He maintained his seat for nearly a mile, when the horse disengaged himself, and his rider was precipitated into the flood, from whence he was taken out lifeless some considerable distance below where the horse had gained the bank; thus falling a sacrifice to what he considered to be the call of duty, at the early age of nineteen. The animal, exhausted by fatigue, died within two hours after gaining the shore.

We have been favoured, by a correspondent at Madras, with copy of the following

following lines, written by a captain in his Majesty's navy, an intimate friend of the officer whose death they record.

Lines on the Death of Captain Auber, at Prome, by Cholera Morbus, after a few hours' illness.

Where Heathen Gaudma rears his gilded dome *
 O'er foliage rich as Vallambrosa's shade,
 Mourn we the tenant of an early tomb :
 Stern Death ! thy tax has been too richly paid.
 Honour, youth, valour, talent ever bright,
 All that could grace a British soldier's fame,
 Snatched from his country in a single night,
 Leave here of *Auber* nothing but his name.

The morn, o'er Ava's rich and shady plains,
 Together did we rove at break of day,
 Where ancient Yoettœ's † ivy-clad remains
 Speak where the pomp of former ages lay.
 'Tis melancholy-grand that scene to view.
 Proud man ! Thy cities crumble to the earth ;
 Thou art but clay. May Faith thy hopes renew,
 And give thy mortal nature, second birth.

Prome, June 8th, 1825.

* The pagoda of *Prome*, or *Peage Men*, is beautifully situated amidst forest scenery, to the east of the city.

† *Yoettœ*, or *Terrekttery*, an ancient city of Pegu situated five miles east of *Prome*, now in ruins, long the residence of a dynasty of Pegu monarchs. The ramparts of masonry may be traced for two miles each way, enclosing a square containing several villages, ruins of pagodas, tanks, &c. The author of these lines, and the lamented object of them, visited this scene of decayed grandeur the day before the one fatal to the latter.

A POET'S MISERIES.

(*From Boileau Despreaux.*)

PLAGUE on the wight who first, with brain perverse,
 Pent up his thoughts within the bounds of verse ;
 Imprisoned words, though guiltless of a crime,
 And fettered reason with the chains of rhyme !
 But for his art, my life, unvexed by woes,
 Had sweetly passed in undisturbed repose ;
 My thoughts, like a fat monk's, would then have been
 Employed on meals alone, with mirth between ;
 No wasting griefs would on my vitals prey,
 Soft sleep would solace night, and ease the day ;
 My heart, from passion free and anxious cares,
 Too wise to seek Ambition's artful snares :
 Of Grandeur, Fortune, and their idle train,
 Well pleased I should in ignorance remain ;
 At court a stranger :—oh ! thrice happy I,
 Had fate ne'er taught me how to versify !

ABBASSAH.

A POET of Europe, who chooses an Eastern subject, labours under many disadvantages. He enters upon a track unbeaten, it is true, but one which, strange to say, is extremely uninviting to general readers. He cannot hope for success, unless his poem shall discover the genuine complexion of oriental composition ; he must therefore have cultivated a pretty close acquaintance with Eastern authors, in their original language : and how few are there who can justly appreciate the merits of his production !

Our northern bards, therefore, mostly confine themselves to topics with which readers are more familiar ; and whilst the vast extent of oriental, especially Persian poetry, offers the most tempting solicitations, could they be understood, we are cloyed with repetitions or slight modifications of the same forms of fiction, clothed in the same garb, as were stale many centuries back.

The author of the poem called *Abbassah*, recently published,* has, however, ventured to try an experiment upon public taste, and we trust he will succeed, as a very few others have done. He appears to be versed in Oriental literature, and certainly displays no small degree of merit in the art of versification.

The subject of the poem is the catastrophe of the beautiful *Abbassah*, sister of the Caliph *Haroun al Rashid*, who was married to his vizier *Giaffer*, but upon the condition prescribed by that monarch, that the wedded pair should never meet but in his presence. This condition, it is almost needless to say, was violated, and the secret of the birth of a child being disclosed to the Caliph by the treachery of a slave, the exasperated prince ordered his vizier to execution, and the princess to be stripped and driven from the royal palace.

The first canto opens thus :—

'Tis sweet, beneath the moonlight ray
On *Degiala's* side,
To watch the rushing currents stray,
And mark the falling moonbeams play
Upon the rippling tide ;
Whose arrowy waters eager flow,
And glancing meet that silver glow ;
Whilst smoothly glides across its breast
Yon darkened speck—the *Kufa* boat,
Or the tired steersman, sunk to rest,
Trusts to the waves his ozier float,
That, fraught with *Bochtan's* ore, or grain
The golden growth of *Betlis'* plain,
From rich *Moussul* adventured down,
Seeks safely the imperial town.

His description of the fall of *Babylon*, amid the gorgeous scenes of *Belshazzar's* feast, is given in a very poetic style :—

Look where afar th' impregnate air
Burns, reddening in the deepened glare,
Where countless torches shame away
The fainter fires of dying day.
There the loud harp, the timbrel's strain,
The song, the revel, shake the plain ;
For *Susa's* thousand chiefs repair,
And *Susa's* loveliest forms are there,

And

* *Abbassah*, an Arabian tale, in two cantos. London, 1828.

And golden gleams with glancing ray
 Of pearl and gem-commingling, play ;
 While from long ages' ample hoard
 Spoils of a hundred nations poured
 In lavish splendour load the board ;
 There too, profaned by impious sight,
 The hallowed goblets grace the rite,
 For Triumph spreads the feast to-night ;
 And o'er that wild debauch of pride
 The youthful monarch shall preside.

See, where attendant sovereigns wait,
 He sits enshrined in purple state ;
 His eye's broad glow, his flushing cheek,
 That hour's unmingled transport speak ;
 And as above the festal band
 The sacred wine-cup decks his hand,
 With glance of conscious courtesy proud,
 Half bending to that maddening crowd,
 His lips approach its mantling brim :—
 And every eye but turns on him,
 And waving hands are raised on high,
 And joyous voices swell the cry,

And timbrels, lutes, and harps resound ;
 And echoing roofs his name declare,
 And cymbal-clank, and trumpet-blare,
 And gong's thick din, are thundering there,
 To pledge—What silence sinks around !—
 What dims the triumph of that brow ?
 Why falls th' untasted wine-cup now ?
 Hushed is the harp—the shout—the song—
 And scattered fly the affrighted throng ;
 Yet, rooted to the lofty throne,
 Why stands the monarch—fixed—alone ?

Alas !—where quenched in living fire,
 The torches' fainting gleams expire,
 Too well his fate-struck eye surveys
 The shadowy hand—the mystic blaze !
 There stands the fearful doom revealed,
 His days—his kingdom—numbered—sealed.
 Ev'n as he reads the glowing walls,
 The torrent bursts—the rampart falls—
 And, answering to the Hebrew's word,
 Peals the wild cry of conquest heard !
 His feast is blood !—his sceptered power
 Is broken—vanished—in an hour ;
 And weighed, and wanting in the scale,
 His life is but a dreamer's tale !
 Yon western glow faint lingers yet—
 It was his empire's sun that set ;
 Secure in conscious glory then—
 Now trampled by the feet of men !
 Eve saw his pride : the scarce grey morn
 Beholds his midnight splendours shorn,
 Another to his throne succeed,
 His kingdom subject to the Mede ;
 And this his night of boundless bliss—
 His boast—his banquet—spread for this !

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Each of the eminent philosophers, Euler, Churchman, and Krufft, supposed the existence of a north-west and south-east magnetic pole; and the celebrated Doctor Halley, in order to account for certain anomalies of magnetic variation, has laid down four of these poles. Distinguished navigators have, however, in the immediate neighbourhood of such poles, never found either a variation or a magnetic dip, that could confirm the supposition of their existence in the specified latitude and longitude. To these five supposed magnetic poles in each hemisphere, we have now to add two more in each, by Professor Hansteen, who has proceeded to Siberia, in full expectation of discovering one of them in the north-east quarter. Great praise is due to the scientific professor for this enterprising instance of very laudable zeal, with a view of forming a *rationale*, or theory of an infant science of such vast importance to navigation and commerce, as the variation of the magnetic needle. Let us now endeavour to examine and make out how far the professor's two poles in each hemisphere may prove subservient to the great and essential object to be accomplished.

In the year 1773, the learned professor situates his south-east pole, $20^{\circ} 33'$ from the earth's south pole, and under the meridian of $136^{\circ} 15'$ east longitude. It is stated to move westward, at the rate of $4' 69''$ annually. At this rate, it has moved west, on the parallel of $69^{\circ} 27'$, $3^{\circ} 32' 36'' 57$, and if it exists, it must be now nearly under the meridian of $132^{\circ} 42' 23'' 43$ of east longitude. Two Russian ships of discovery went lately round the south pole, on the parallel of $69^{\circ} 30'$, and must have passed over the very site of this pole. Captain Cook, in the year 1773, passed eastward about nine degrees to the north of this magnetic pole, and was not sensible of such contiguity, by increase of dip of the needle, and had no east variation till he passed the meridian of 144° east longitude, where he found the south-east line of no variation: the Russian voyagers do not mention such a pole. Above twenty years ago, Captain Flinders had no variation under the meridian of 130° east longitude, and had a west variation on the west side of it. Captain King lately found no variation in 40° south latitude and 133° east longitude: from this it is evident, that in the southern hemisphere the line of no variation is moving westward. On the meridian of 145° east, Captain King found an east variation of nine degrees, where Captain Cook, fifty-four years before, had $31'$ of east variation. Comparing these two periods and variations, it would appear that the south-east pole moves annually about ten minutes, or nearly at the rate of movement eastward of the north-west magnetic pole, *viz.* $9' 6'' 5$, as stated in former papers. In 22° south latitude and 114° east longitude, on the north-west side of New Holland, Captain King had $2^{\circ} 30'$ of west variation, and this observation is relied on because it was taken on *terra firma*. Captain Cook's position of the south-east line of no variation can be depended on, as it is the result of many observations carefully taken: combining all this the present position of the south-east line of no variation may be taken to be situated about the meridian of 118° east longitude. To verify this, a true meridian should be laid off in this longitude on the south coast of New Holland, and if a magnetic needle applied to it indicates little or no variation, the place of the line will be thus ascertained. It must however be recollected that the magnetic needle cannot point to both of the magnetic poles, excepting on every part of a great circle drawn through the true position of these poles. In every other situation each pole will act on the extremity of the needle nearest to it, inversely as the square of the distance. In the present instance the north-west pole is above 12° to the east of the meridian of the place of observation, which of course will occasion an attraction of the north end of the needle eastward, and this I consider, in reckoning the position of the line of no variation. Ships are constantly employed on surveys in all quarters: one of these should be directed to move southward, on the line of no variation, till the dipping needle is found to stand perpendicular on the south-east magnetic pole, situated probably, as formerly stated, on the parallel of 75° south latitude. This discovery would be of incalculable benefit to navigation and commerce;

merce; nor can any *true theory* of the variation be formed till the position and real rate of movement of each pole shall have been ascertained by actual observations as recommended. Captain Cook's best variations concentrate near the position of the south-east pole, on the meridian of 144° east, in the year 1774, and do not tend to Professor Hansteen's, which at that period was, on his own showing, about six degrees north-west from the real pole, indicated clearly by Captain Cook's observations. Churchman makes the south magnetic pole to revolve round the south pole of the earth in 2289 years: according to the above observations, combined with Captain Cook's position of the line of no variation, in 1774, the period of revolution will be 774 years. If it moved annually, according to Professor Hansteen, $4' 69''$, it would require between five and six thousand years to finish one revolution: the professor situates his south-west magnetic pole movement $16' 57''$, and consequently its period of revolution would exceed 1300 years. When Captain Cook, in 1774, was at his farthest south point, in lat. $71^{\circ} 10'$ and $106^{\circ} 5'$ west longitude, this pole was about six degrees from his situation in a south west direction, and it appears to agree with the east variation of $24^{\circ} 31'$ found there, as does also Captain Cook's south-east pole, as both poles and Captain Cook's situation are nearly in a line. Captain Cook's other lines of variation do not tend to this pole, but certainly do to that in 75° south, and 144° east longitude. Captain Waddel, when lately in $74^{\circ} 15'$ south latitude and $94^{\circ} 16' 45''$ west longitude, found a variation of $11^{\circ} 26'$ east, whose line tends towards the pole in 75° and 144° east, and in no degree to Professor Hansteen's south-west pole, which is about half as far from Captain Waddel's situation as the other. From what has been stated, the reader will judge how far the actual existence of either of Professor Hansteen's poles in the southern hemisphere can be confirmed, or the reverse; recollecting that the dip of the needle near their supposed situations is not such as it ought to have been, according to similar observations, at greater distances from the north-west pole, whose position by approximations is made out to be at the intersection of 70° north latitude and 100° east longitude.

Previously to drawing some general inferences from various polar positions laid down by eminent philosophers, let us endeavour to inquire a little into the probability and consequences of the discovery of a north-east magnetic pole by Professor Hansteen, who, with a highly meritorious zeal, is now actually engaged practically in that research. The celebrated Dr. Halley, situated one of his two magnetic poles in the northern hemisphere in 30° east longitude and $76^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. It is found that the needle in London points nearly to the *approximated position* of the north-west pole, which forms rather a greater angle with the meridian than the present variation amounts to; and, as adverted to in a former paper, this is to be ascribed to the attraction of the south end of the needle by the south-east pole in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. Common experiments evince, that if Dr. Halley's pole existed, the needle of London, acted on by *two poles*, would point in a direction between both, which is not verified by the real fact of the case. The same remark applies to Professor Krufft's pole on the east coast of Greenland; to Halley's second pole on Baffin's Bay; to the learned Euler's pole close to the North Georgian Islands; and to Churchman's pole in New Norfolk, on the west coast of America. Professor Hansteen placed his north-west pole, in 1769, $19^{\circ} 49'$ from the earth's north pole, and in longitude $159^{\circ} 58'$ east. He makes it to move ten or twelve minutes annually. In forty-eight years, or in 1817, this pole would be situated in 94° west, and $17'$ from the parallel of 70° . Captain Parry's celebrated name the most remote posterity will gratefully associate with his brilliant discovery of the actual existence of a north-west magnetic pole, essentially requisite in arriving at a theory of variation. This intrepid navigator, in 1819, passed over the meridian of 94° west; and if Professor Hansteen's pole had been situated as above, the north end of the needle would have pointed due south, which did not happen till he crossed the true meridian of the real north-west pole, under the meridian of 100° west, which Captain Parry deems to be its meridian, and which I make out to be such by approximations and mediums deduced from his observations, combined with those of that intelligent and enterprising traveller,

Captain

Captain Franklin. Professor Hansteen situates his north-east pole, $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the north pole of the earth, and under the meridian of $101^{\circ} 29' 30''$, where it crosses the parallel of $85^{\circ} 49'$. He makes it to move west, at the rate of twenty-five minutes, annually. I stated, that Captain Parry's pole moves annually, nearly thirty minutes, founding the fact on the time it took to move from the meridian of London to its extreme westing in 1817, which also furnished 720 years as the period of a revolution. Observations were not sufficiently minute to authorize fractions of time or position. The west variation commenced in London in 1657: it continued to increase till 1817. It will diminish to nothing, when London, the moving pole, and the earth's north pole are again in the same plane as in 1657. An east variation will then begin, and come to a maximum when the moving pole attains its utmost easting; a decreasing east variation will take place till the pole is again situated as in 1657. This rationale is equally applicable to all other places in the northern hemisphere, with respect to their relative meridian. When Professor Hansteen, in his scientific travels, arrives under the meridian of 80° east (or rather a little farther east, on account of a certain degree of action by the south-east pole), he will find himself on the north-east line of no variation, running down near Madras, and to the west of Ceylon, where the south-east pole's influence on the south end of the needle is so manifest, and occasions a west variation reckoned from its north end. It is the north-west pole that occasions this Asiatic line of no variation. When the Professor arrives on the meridian of his supposed magnetic pole, Captain Parry's pole will be to the east of his position, and will give rise to a small east variation, diminished also by the south-east pole, on the east side of this meridian, and consequently drawing the south extremity of the needle eastward. If, however, a magnetic pole is situated under this meridian, the variation under it in Siberia ought to be nearly *nothing*. The east side of Cape Taimura, the most northerly point of the Russian empire, is under the meridian of the supposed pole, and being in 78° north latitude, it will be distant only $7^{\circ} 49'$ from the given situation of this pole, and therefore, the dipping-needle applied at this Cape ought to give an angle of inclination of 86° . This will constitute the best test of the existence of a pole, the object of the Professor's research. In a former paper, I mentioned the probability that all metals attracted the magnetic needle which acts even in an exhausted receiver, on account of the great subtilty of a fluid which pervades all space, and every substance. It is now found necessary to use only wood and ivory in the construction of the dipping-needle, as brass is found to influence its action. I formerly stated, that there is a *diurnal variation* of the dipping-needle; and this is confirmed by recent observations. It has been lately experienced, that when the needle is turned eastward, or westward, out of the magnetic meridian, the dip varies; and this remains unaccounted for. When the axis of the needle is at right angles to the magnetic meridian, the needle dips freely in the plane of that meridian; but this cannot be equally the case, when the axis forms an angle with the meridian by being turned to the east or west side of it. In these cases, the magnetic power must act *obliquely* and *laterally* on the needle, and, consequently, the friction or strain on the extremities of the axis in the sockets must be greater than in the first instance, and must necessarily produce some difference in the dip. It is eligible always to have the needle situated in the plane of the magnetic meridian, as indicated by a common compass. On what principle or hypotheses Professor Hansteen gives to minute fractions the position and rate of movement of his poles, I know not. There can be but *one method* of solving a problem which furnishes no data for calculation. The place of a pole must be found by moving on the line of no variation, and by applying the dipping-needle till it stands *perpendicular*. The same must be done repeatedly, at subsequent periods. The line or curve drawn through these points of ascertained latitude and longitude, will give, at the same time, the rate of movement of the pole, and grounds for calculating the nature of the line of movement, and the time of a revolution round the pole of the earth. Including Gilbert, distinguished philosophers or navigators have assigned to each hemisphere, not less than, collectively, nine magnetic poles. Captain Parry's and Captain Cook's relative pole appears to be those two only sanctioned by experience.

(To be continued.)

Review of Books.

The Political History of India, from 1784 to 1823. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B., K.L.S., F.R.S., &c. &c. Two vols. pp. 593 and 324, with an Appendix, pp. ccii. London, 1826.

THE existing histories, civil or political, of nations have rarely been written by persons uniting the advantages derived from experience and observation amongst the people whose history they record, to the extensive learning and enlarged views of the philosopher. In the few examples which we possess of such histories, their value is sometimes impaired from the circumstance of the authors being individuals of the nations described, imbued with the prejudices natural to that character, blind to defects in the government, over-fond of supposed beauties, and incapable of exactly appreciating the political character and institutions of the community of which they form a part.

History, therefore, is often faithful only as a dry narrative or chronicle of events. Perhaps we could not cite a more decisive instance of the defectiveness of histories written by those who acquire their knowledge at second-hand, without the benefit of personal observation of the manners, or direct acquaintance with the literature of the people, than the History of British India by Mr. Mill: a writer who is justly entitled to an uncommon degree of praise, for having produced a history of India in which are comparatively so few errors of magnitude, although he had never visited that country, had never studied the native character, except in books; and was ignorant of the oriental languages. With all his diligence and his talents, he has been misled by ill-informed writers into some serious fundamental mistakes, the tendency of which is to create false opinions respecting the character and institutions of the Hindus.

A political history of India, written by a native of Britain, versed not merely in the literature of his own country, but in that of the country he describes; skilled in its languages; intimately acquainted with the peculiar character of its inhabitants, with their religious, civil, and political habits; and, moreover, who can claim the merit of an active participation in some of the most important events of its modern history; must, therefore, possess an extraordinary value: such is the history before us.

The present work is an expansion of the writer's Sketch of Political India. He states that its object is to afford information to those upon whom must devolve the important labour (the most arduous, as he observes, which has perhaps ever been attempted by human wisdom) of legislating hereafter for the administration and preservation of our Indian empire; "and to elucidate the political principles upon which the government of British India has been conducted since the introduction of Mr. Pitt's bill in 1784."

With this object in view, Sir John Malcolm does not present to his readers a narrative of all the events which have occurred in our Indian empire with the fulness and precision of a regular historian; but takes a brief notice of the prominent transactions of a political nature, dwelling at length upon those only which were or might have been productive of the most momentous consequences, or which illustrate the principles which he is of opinion should govern our schemes with regard to India; interspersing reflections and comments, the result of deep research, close observation, and much practical wisdom.

The great question which heretofore divided oriental politicians into violent parties,

parties, and which still remains or is affected to be regarded as undecided, namely, the expediency of a neutral system of policy in our concerns with the native states of India, forms one of the chief subjects of the first volume; that is to say, the political transactions of the different administrations, from that of Lord Cornwallis to that of Lord Hastings, are reviewed chiefly with reference to this grand question of policy.

Lord Cornwallis assumed the government of British India with larger powers than had been exercised by preceding governors-general, under the authority of the act of 1784. By this act it was declared that "as the pursuit of schemes of conquest was repugnant to the wish, to the honour, and the policy of the British nation, it was not lawful for the Governor-general in Council of Fort William, without the express authority and concord of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, either to declare or commence hostilities, or to enter into any treaty for making war against any of the native princes or states of India, or any treaty guaranteeing the dominions of such princes or states, except when hostilities should have been commenced, or preparations actually made for the attack of the British nation in India, or of some of the states and princes whose dominions it shall be engaged by subsisting treaties to defend." His Lordship felt it not only to be his duty to observe this rule of conduct, but left England with an impression that this was the wisest policy for England to pursue.

A short period sufficed to alter his sentiments. On the first appearance of a rupture with Tippoo Sultaun, in 1789, he found it necessary to cultivate the good-will and co-operation of the other warlike states of Hindustan. But the want of that political connexion, which was expressly forbid by the statute, threw great obstacles in his way; and he "felt strongly at this moment the injurious operation of the restrictions which had prevented his cultivating, at a less urgent and more favourable period, the alliance of the Paishwah."

This was the first instance, and it was followed by a multitude of others, which proved how little the real condition of that country and its politics were understood in England.

The most prominent error in all the laws and regulations which have been passed in England relative to the political government of India is, that dogmatical principle on which they proceed, in the endeavour to fix that which is constantly changing. This principle is, perhaps, too natural to those by whom these laws and regulations must be framed ever to be wholly eradicated. It arises out of a warm interest in what immediately affects the mother country, and a feeling which approaches to indifference toward our distant possessions. But empire is a substance which has hitherto defied, and always will defy, the power of man to fix in any desired shape. It is mutable, from causes beyond the control of human wisdom. This character, which our empire in the east has in common with all others in the world, has hitherto disappointed, and must always continue to disappoint, those expectations which are formed of limiting the precise extent of the dominions, or of fixing the exact power of the British government, in Asia.

In short, notwithstanding the natural disposition of the Marquess, and the restrictions prescribed by the law, by which he always professed himself to be bound, events beyond his control forced him to a decided departure from his pacific system of forbearance and neutrality; and the Indian Government in England, who saw that, in opposition to their wishes, their territories were greatly increased, and their political relations much extended, during his administration, flattered themselves, and the country with them, that the same causes would never again produce the same effect: "an error," observes Sir John,

John, "the more extraordinary when we consider the actual state of every native power in India."

A very eloquent tribute to this excellent nobleman is given in p. 355 of this volume, wherein it is said that "to a dignified simplicity of character he added a soundness of understanding and a strength of judgment which admirably fitted him for the exercise of both civil and military power; and his first administration of the British empire in India must ever be a theme of just and unqualified applause."

The successor of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, adopted the neutral system of policy to its full extent, and acted upon it with such determination, that, in spite of remonstrance, he abandoned the Nizam when threatened by the Mahrattas; one of the consequences of which act was, that that prince sought a connexion with the French, which led to the introduction and extensive organization in his territories of a military force belonging to that nation, which, but for the bold and decided measures of Lord Wellesley, might have totally subverted the British power. "One of the chief causes," observes Sir John Malcolm, "which inclined the Governor-general to determine upon not aiding the Nizam was, the existence of that very weakness in his administration, and that need of support which, three years before, had been allowed as just and legitimate reasons for inducing that prince to seek and cultivate the connexion with the British Government." The effects of Sir John Shore's neutral policy are thus summed up in the work before us:—

The merits of this system were fully tried during the administration of Sir John Shore, who appears to have been uniformly actuated by a sincere and conscientious desire to govern India agreeably to the strict and literal sense of the act of the Legislature, and to the wishes of his superiors in England; to the implicit execution of whose orders his great ability and experience were on all occasions most zealously applied. The result of this experiment offers an important lesson to those who are entrusted with the government of British India. It was proved from the events of this administration, that no ground of political advantage could be abandoned without being instantly occupied by an enemy; and that to resign influence, was not merely to resign power, but to allow that power to pass into hands hostile to the British Government. The consequence of political inaction was equally obvious. No one measure of importance was taken, except the elevation of Saadut Ally to the musnud of Oude, which the Governor-general states, in express terms, was forced upon his adoption. But this inactive system of policy, so far from attaining its object, which was to preserve affairs upon the footing in which it had found them, had only the effect of making the British Government stationary, while all around it advanced, and of exposing it to dangers arising from the revolutions of its neighbours, while it was even denied the power of adapting its policy to the change of circumstances. The ultimate consequences were such as might have been expected. A period of six years' peace, instead of having added to the strength, or improved the security, of the British dominions in India, had placed them in a situation of comparative danger. Though the British strength was not lessened, the power and resources of the other states of India had increased. The confidence and attachment of our allies were much shaken, if not destroyed; and the presumption and hostile disposition of the principal native powers in India too clearly showed, that it was to a principle of weakness, or of selfish policy, and not of moderation, that they ascribed the course which had been pursued by the British Government.

The extent of the danger to which our possessions in India had been exposed by this neutral system of policy, and the encouragement which the enemies of that nation had derived from our inaction, were not fully known till some time had elapsed; but the period at which Sir John Shore left India, though a season of peace, was regarded by no person who had any knowledge of the subject as one of security: and the authorities

in England had felt, and expressed, considerable alarm at the numerous dangers which threatened early to disturb the tranquillity of our possessions in that quarter of the globe.

To this administration succeeded that of the Marquess Wellesley, at a period when the state of India demanded all the talents he could apply, and all the resources of the great empire committed to his charge. A pertinacious adherence to the pacific policy of his predecessor would have been absolute ruin to the English interests, which required bold and energetic measures to defeat the extensive combinations, formed in Europe as well as India, to effect their destruction. The splendid history of Lord Wellesley's administration is ably portrayed by Sir John Malcolm, who has developed, in a very masterly manner, the extensive and statesman-like views, the bold and dexterous policy, of that nobleman. We cannot afford room for many passages of this part of the work; but we must not omit the following excellent summary of the results of his Lordship's government:—

The great success which attended Lord Wellesley's administration of British India is, on a general view, calculated to excite astonishment: nor will that be diminished by a nearer contemplation of the manner in which he ruled the large empire committed to his charge. His great mind pervaded the whole; and a portion of his spirit was infused into every agent whom he employed: his authority was as fully recognized in the remotest parts of British India as in Fort William: all sought his praise; all dreaded his censure: his confidence in those he employed was unlimited; and they were urged to exertion by every motive that can stimulate a good or proud mind to action. He was as eager to applaud as he was reluctant to condemn those whom he believed conscientious in the discharge of their public duty. It was the habit of his mind to be slow in counsel, but rapid in action; and he expected the greatest efforts from those he employed in the execution of his measures, whom he always relieved from every species of vexatious counteraction and delay that could arise from the untimely intrusion of official forms, or the unseasonable pretensions of inferior authorities. It was, indeed, with him a principle, to invest them with all the power they could require to effect the objects which they were instructed to attain; and though there can be no doubt of the great and extraordinary merits of the distinguished officers who commanded the British armies during his administration, it is to that liberal confidence which gave them all the impression of the fullest power, and the most complete scope for the exercise of their judgment, that their unparalleled success is chiefly to be ascribed.

It could not be a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the clashing of opinions in England with regard to the government of British India to find, that a strong and violent prejudice had been excited against Lord Wellesley; and that, by partial and distorted statements of his administration, numbers were for a moment led to conceive it had been as ruinous as it was in fact glorious. But truth soon prevailed; and that nobleman now enjoys, in the just admiration of his country, the highest reward that can attend eminent public service.

The short second rule of Lord Cornwallis, and that of his temporary successor Sir George Barlow, which followed the vigorous administration of Lord Wellesley, tended to counteract the measures of the latter, and to introduce an opposite system of policy. Sir George Barlow, though strongly disposed to pursue the neutral system, and though he is ranked amongst its advocates, felt himself constrained to except the states of the Nizam and the Paishwah from the principles of non-interference upon which he acted in Hindustan; in other words, to modify the principles of pacific policy. Sir John Malcolm remarks that, "stronger evidence than what is furnished by his recorded sentiments upon this subject could not be brought, to show the impracticability, as well as
impolicy,

impolicy, of the schemes which were at this period entertained for effecting a change in our whole system relating to the political administration of our empire in India."

Lord Minto, a nobleman in whose character moderation formed a distinguished feature, took the reins of government from Sir George Barlow with the full understanding that it was the strong desire of the authorities in England to avoid further extension of our political connexions. In about a year after his arrival in India, his Lordship evinced by his conduct the impracticability of maintaining, even for a short period, any system of neutral policy; and in a despatch, dated December 1, 1809, he thus expresses himself:—

"It has not, perhaps, been sufficiently considered, that every native state in India is a military despotism; that war and conquest are avowed as the first and legitimate pursuits of every sovereign or chief, and the sole source of glory and renown: it is not, therefore, a mere conjecture deduced from the natural bias of the human mind, and the test of general experience, but a certain conviction founded on avowed principles of action and systematic views, that, among military states and chiefs of India, the pursuits of ambition can alone be bounded by the inability to prosecute them."

Sir John Malcolm, according to his custom, subjoins to the history of this nobleman's administration a summary of its features and character, which he concludes as follows:—

The government of Lord Minto had no result more important, than the impression it conveyed to the authorities at home, of the utter impracticability of perseverance in that neutral policy they had desired to pursue. It was a progressive return to a course of action more suited to the extent, the character, and the condition of the British power; but when compelled to depart from the line prescribed, the measures adopted by this nobleman were so moderate, and the sentiments he recorded so just, that it was impossible to refuse assent to their expediency and wisdom. A gradual change was thus effected in the minds of his superiors in England, and this change tended in no slight degree to facilitate the attainment of the advantages which have accrued from the more active and brilliant administration of his successor.

That brilliant administration it is not necessary for us to comment upon; it must be familiar to the recollection of every reader. Its peculiar objects and policy are, however, so accurately stated in the present work, owing to the active part which the writer took in the great scenes with which it abounded, and the confidential capacity in which he acted, that the last chapter of this volume, which is devoted to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, deserves, we think, to be more attentively read than any of the preceding.

The second volume of this history is dedicated to a consideration of the actual condition and government of India, with reference to the home administration, the local government, and the British community, including the half-castes, as they are called, or Anglo-Indians, the propagation of Christianity in India, and last, though not least in importance, the project of establishing a free press in India. These various topics are so pregnant with interest, that we shall probably trespass longer upon the time of the reader, and borrow more largely from the stores of practical knowledge accumulated by Sir John in this volume, than we thought it necessary to do whilst examining the preceding.

The author has prefixed to the disquisitions contained in this volume a kind of introductory chapter, containing "a summary view of the origin of our political power, giving particular attention to the characters of those by whom its foundations were laid, and to the astonishing rapidity of its growth from the days of Clive to the close of the administration of Lord Hastings, a period

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of not more than seventy years." In the course of this chapter, Sir John expatiates somewhat fully upon the character and services of Lord Clive, and vindicates with eminent success the claims of that nobleman to a degree of applause from his country which powerful prejudice has not only denied to him, but has loaded his memory with opprobrium. In this part of his work Sir John has availed himself, by the favour of Lord Powis, of the Clive papers, a collection of letters and other documents of the late Lord Clive, now in the possession of his son. Many of these papers, which are numerous, are described by Sir John Malcolm as very interesting: he adds, "they will furnish excellent materials for a memoir, that will alike serve to illustrate the character of that great man, and the rise of the British power in India." Such a work would be highly acceptable.

The sentiments of Lord Clive and of Warren Hastings, as expressed in their various official published and unpublished writings, on the subject of that great question of policy to which allusion has already been made, are distinctly opposed to that timid system of neutrality which has never yet been acted upon without some diminution of power on our part, or of respect on the part of the native states, which constitutes the essence of that power. The last-mentioned personage, in justifying himself from the accusation of making unjust wars, observed: "I have ever deemed it even more unsafe than dishonourable to sue for peace, and more consistent with the love of peace to be the aggressor in certain cases, than to see preparations of intended hostility, and wait for their maturity, and for their open effect, to repel it." Sir John concludes this chapter by remarking:—

The most eminent statesmen who have learnt their lessons in England, and those who have gained their experience in India, have uniformly concurred in the opinion, that extension of territory was not only undesirable, but hurtful. Those to whom the local government of our Eastern empire was entrusted, have had every motive to preserve peace, and to avoid war. Nevertheless, they have almost all engaged in war, and those who have avoided doing so, have confessedly left it as an inheritance to their successors; and let us add to this strong fact, that the different presidents of the Board of Control, the very institution of which was associated with the object of preventing the pursuit of schemes of aggrandizement, and the extension of dominion, have almost in every instance concurred in the wisdom and necessity of those measures of the local administration which have been attended with such results. This forces us to a conclusion, that all the English statesmen which this observation includes have either been, in their turns, tainted with that culpable ambition of which the Indian governors are accused, or that their fuller information obliged them to give the sanction of their approbation to such wars, from being satisfied that they were just and expedient. There may be some cases where it is possible to prove that the temperament, or the judgment of individuals, has precipitated a contest; but on the other hand, it is clear that the most moderate have been compelled to the same course, and that the orders of superiors, and the enactments of law, have not only failed in the end proposed, that of arresting the growth of our power, but have actually caused it to be more rapid than it otherwise would have been.

In reflecting upon the actual condition of British power in India, it must readily appear, as the author observes, that the task of conquest was slight in comparison with that which awaits us, the preservation of the empire acquired. "To the acquisition, men have been encouraged and impelled by the strongest of all the impulses of the human mind; the preservation must be effected by that deep and penetrating wisdom which, looking far to its objects, will oftener meet reproach than praise, and the very excellence of which will consist in the gradual and almost unseen operation of its measures."

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The first subject of consideration is the nature of the home government, which, according to the principles which regulate its choice of persons to fill the chief post of administration in India, and, according to the impulse it gives by its judgment upon measures adopted by the local authorities, must, in spite of its remoteness, materially affect the nature and continuance of our eastern empire. Sir John Malcolm conceives that, whilst the Court of Directors should be carefully preserved from nearer approximation to the executive government of Great Britain, some changes should be made in that body calculated to give it more weight and consideration with the public than it now enjoys. He considers that those who aim at the destruction of the Company, look for ultimate success to the depression of the Court of Directors, and are enemies to any change in its constitution which shall tend to raise that body, by making it more efficient to the performance of its large and increasing duties. If it be thought expedient to curtail still further the power and responsibility of this branch of the Indian Government, it would be better, Sir John thinks, that it should be abolished altogether, and that the ministry of England should become the immediate rulers of India, under parliamentary control and responsibility.

This last object is doubtless that which is sought and recommended by a large class of speculative politicians, who declaim against the anomalous government of a large empire by a body of merchants, and who see, or affect to see, a sordid commercial spirit in the political measures of the Company. Before the consequences of such a great revolution in the system be considered, we would call the attention of those who possess the power of working and of checking this revolution, to the exposition given by Sir John Malcolm (pp. 117 *et seq.*) of the true character of the Company's government: of that government which ignorance and malice have made the theme of reproach; which has experienced the same treatment as some of its wisest and ablest ministers, and may, like them, be justly appreciated when its existence shall have terminated:

——— *Diram qui contudit Hydram—*
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.

Some of the consequences which would ensue upon the change above contemplated are thus stated by Sir John Malcolm:—

The alarm taken by the public at the transfer of the patronage now enjoyed by the directors to the ministers of the crown, has hitherto contributed, more than all the other reasons, to the preservation of the Company; and this is a rational and constitutional ground of fear, both as to its probable effects in India and England. The general view that has been taken of this subject is, however, very limited. The actual patronage of the Company has been taken as that which, in the event of the abolition of the corporation, would fall to the crown; but those who have computed in this manner, have forgotten the weakness of one party, and the strength of the other. It would not be difficult to arrange, without much increase of the influence of the crown, for the disposal of the appointments of writers and cadets, nor is it of much consequence by whom, or how, these are selected, provided means are taken to ensure their possessing the requisite qualifications: but who will pretend to find a sufficient guard against the encroachments of the ministers on the rights and interests of the service abroad; and who, that understands this subject, but must be satisfied that the very existence of the empire depends upon every branch of that service being sufficiently protected? It will be asserted, that if India was under the direct authority of the crown, men of superior talent, who distinguished themselves in the country, would be brought much more forward, both at home and abroad, than they are at present, and that such a change would remedy this prominent defect in the actual system. This might be true; but
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though it is not meant to deny that his Majesty's ministers, as enlightened statesmen, would seek through such instruments to promote the good administration of our Eastern empire, can there be a doubt that they would also use this mean in aid of those efforts which their condition must compel them to make in order to extend their patronage?

The Indian government, when transferred entirely to the ministers of the crown, would, even in England, present a much greater number of places than is at present imagined; and supposing, as no doubt would be the case, the departments abroad were defended by regulations and acts of parliament, numerous inroads nevertheless might, and would be, made upon them. There are many appointments, civil and military, which can hardly be said to belong to any particular branch of the service; these are dependant upon events and the exigencies of the moment, and must be left, in a great degree, to the discretion of the local authorities. The latter, supposing such motives to exist at the fountain-head as those under which ministers are likely to act, might be multiplied to almost any extent; sinecures, now unknown, might be gradually introduced, and pensions multiplied. It may be asked, why all these abuses do not now take place: the reason is obvious; the local governments are checked in the exercise of every power that tends to the creation of such patronage by the directors, who, in their turn, are controlled by the India Board, over which they watch with a vigilance that has in it almost a spirit of retaliation. Besides these checks, the ablest servants of the Company are forward to take alarm at the slightest acts of the local governments, or the authorities in England, which trench, in the most remote degree, upon what are deemed the exclusive rights of the different branches of the Indian service. This forms a chain of defence against the increase or abuse of patronage that cannot be broken; but there is no doubt that the Company is the most important link in this chain. If that intermediate body did not exist, there would not be the smallest difficulty in reconciling those who filled the highest stations abroad to give their cordial aid to advance a system, in the benefits of which they would participate, and which would be favourable to their views of wealth and ambition; nor would this aid be limited to persons appointed from England. The price of distinction and high employment to men who had risen in the service in India, might often be the sanction of their names, and efforts to promote measures calculated to depress and injure that body to which they belonged, but from which their personal interests were separated.

With such aids to protect their patronage in a distant and ill-understood scene, who can believe that parliamentary interference would constitute an efficient check upon the proceedings of the ministers of the day, to defend which they had gained those who possessed the best talent and the most authentic sources of information?

The gallant General next proceeds to examine the construction of our government in India. He considers that it has been fully demonstrated by experience, that the measure which was introduced by Mr. Pitt, of appointing a supreme head over our eastern territories, by conferring such ample powers upon the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, has greatly promoted their internal tranquillity as well as their external security. The duties of this great functionary have, however, increased in such an extraordinary degree since the year 1784, that they are more than almost any individual can properly perform. Sir John, therefore, proposes that this high public officer should be relieved from the subordinate details of government, in which much of his time is consumed, and that they should devolve upon a local governor, whereby the former might be more at liberty to attend to duties of higher importance, and to visit the distant provinces of the Government. The extension of our power, by the operation of recent events, to remote parts of India, calls, in the opinion of the writer, for a change in the form of administration of the distant provinces. Besides the expediency of a new system of local government for Central India, which the author suggested in his work upon that

that portion of the country, he conceives that it would be beneficial to introduce a similar plan into the Deccan, inclusive of the Nagpore territories and the north-western parts of Hindustan proper.

Of the branches of our local government treated by Sir John Malcolm, the first (and certainly not the least important) is the judicial system; he has, however, confined himself to this point of inquiry, namely, whether the existing courts of judicature should be extended to our newly acquired territories. This question he seems inclined to resolve in the negative; he is of opinion that the judicial system established in Bengal is unpopular in other parts, chiefly on account of the expenses and delays supposed to be attendant upon our courts; and “whilst the purity of English judges is recognized by all, there is an universal impression of the insolence and venality of their subordinate native officers, whose exercise of the authority in which they are clothed has been rendered more unpopular from their being often taken from persons in the lowest ranks of society.” This subject has been fully treated by the author in his *Memoir on Central India*.

On the subject of the police, Sir John recommends the plan suggested by the Home Government, of employing a proportion of the native officers and men of our army in the duties of this branch of government. The revenue is the next subject of consideration, the author's remarks upon which, though brief and general, discover an acquaintance with its practical details, as well as with the links of relation which connect this branch with the others. He briefly notices the discordant opinions respecting the comparative merits of the different modes of settlement of the agricultural taxation, and expresses his own sentiments upon this point to the effect, that there is no specific mode of collecting the land revenue which is adapted to all and every of the territories in our possession; and that it is as unwise to adopt any general system, as it is fallacious to argue that our subjects may not be as happy and prosperous, under systems to which they are accustomed, as under those we conceive would be more to their advantage.

The remarks with which the author concludes his disquisition on these three great departments of the local administration are so judicious, that we cannot resist the inclination to cite them at length:—

These general observations upon the judicial, police, and revenue administration of our Indian territories are the result of much study of the details of those branches of our government. The most important of the lessons we can derive from past experience is to be slow and cautious in every procedure which has a tendency to collision with the habits and prejudices of our native subjects. We may be compelled by the character of our government to frame some institutions different from those we found established, but we should adopt all we can of the latter into our system. The progress of our power has been favourable to the commercial community, and to some of the poorest and most defenceless of our subjects; but it has been the reverse to the higher orders of the natives, and to the military classes. On the remedying of these defects the duration of our dominion will in a great degree depend. From the success of our arms in extending it, we have lost the great advantage that we before had in the contrast of the misrule and oppression of former governments. This loss can be repaired only by that security which we may obtain through the wisdom of our internal government; but that should be administered on a principle of humility, not of pride. We must divest our minds of all arrogant pretensions arising from the presumed superiority of our own knowledge, and seek the accomplishment of the great ends we have in view by the means which are best suited to the peculiar nature of the objects. By following another course, we may gratify self-love; we may receive the praise of each other; we may be applauded in England for the introduction of plans and institutions

tions which Englishmen understand and appreciate; but neither the abstract excellence of our systems, nor the industry, purity, and talent of those employed in carrying them into execution, will avert the evils which must result from every measure that is in opposition to prejudices so fixed, and habits so rooted, as those of the natives of India. That time may gradually effect a change, there is no doubt; but the period is as yet far distant when that can be expected: and come when it will, to be safe or beneficial, it must be, as these pages inculcate, the work of the society itself. All that the government can do is, by maintaining the internal peace of the country, and by adapting its principles to the various feelings, habits, and character of its inhabitants, to give time for the slow and silent operation of the desired improvement, with a constant impression that every attempt to accelerate this end will be attended with the danger of its defeat.

The civil service is the next subject considered; from thence the author proceeds to the Indian army and native troops, topics which engross, as their importance deserves, a very considerable share of his attention. The success of our efforts to improve the civil administration of our Indian Government will be vain and fruitless if we neglect our military establishment, "the only means by which we can preserve India, and too likely, if mismanaged, to prove our ruin."

The Company's army now consists of nearly 250,000 men. It is well known that the project has been entertained, and in 1811 became a subject of discussion, of transferring this force from the Company to the Crown. The chief ostensible ground for this measure was the facility it afforded for putting an end to the jealousies and divisions which prevailed between the two services. The main argument offered on the adverse side, and which was deemed of sufficient weight to prevent the transfer taking place when the Company's exclusive privileges were renewed, was founded upon the mischievous consequences of the measure to the Company in a political point of view, by its divesting them of all consequence in the eyes of the natives of India, who from habit regard the military power as pre-eminent, and those who possess it as alone entitled to respect.

The extinction of those unfriendly feelings cherished by the officers of the two armies towards each other, and which none but very narrow-minded politicians would desire to see perpetuated, might, in the judgment of Sir John Malcolm, be compassed, without effacing the present nominal distinction of the two armies, by elevating the Company's army in rank and estimation, and imparting to its officers an equal share of the favour of the Crown to that possessed by the King's troops, and by placing both on a par in regard to honours and commands. To effect these objects some concessions, he observes, are required from his Majesty's Government and from the Company. "The boon of employment on general service to officers of high rank in the Company's army might be granted. It would elevate the local service of India; it might eventually be of benefit to the country, and could never inflict the slightest injury on his Majesty's service. Exchanges,* under strict regulations, might be permitted between officers in the King's and Company's army. These, however seldom they occurred, would be very beneficial, and tend more than any measure to raise the feeling of the latter, and to unite the two branches of the service."†

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* "Such exchanges would require, in the officer entering the native branch, a competence in knowledge of the languages, and a period of service in India proportionate to his rank.

† "Officers with whom the climate of India disagreed, or who had acquired or succeeded to fortune, but desired to remain in the army, would exchange into King's corps, and their places would be supplied by men willing and able to pass their life on foreign service."

The consolidation of the forces of the three presidencies into one army is a measure which has become, in the opinion of Sir John, absolutely necessary: no embarrassment or inconvenience could arise, he says, from making the three armies of India three divisions of one army. At present, though causes which demand their co-operation are not unfrequent, their organization is so distinct, with regard to the pay and establishments both of fighting-men and followers, that they can never be brought together without danger of serious discontents, if not of mutiny. The benefits accruing from this measure, and the suggestions offered for the purpose of obviating difficulties in carrying this measure into effect, are stated by Sir John Malcolm (pp. 213-220); military readers will be best able to judge how far it is expedient and practicable.

The passage in Sir John's work relative to the native troops of India is so interesting to all classes of readers, that we have taken leave to make it an article in the body of our present number.

The concluding chapter embraces topics of great importance to those who have at heart the security of our dominions in India, and the real welfare of its numerous inhabitants. Sir John has delivered his sentiments upon these various topics, especially that which has been so clamorously obtruded upon the public by superficial politicians and interested individuals (namely, the project of a free press in India), with the decision of a man who is convinced of the truth of his statements, who has no sinister end to gain, and who despises that rancorous abuse which has assailed all who have expressed similar opinions.

In treating of the British community in India, Sir John considers, as the first question, how far it is wise and safe to allow of colonization in that country by English settlers. His sentiments upon this point discover a striking dissimilarity to those of Mr. Wheatley, who, in the warmth of his patriotism, proposes to take away the land from the eastern proprietors, *without payment*, and give it to European colonists, whom he calls "British zemindars:"

The grounds upon which the impolicy and danger of admitting Englishmen to follow agricultural pursuits in India rest, are, in a great degree, referable to the peculiar nature of our eastern possessions, which (it cannot be too often repeated) must never be viewed as a colony, but as a subject empire, to the inhabitants of which we have guaranteed, by every pledge that rulers can give to their subjects, the enjoyment of their property, of their laws, of their usages, and of their religion. We may and ought to impart such improvement as will promote their happiness, and the general prosperity of the country; but we are bound, by every obligation of faith (and it would be a principle of imperative policy, even if we had given no pledge,) not to associate with our improvement any measures of which the operation is likely to interfere with their interests, to offend their prejudices, or to outrage their cherished habits and sentiments.

That colonization on any extended scale would have this effect no man can doubt, who is acquainted with the nature of the property in the soil, and the character of the population. The different rights which are involved in every field of cultivated land in India have been particularly noticed, and those who have studied that subject will be satisfied that in many of our provinces there is no room for the English proprietor.

These are but a few of the considerations which forbid the measure: those who doubt upon the subject may be fully satisfied by the remainder of our author's arguments, which he concludes as follows:—

Though a desire to defend their exclusive privileges of trade might, at one period, have led the Company's government to oppose itself to Europeans proceeding to India, nothing can be more groundless than the accusations recently made against the Court of Directors, of having, from an illiberal and short-sighted policy, endeavoured to pre-

vent, by prohibitions and restraints, the settlement of Englishmen in that country. They have, on the contrary, permitted their settlement as far as was compatible with the welfare of the settlers, the interests of their native subjects, and the peace and prosperity of the empire. The principles upon which they have acted are alike essential to the safety of the state, and of that community of whom many, from a confined view of their own condition, adopt erroneous opinions on this important subject; and it is to be hoped that the specious representations and popular clamours to which those opinions give birth may never prevail so far as to make us lose sight of that caution which has hitherto been our guide and safeguard. The advantages expected from the concessions called for by speculative men would, in all probability, be found visionary. Their tendency would be to create divisions in the English community in India, and, by injudiciously yielding to them, we might inflict irreparable injury on our native subjects, without conferring a benefit on our own country, that could in any way compensate for the evil consequences of such a measure.

On the propagation of the Christian religion in India, Sir John Malcolm's sentiments are precisely the same as those expressed by us in a preceding number of this journal, on the subject of "Missionary Efforts in India."* To cite any portion of this part of the work would, therefore, be merely repeating, in better language, the arguments already before our readers. It is satisfactory to find our conclusions on this subject supported by an authority so powerful as that of Sir John Malcolm.

A free press in India forms the last subject treated of in this volume. The author briefly traces the history of periodical publication in that country, which began little more than half a century back. The first newspaper was the *Bengal Gazette*, which soon became an intolerable pest, by its subserviency to party, and by the open scurrility of its abuse, which exceeded, perhaps, that of any periodical paper now published in England. At this period, the limited powers of the Governor-general were not sufficient to grapple with this menacing evil, which might have produced serious consequences but for the alteration which soon took place in the frame of the government, whereby it acquired "a power completely adequate to defend itself against insults and attacks." The mild and equitable Cornwallis did not hesitate to exert this power; and in 1791 he directed the arrest and transmission of an editor, who had reflected upon a French public officer and some of his countrymen then residing at Calcutta. It does not appear that any specific regulations were at this period laid down for the control of the press, against which this editor had knowingly offended, or that he had been repeatedly warned and admonished, and in spite of such warnings and admonitions, and notwithstanding repeated promises of amendment and acknowledgments of lenity, continued to offend, as if through wantonness; yet Lord Cornwallis was not made an object of virulent abuse, like Mr. Adam, for exercising the legal power with which he was invested, by cancelling the license of an editor who had misconducted himself, and conveying him to England as directed by statute.

With respect to the restrictions subsequently imposed upon the press in India, Sir John Malcolm observes that, "as long as the necessity exists for absolute power, it is far better, both for the state and individuals, that it should be exercised to prevent than to punish such offences, particularly where the punishment is so severe. In the latter case, Government has no option, it has only one course to pursue; and when its authority is slighted, and its disposition to moderate measures treated with contumacy, it is compelled to proceed to the extreme exercise of its prerogative, or present to its subjects the spectacle of its authority contemned and defeated."

A strong confirmation of the wisdom and foresight of Lord Wellesley, in establishing

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 441.

establishing a censorship for the press, is afforded by the conduct of his successor, Lord Minto, a nobleman who was the least likely of any man, from his character, to impose unnecessary restrictions upon the liberty of his countrymen, yet who devised additional regulations for the press, and maintained a very vigilant superintendence of it during his whole administration. The transactions respecting the press which took place at Calcutta under the succeeding administrations are subjects sufficiently notorious.

At Madras and Bombay, the history of the press is somewhat similar to that of Calcutta. The editor of a Madras paper was ordered to England for publishing a libellous paper; he received no previous warnings or admonitions, nor violated promises of amendment; the same may be said of a more recent case at Bombay. At the former presidency, the endeavour of one of the judges to procure the insertion of a charge to the grand jury, which was considered to contain an attack on the civil government, drew from Lord William Bentinck, the governor, the opinion that "for the public safety, the press in India should be kept under the most rigid control. It matters not," said his Lordship, "from what pen the dangerous matter may issue; the higher the authority, the greater the mischief."

This (observes Sir John Malcolm) was the just and deliberate opinion of a nobleman deeply imbued with the true principles of English freedom, but, at the same time, too well acquainted with the frame of our Indian government to admit any part of that to suffer injury when in his hands, from a desire either to evade responsibility or to court popularity.

The decided opinion entertained by this practical politician, for so we may properly call Sir John Malcolm, respecting the policy of admitting a free press into India, has been delivered in his work on Central India, as well as, *vis à voce*, at the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House. He has added some very forcible arguments in support of it here, from which he extract the succeeding passages, though the whole deserves equal attention:—

There can be no doubt that, in substance, there exists in our empire in India as much of personal liberty as is compatible with our sovereignty of that country; but if, from a desire to assimilate with the national government of England the unnatural government which extraordinary events have given us in India, any individuals are to be suffered to exercise the same rights there as are exercised in England, in commenting upon the acts of local administration, animadverting upon its functionaries, publishing complaints and grievances, discussing questions of internal and external policy, and exposing as objects of ridicule and detestation the usages and religion of our native subjects; they will create insubordination, contention, and disaffection. Unless strong and political restrictions are enforced, neither the grave admonitions of those in authority, nor an occasional appeal to the law, will stop men in a career where their profit and popularity will be so commensurate to the boldness of their attacks as always to indemnify them for the slight hazard they incur from judges, bound by the letter of the law, or juries, consisting of men who, from their condition, will look with no hostile feeling at those who rail at persons in office, or attack the measures of their superiors in society. But the evils likely to result in the European part of the community from the admission of a free-press appear slight to those which would be produced, and at no distant date, amongst the natives of India; and it is the consideration of their good, even more than of our own, which demands attention to this subject. It is impossible England should desire to withhold from her subjects in India the benefit of knowledge; but on the manner in which this benefit is imparted, her glory and their happiness depend. On this point, therefore, it is our duty to exert our best judgment; and what person that has studied the past history of the natives of India, and fully understands their present character and condition, will venture to recommend us to
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commence this improvement by the agency of a free press? That may, perhaps, be the last boon given to a people whom, with a policy unknown to former ages, we shall have gradually matured into a state of society fit to receive it; the gift will be ennobled by the conviction that the existence of a spirit of national feeling and independence, which it is calculated to spread and maintain, is irreconcilable with the continuance of submission to a foreign rule, however enlarged the views and just the principles upon which that rule is founded.

In treating this part of the subject, we may commence by assuming, that there never was a government actuated with more just and liberal views, nor one more anxious to exercise its sovereign functions in a spirit of mildness and toleration, than that of the British in India. Arrived as it now is at a state of unrivalled power, it may look to an undisturbed progress in the execution of its plans for a substantial and gradual improvement of the natives of its vast empire; but this fair prospect must be destroyed, if we unwisely anticipate the period when the blessings we intend can be safely imparted. By doing so, we shall not only hasten our own destruction, but replunge India into a greater style of anarchy and misery than that in which we found it. Of all the means that could be devised to accelerate this deplorable crisis, none is so efficient as the admission of a press, restrained only by laws adapted for a free and independent country, into one where, before freedom and independence can be understood, the mind of the people must be wholly changed, and where, before they can be worthy of these blessings, they must have thrown off the yoke of foreigners.

To conclude, it is not from ephemeral publications, nor from the desultory efforts of talent without experience, and enthusiasm without judgment, that we are to expect the improvement of the natives of India. Such may dazzle and attract individuals, and form a few bands and societies who, proud of their imagined superiority, separate themselves from the population to which they belong, and thus create a collective body, powerless to effect good or great ends, but efficient to work much evil. The change we seek, to be beneficial, must be general; it must be wrought by the society itself, and come as the result, not as the object of our persevering and unwearied labours. By the extreme of care in the selection of those who are to rule over this people, who are to command our armies, and to distribute justice; by stimulating the zeal and ambition of those employed in the public service; by liberal encouragement to commerce, and to the introduction of the useful arts of civilized life; by addressing ourselves not only in the substance but mode of administration to the understanding and feelings of those we have to govern; by useful public works; by a moderate assessment of revenue from our subjects, and toleration of their religious and superstitious usages; by institutions founded on sound and solid principles; by raising into consideration and distinction those of the native population whose services, superior talent and integrity, or weight and influence with their countrymen, make it wise and politic to elevate; and above all, by governing our vast territories in India with more attention to their interests, and to the character and condition of their inhabitants, than to the wishes and prejudices of those of England, we shall succeed in ultimately accomplishing every plan now in progress for the benefit of this singular and great empire. But the conduct and direction of all these plans must be left to the local administration, the members of which, anxious as they must ever be for their reputation and good name in their native land, will be found more desirous to accelerate, than to retard the march of improvement. We may change the character of the natives of India in the course of time, but we never can change the character of our government over that country. It is one of strangers, and cannot endure but in the shape in which it now exists, well regulated, but absolute; acting under the strictest responsibility in England, but vested with a power in India efficient to prevent and repress every danger to which it may be exposed from the intemperate zeal, the contumacy, or the opposition of its subjects, as well as from the machinations or the aggressions of its enemies.

The appendix to the work contains several official papers, interesting from their contents, and valuable as illustrating the views and principles of the author.

We

We have now reviewed this valuable history, of which we shall add nothing more by way of commendation, satisfied that the character of the writer, and the extracts we have given from the work, will suffice to incite the public to peruse it attentively, which is all that is requisite to secure its author a very large tribute of praise.

We regret to find the volumes so full of defects of a mechanical kind. Several typographical errors (not to be found in the long list of *errata*) appear in the first volume, which affect the sense: such as “on the straits” (p. 13), instead of “to the straits;” and “chief” (p. 172) for “fief.” Proper names are written with great negligence; the Oriental variously, the European incorrectly. The name of *Surjee Row Gautka* (I. 360) is printed a few pages further (p. 391) *Sirjee Row Ghatkia*; *Saadut Ali* (I. 274) is spelt *Sadat Ali* (p. 541); and the name of the celebrated minister of the Mysore state is written *Poorneah*, *Purnea*, and *Purneah*. Col. Wilks’s name is written (II. 37) *Wilkes*; Mr. Secretary Bayley is called (II. 158) *Bailey*; and Dr. Bryce is metamorphosed (II. 300) into *Dr. Bryen*. Various other mistakes occur: the term *Musulmans* is more than once written *Musulmen*; Acts of Parliament are quoted without the session in which they were passed (*e. g.* II, 95, two instances; II, 134, another); quotations are given without points to denote where they end, as in I. 407. The last page of the work is numbered 402 instead of 302. These are blemishes which do not affect in the smallest degree the intrinsic value of the work; but we are bound to tell Sir John, and authors in general, that if the office of revising their works before publication is too irksome, they should delegate it to competent persons.

ASIATIC WORK.

Amusements of the Modern Baboo. Printed in Bengalee at Calcutta, 1825.

This is a native satire on modern manners. It is reviewed in the *Friend of India*, whence we extract a few particulars. The object of the native writer is to ridicule the absurd attempts of upstart families to ape the character of their superiors. After a humorous delineation of the family, the Brahmin teacher, and his pupils, the young baboos (gentlemen), the author relates the step taken to procure a Persian teacher:—

“With the advice of his flatterers, the master of the house called to his head servant, ‘O son of Dhur, seek out for us a Moosoolman moonshee.’ After much search he introduced one from Jessore, whom the master thus addressed: ‘You will be required, moonshee, to teach the young baboos Persian; you will watch also at the outer gate, and whenever the baboos go out on a visit in their palankeens, you will accompany them; and for all this you will receive three rupees a month.’ The moonshee quitted him in disgust. Others were afterwards introduced from other parts of the country, whose demands being too high, the master dismissed them under the pretext that their pronunciation was not sufficiently pure. At length a native of Chittagong, of most excellent speech, a learned moonshee, was procured, who had formerly served as a head manglee in a boat-office, but being now superannuated, came and presented his certificate. How learned the master was the reader is not ignorant. Taking the certificate in his hand, and pretending to peruse it, he said, ‘So you have been long employed as a moonshee.’ The certificate, however, only signified that the manglee had been a fine fellow, and was dismissed on account of his age. The master then asked him how long he had served his last employer. The moonshee, replying in the soft and mellow accents of the Chittagong dialect, said, ‘the certificate will shew.’ The master, pretending to peruse it more carefully, exclaimed, ‘yes, to be sure, it is noted down here.’ He then asked what gentleman he had served; to which the manglee replied, ‘Barber and Company’ (the great boat-owners). Hearing the word *Company*, and fancying he had been a moonshee in the Honourable Company’s employ, the master was overjoyed, believing he had acquired a treasure.”

VARIETIES.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

The Royal Institute of France has offered prizes for the following inquiries :

For 1827.—To investigate the political state of the Greek cities of Europe, of the Islands, and of Asia Minor, from the commencement of the second century before our era down to the establishment of the empire of Constantinople.

For 1828.—To trace the commercial relations of France and of the other states of southern Europe with Syria and Egypt, from the empire of the Franks in Palestine to the middle of the sixteenth century ; to ascertain the nature and extent of those relations ; to fix the date of the establishment of consulships in Egypt and Syria ; and to point out the effects which the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese in India, produced on the commerce of France and southern Europe with the Levant.

DOCTRINES HELD RESPECTIVELY BY THE BOUDDHISTS AND BRAHMINS.

1. Both agree in the notion that whenever mankind have become particularly depraved and degenerate, extraordinary beings have appeared amongst them for their reformation ; but, while the Brahmins teach that gods in this case have become men, the Bouddhists affirm that men by piety and contemplation were enabled to become gods.

2. The Bouddhists, while they profess belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, deny that he takes any concern in the affairs of this lower world. He exists in a state of a perfect quiescence ; the operations of nature being directed by agents of a much lower class. The Brahmins, on the contrary, recognize the agency of Deity in every thing ; he is the fountain of all life, and of all action.

3. The Bouddhists hold the eternity of matter : the Brahmins, with the exception of a few philosophers, regard matter as created.

4. The former deny the authority of the Veds and Puranus : the latter, without exception, venerate the Veds, and all but the philosophers respect the Puranus.

5. The division into castes does not exist among the Bouddhists ; whilst among the Brahmins it influences every law and every duty.

6. The priests of the Bouddhists are taken from all classes of freemen, who, when tired of their office, may resign the sacerdotal character, and return to a secular employment. The religious instructors of the people are all taken from the

hereditary tribe of Brahmins ; and these can never divest themselves of the holy order which belongs to their birthright.

7. The priests of the Bouddhists profess celibacy and abstinence from all carnal pleasure. The Brahmins regard the state of marriage as holy, and necessary for perpetuating the sacred tribe ; and in addition to their wives they may keep concubines.

8. The Bouddhist priest does not eat after noon is past. The principal meal of the Brahmins is generally after sunset ; and they are not restrained from eating and drinking at any hour.

9. The Bouddhists eat the flesh of almost all animals, though they do not kill to eat, except game or hurtful animals. The higher class of Brahminical Hindoos seldom eat animal food.

10. The Bouddhistical priests live in monasteries adjoining to their temples. The Brahmins live in their own houses with their wives and families.

11. The Bouddhists do not respect fire, nor do they perform sacrifice. Fire is the great object of the Brahmin's veneration, and his law prescribes the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of animals.

12. The Bouddhists venerate the relics of their budhs or saints. To the Brahminists the remains of the dead are impure, and all worship is confined to the gods and their retinue.

13. The sacred language of the Bouddhist is the Bali, Pali, or Maghadha. Sanscrit is the sacred language of the Brahmin.—[*Bom. Lit. Trans.*]

TELEGRAPHS IN CHINA.

Busbequius relates that he was informed : in Turkey, by a religious mendicant who had travelled to Cathay (China) in company with a caravan, that when they reached the frontiers from Persia, they were questioned by the Chinese guards, and their answers were communicated to the capital by signal thus : *Quæ regii præsidarii cognita interdum fumo noctu per ignes proximæ speculæ tradunt, illa vicissim sequenti, ac sic deinceps, donec aliquot horarum, quod plurimum dierum spatio fieri non posset, nuntius Cathæum ad regem de mercatorum adventu transferatur. Quidem pari celeritate, eademque ratione, quid sibi placeat respondet, admitti omnes, an partim excludi aut differri velit.* Epist. de Rebus Turcicis, Ep. iv.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN EGYPT.

The Roman journal *Notizie del Giorno* announces that the Viceroy of Egypt has founded

founded a college at Boulah, in the palace formerly inhabited by his son Ismael. A hundred pupils are maintained at his expense, and the most skilful masters instruct them in chemistry, mathematics, drawing, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and most of the modern European languages. It is thought that the higher places of the administration would be exclusively given to the young men who have studied at this college. Egypt has also a military school, on the plan of that at Mentz; some French and Italian officers teach the application of the physical and mathematical sciences to artillery and engineering.

A printing-office is established at Cairo, under the direction of a person brought up at the imperial printing-office at Milan. The manual of officers of infantry, and that of the officers of cavalry, and several other military works, are already translated for the instruction of the officers of the army, and are printed at this new establishment. It is expected that an official gazette will be published, in imitation of the *Moniteur*; it is said that it will be in two languages, the Arabic and Italian.—[*French Paper*.

DESCRIPTION OF CAIRO.

This city has 240 streets and lanes, 46 public squares, 11 bazaars or covered streets, 400 mosques, 140 schools, 300 public cisterns, 1,965 public-houses, 1,166 coffee-houses, 65 public baths, but only one hospital, and that a very wretched one. In traversing the narrow crooked lanes one must twist and turn and cling to the houses. Persons called jais run before people of wealth and rank, and keep calling out on all sides, "mind your feet; to the right! to the left!" In order to avoid delay it is the best way to employ an ass, of which between 20,000 and 30,000 stand ready for hiring, and which are trained by certain breakers to a smart pace.—[*Sommers' Taschenbuch*.

BANKRUPT LAWS OF BORNOU.

Should a man be in debt, and unable to pay, on clearly proving his poverty he is at liberty. The judge then says, "God send you the means!" The bystanders say "amen!" and the insolvent has full liberty to trade where he pleases. But if, at any future time, his creditors catch him with even two tobes on, or a red cap, on taking him before the *cadi*, all superfluous habiliments are stripped off and given towards payment of his debts.—[*Donham's African Discoveries*.

LADY-BIRDS.

The *Hampshire Journal* gives extraordinary accounts of flights of lady-birds being seen near Southampton: one of them
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 129.

was two miles long! The same phenomena have been remarkable in and near London. The shipping in the river has been swarming with these insects; and a party of gentlemen one day visiting the top of St. Paul's Church, were surprised to see the dome literally covered, and so red with their flame-coloured corslets glancing in the sun, as hardly to admit of being looked upon.

MANNER OF CATCHING WOLVES IN INDIA.

Wolves are caught in India by the natives in the following curious manner:—A deep pit is dug, and over it a kid or lamb is suspended in a basket, with a pot of water hanging above, having a small hole in it, through which a drop at a time falls on the kid, and makes it cry. The sound attracts the wolves to the spot, and when they make their spring at the bait they fall into the pit beneath, which is kept from their view by being covered with loose green leaves.

BEES IN EGYPT.

As Upper Egypt only retains its verdure for four or five months, and the flowers and harvests are earlier there, the inhabitants of the Lower profit by these precious moments. They collect the bees of different villages in large boats. Each proprietor trusts to them his hives, which have a particular mark. When the boat is loaded, the men who have the management of them gradually ascend the river, stopping at every place where they find flowers and verdure. The bees, at the break of day, quit their cells by thousands, and go in quest of the treasures which compose their nectar. They go and come several times laden with booty. In the evening they return to their habitations, without ever mistaking their dwelling. After travelling three months in this manner on the Nile, the bees, having culled the perfumes of the orange-flowers of the Saïd, the roses of the Faioum, the jessamines of Arabia, and a variety of other flowers, are brought back to the places they had been carried from, where they now find new riches to partake of. This industry procures the Egyptians delicious honey, and bees'-wax in abundance.—[*Savary, Lettres sur l'Egypte*.

POSTERITY OF MILTON IN INDIA.

There is reason to believe that the representative of the family of Milton might be found in British India. Deborah, the third and favourite daughter of our great poet, was the only one of his children who had a family that lived. She married Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spital-fields, and died in August 1727, aged 76. She had seven sons: one of whom, Caleb Clarke, went to Madras, and became
parish

parish clerk there. His children were the latest descendants of Milton, and it is extremely desirable that some inquiry should be made respecting them by persons resident at that presidency.

THE DELUGE.

The tradition of a deluge has been preserved by the Sandwich Islanders. The story told is this: That a certain man, many thousand moons ago, was fishing in the sea, and by some curious fatality caught the spirit of the waters upon his hook, and dragged him, to his great astonishment, out of the briny element. The consequences of this rash act were destructive to the whole country, the spirit having declared in his anger that he would cause a general deluge: yet in pity to the unintentional author of the misfortune, he allowed him to escape with his wife to the summit of Mounah-roah, the mountain in Owhyhee, where he remained till after the deluge had subsided, and was thus preserved.

SINGULAR SECT OF MAHOMETANS.

The village of Keboot Goombuz, in Persia, is chiefly inhabited by a singular sect of Mahometans (if such they may be called) termed Allee Ullahees. These fanatics recognize the Almighty himself in Allee, the son-in-law of the Prophet; and the origin of this wild belief is referred to a legend as wild and fantastic as itself. Allee, it is said, being one day enraged, for some cause or other, against a certain individual, struck his head off with his scimeter; but, repenting of his rashness, he replaced the head upon its shoulders, and restored the man to life. No sooner was this miracle performed than the man, dropping upon his knees, began to worship Allee, assuring him that he was "God himself." Allee, shocked at his impiety, disclaimed all title to this; but the other insisted, and the dispute continued until Allee, exasperated, again decapitated him; but his compassion once more predominating, he again restored his victim to life, by replacing his head. As soon, however, as the operation was performed, and its owner could speak, he recommenced his assertion, swearing that Allee was no other than the Almighty himself. Allee's wrath was by this time exhausted, or perhaps his vanity was flattered with the compliment, for he only called the man a fool, and dismissed him. From this twice decapitated head are descended the sect of Allee Ullahees, who still adore Allee as the divinity himself. They are very fanatical in their own faith, though they are considered in the light of unbelievers by the faithful.—[*Fraser's Journey*.

A TURKISH FABLE.

A Grand Signor caused his vizier's arm to be cut off, and proclaimed that the arm should be thrown up, and whoever caught it falling should succeed in the vizier's place; but upon terms to be served the same sauce at the year's end. When the crowd was come together to catch this arm, one man, more diligent and dexterous than the rest, caught it: so he was vizier; and at the year's end his right arm was cut off, and thrown up as before, and he himself with his left arm caught it again; and after his second year his left arm was cut off and thrown up, and he caught it with his mouth. This is to show what men will suffer to gain a pre-eminence over others.—[*Life of Sir Dudley North*.

THE PLAIN OF JERICHO.

The traveller Brocchi, in going from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem, took Jericho in his way. With respect to the apple of Sodom, whose outward form and beautiful appearance allures the eye, and deceives him who thinks to enjoy it, containing within nothing but a light dusty substance, he believes that Hasselquist has erroneously taken it for the fruit of the *solanum melongena*, which our traveller found nowhere near Jericho, but only the *solanum sanctum*. He himself conceives the apple of Sodom to be nothing else than the bladder-formed gall-nut, which is raised by the stings of insects upon the *pistacia terebinthus*. He remarked that nowhere has Flora undergone greater changes than in the plain of Jericho: the valuable shrub which gave the balsam has disappeared; of the celebrated rose of Jericho no vestige is left; of the numberless palm-trees, on account of which Jericho was called the City of Palms, there remains only a single representative. In vain should one look for that fig-tree of which St. Luke speaks: the whole broad plain is now a naked desert waste, which stretches from the mountains of Judea to the banks of the Jordan.—[*Nuov. Gior. de Letterati*.

THIBET INDIANS VERSUS LANCASTER.

When Slowcow, the Russian counsellor of state, in his journey last year through Siberia, arrived among the Bratski, on the shores of the Baikal Lake, he was struck with the necessity of giving their children some instruction in reading and writing, and was at the pains to explain the Lancastrian method; but how was he surprised to find that the lamas (priests) already employed this method in teaching writing and arithmetic! He was, moreover, informed that they had borrowed it from Thibet, where it has been in use from time immemorial.—[*Leipsic Paper*.

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

The boa constrictor, it appears, from recent experiments made in India, casts its first skin on the fourteenth day after it is hatched from the egg, which is about the size of that of a goose, and soft. The serpent is at first about eighteen inches in length, and grows rapidly.

SINGULAR MODE OF REVENGE.

Father Catrou relates that a very strange use was once made of artillery by a Princess Cande, whose capital, Amadanagar, the Emperor Akbar had laid siege to.

"Akbar was detained more than two months at the foot of her ramparts: obliged at last to yield to the perseverance of the besiegers, she conceived a singular mode of taking revenge on her enemy. All the gold and silver of which she was possessed the princess caused to be melted and made into bullets, on which were engraved in the characters of the country words expressive of malediction against the usurper. With these some culverins were loaded, capable of carrying ball to the distance of a league, and the bullets were fired into the copses and lesser woods by which the place is on every side environed. The princess at last capitulated, after having scattered all the riches of which she purposed to disappoint the conqueror. Some of these bullets of gold and silver are occasionally found, even at the present day, in the vicinity of Amadanagar. It is but a short time since that a peasant discovered one of gold, weighing eight pounds. It was seen by M. Manouchy, who was much gratified with reading the inscription."—[*History of the Mogul Dynasty*.

A CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

The Emperor of China, in 1813, convicted an eunuch of being concerned in a treasonable conspiracy. The eunuch had been a servant of K'een-lung, the emperor's father, and had received many favours during a long stay in the imperial palace, the recollection of which, in connexion with the eunuch's ungrateful treason, enraged the monarch so, that he determined to destroy the miserable culprit by an unheard-of punishment. The mode was this: the eunuch was bound round with cords and canvas, to which was added a quantity of tallow and other combustible matter, to convert the wretch into a candle, which was lit up and consumed at his father's grave.

ORANG-OUTANG.

A *simia satyrus* was consigned by Mr. Forrestier, of Batavia, to Mr. Charles

Thatcher, merchant in Boston, in the Octavia, Captain Blanchard. He died on the night of the 2d June, the first after his arrival, disappointing the expectations of his owners of great pecuniary remuneration from his exhibition in public. On board the Octavia he had a house fitted up for him, and was provided with poultry and rice sufficient for the voyage. Captain Blanchard first saw him at Mr. Forrestier's house, in Batavia. While sitting at breakfast, he heard some one enter a door behind, and found a hand placed familiarly on his shoulder; on turning round, he was not a little surprised to find a hairy negro making such unceremonious acquaintance with him. George, by which name he passed, seated himself at table by direction of Mr. Forrestier, and, after partaking of coffee, &c. was dismissed. He kept his house on ship-board clean, and at all times in good order; he cleared it out daily of remnants of food, &c., and frequently washed it, being provided with water and a cloth for the purpose. He was very cleanly in his person and habits, washing his hands and face regularly, and in the same manner as a man. He was docile and obedient, fond of play and amusement; but would sometimes become so rough, although in good temper, as to require correction from Captain Blanchard: on which occasions he would lie down, crying very much with the voice of a child, as if he had been sorry for having given offence. His food was rice paddy in general, but he would and did eat almost any thing provided for him. The paddy he sometimes ate with molasses, and sometimes without. Tea, coffee, fruit, &c. he was fond of, and he was in the habit of coming to the table at dinner to partake of wine; this was in general claret.—[*Brewster's Journal of Science*.

THE AMERICAS.

Baron Humboldt estimates the population of the whole American countries, "continent and isle," at nearly 35 millions. Of these 13,471,000 are whites; 8,610,000 Indians; 6,433,000 negroes; and 6,428,000 mulattoes. There are 22,486,000 who profess the Roman Catholic religion, 11,636,000 Protestants, and 820,000 Indians and others not Christians. Those who speak the English language amount to 11,647,000 persons; 10,504,000 speak Spanish; 7,593,000 the Indian tongues; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; and 216,000 Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

HINDOO NEWSPAPER REPORTING.

The following ludicrous description of a *fracas* is translated from the *Mirat-ool-Ukhbar*, or "Mirror of Intelligence,"
2 T 2 a native

a native newspaper published at Calcutta.

"Fracas in Muchooa Bazar."—On the 6th October, in the Muchooa Bazar Street, Chitpore Road, under the *cloud of night*, as an European was riding southward in a buggy, and a Hindoo was driving in an opposite direction, by chance the two buggies run against each other. From this unexpected concussion, the *fire of indignation* burned in the breast of that European; he stretched forth the *hand of violence* against the head of that Hindoo of Bengal, and gave him several lashes. When that *oppressed and confounded* Hindoo saw no remedy but in *flight*, he took to his *heels*. Notwithstanding this injury and disgrace he had inflicted, the European was so entirely under the *dominion of passion* that the *fire of his wrath* was not extinguished, insomuch that he ordered his *Sacces* to lay hold of that Hindoo.

"While the *Sacces*, as ordered, was running after that Hindoo, the latter moving away from him as he advanced like the *fleeting wind*, the European began at last to despair of apprehending that *white-livered* Hindoo; but he then attacked his *Sacces*, and gave him also a *few lashes*. The *Sacces* not being able to bear his flogging any longer, through his *natural courage* raised the *hand of resentment*, and attempted to throw down that *regardless* European, and actually pulled him out of his buggy, and wished to retaliate disgrace upon the aggressor, according to the saying "oppression in return for oppression is just" (or "he who gives with the sword, shall get with the scabbard"). By that time the buggies' wheels were disentangled, and the European without loss of time mounted his buggy and proceeded.

"Moral. Prudence requires that in our behaviour to others we should not be guided by rashness, which generally proceeds from want of prudence; that man may not deviate from propriety; according to the saying of Mohummud, "*Caution is from God, and rashness from the devil*" (*Huddees*). And it is incumbent on those persons of respectability whose circumstances enable them to keep a *conveyance*, not to derogate from that demeanour becoming their rank. And at night they should not go without *lights*, that they may enjoy a fair reputation, and may not meet with any disagreeable rencontre, and taste the fruit of *repentance*."

LEGEND OF ST. GEORGE.

The origin of the fabulous legend of St. George, the patron Saint of England, has been long a matter of dispute. It appears from Busbequius (*de Rebus Turc.*, Ep. 1) that the Turks have a similar le-

gend respecting a hero whom the dervishes call *Chederle*. He performed the same feats, rescued the virgin, killed the dragon, &c. The Turks ascribe, indeed, some additional feats to him: they say he found some water in a place not named, involved in gloom, whither no mortal had hitherto penetrated, by drinking whereof he and his horse became immortal. They, moreover, make him a contemporary of Alexander the Great, of whom he was a companion and friend. The Turks, as Busbequius remarks, are careless of chronology: they make Job a magistrate at the court of King Solomon, whose commander in-chief was Alexander the Great, *aut his etiam absurdiora*.

LEIPSIK FAIR.

Three hundred and ninety-one booksellers met at the last Easter fair at Leipzig; and 2,374 new works, written in German or in the ancient languages, sufficiently proved the prodigious activity with which the sciences are cultivated. To these must be added atlases, romances, dramatic pieces, musical compositions, &c., making the whole number amount to 2,749. Of the archaeological works, Gerhard's Collection of Antiquities, a Treatise by Kosegarten on the Egyptian Papyrus, and another by Franck on the Philosophy and Literature of the Hindoos, were the most distinguished. The other sciences also received numerous valuable contributions.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

A French Paper states that the ship *Emilie*, of Nantes, having cast anchor on the 13th of July, last year, in Christmas Harbour, in the Island of Desolation (southern Indian Ocean), was soon after boarded by six miserable creatures, who came in a boat from the Cloudy Islands, six miles off, on which they had been left six months before, with provisions for only two days, by an English vessel. They were covered with skins of sea-calves; and their faces were so tanned that it was impossible to guess to what country they belonged. During their residence among the inhospitable deserts and rocks where they had been abandoned, they lived on penguins and other birds, and preserved themselves from cold by burning sea-elephants' oil in the hollow of a cave, where they had established their abode. The *Emilie* carried them away, and landed them at the Isle of Bourbon.

MAJOR LAING.

A despatch dated 18th June, received from our consul at Tripoli, announces the arrival of Major Laing at Timbuctoo.—[*Courier*.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 26.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

**EXPENDITURE IN THE BURMESE WAR—
PAYMENT OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS OF THE COMPANY.**

The usual routine business having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) stated, that the court was specially summoned at the requisition of nine proprietors, for the purpose therein mentioned, which requisition should now be read.

The requisition was then read, as follows:—

“ To Joseph Dart, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

“ Sir: We, the undersigned proprietors of India Stock, request that you will lay before the honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, this requisition to call a General Meeting of the honourable the Court of Proprietors, that the following motions may be submitted to their immediate consideration.

“ 1st. That adverting to the act of Parliament recently passed, which contains the following clauses:—‘ That at any time within three years from the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the said United Company to nominate and appoint, and to send to the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established, shall be required. That the said Court of Directors shall, and they are hereby required, with all convenient speed, to frame and establish proper rules and regulations respecting the due and necessary qualifications of writers; and that it shall and may be lawful to alter and vary such rules and regulations from time to time, as circumstances may appear to require.’ This court therefore request the Court of Directors now to submit their rules and regulations, that the same may be deliberately discussed by the General Court of Proprietors; also, in order to obviate every attempt to establish any unfair monopoly in oriental education while the College Suspension Act is in force, like the one lately made by a regulation of the Court

of Directors, which, though published in their court calendar or red book, has since on mature reflection been rescinded.

“ 2d. That, considering the manifold advantages of reconciling the feelings and interests of the various public departments and official communities at the different presidencies in British India with each other, in every branch of the service, this court recommends that the executive governments there be instructed to abolish immediately the odious practice of paying the civil servants in sicca rupees, and the army in a less valuable currency called sonat rupees, to prevent all discontent from the continuance of this unreasonable distinction among the King's or Company's civil, military, and naval functionaries in future, by the whole receiving their respective allowances in the same species, or equitable rates of the local coins, where such payments are made.

“ We have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient servants,

“ W. MASON, JOHN B. GILCHRIST,

“ WM. THORNTON, JAMES MOUAT,

“ R. SLADE, LEICESTER STANHOPE,

“ JOHN WILKS, J. ADDINELL,

“ JAMES PATERSON.

“ *London, June 30, 1826.*”

The hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* said he was desirous, before the court proceeded to the business of the day, to put a question to the chair. Understanding from a very high authority in British India, that above a million of guineas were monthly expended in the Burmese war, he wished to know whether his Majesty's ministers, who evinced so much wisdom in other things, and whom he considered to be the greatest ministers this country ever had, (*hear!*) were so obstinate on one point, as (notwithstanding the universal feeling which prevailed against Lord Amherst in British India) to continue that noble lord in the situation of governor-general? Because, if they did, it appeared to him that this immense expenditure was calculated to accelerate the decline and downfall, not only of the Company, but of the country—for the debt thus accumulated must, to all intents and purposes, be viewed as the debt of England.

The *Chairman*—“ In answer to the question put by the gallant colonel, I beg leave, in the first place, to state that the present is a special General Court summoned to take into consideration certain motions now on the paper, (*hear!*) and that it is quite out of order to bring forward for discussion or observation any other than the subject which is specifically before us.

If

If therefore I were even prepared to state what the intentions of his Majesty's ministers are (with whose secrets, I can assure the gallant colonel, I am not acquainted), I could not with propriety satisfy the gallant colonel's curiosity on the point to which he has referred, because his question is quite distinct from the propositions which we are assembled to consider; and we can only, in accordance with established usage, proceed to the discussion of those propositions." (*Hear!*)

The hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he was exceedingly grateful to the chairman for his courtesy; still he could not but express his regret that a million of guineas was expended every month in India, while the mechanics of England were in a state of starvation.

Capt. *Maxfield*—"I wish to inquire whether there is not another question on the paper, besides those which are noticed in the requisition? I mean a motion relating to the loss of the *Royal George*."

The *Chairman* answered that there was such a motion, which would be brought forward in the course of the day.

Dr. *Gilchrist* then proceeded to address the court. He rose, he said, in consequence of the requisition which had just been read, and he trusted that he would be permitted to make a few preliminary observations on the subject of the motion with which he meant to conclude; and that, in doing so, he would be able to obtain for himself that liberty of speech which had sometimes been refused to him in that court. If they gave him elbow room, if they allowed him fair play, he did not despair of shewing the great importance of the subject which he was about to introduce to the notice of the proprietors. He was not very well versed in the forms of the court; but on a late occasion, he meant "the Buckingham case," he had gained something by the proceedings which had occurred. He was at that time a novice, and knew not how to act: there were so many "*orderlies*" in the court, that he knew not how to shape his observations, or to whom he should address his answers. Luckily, however, on that occasion, one gentleman (Mr. Poynder) took up the time of the court with a long studied written speech; and the hon. Chairman listened to him with the greatest attention. He was very glad of this, because it established a precedent of which he would avail himself this day. He would do so because the object he had in view was one of great importance, and involved a greater number of interesting subjects than at first appeared to superficial observers. Therefore, if the chair had attended with courtesy to those gentlemen, who had

"Fought their battles o'er and o'er again,
And thrice had slew the slain,"

in hunting Mr. Buckingham, he trusted that the same forbearance would be extended towards him. It was true that he might be guilty of some repetitions, but the hon. Chairman had already shewn that he could listen patiently to the repetitions of others, and he hoped that the same indulgence would be extended to him. He believed it had been laid down as an important command and maxim by some author, whose name he need not mention, as there were many persons present better acquainted with that individual's works than he was—"Learn to know thyself." This, in his opinion, was one of the most difficult maxims to follow that could be imagined. Now the Court of Proprietors ought to know their situation; and if they were ignorant of it, they should learn it from him. They ought to be aware of the situation in which they stood with reference to the Court of Directors, and they ought also to know what the duties of the directors towards them were. The directors were bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh; they were the creatures of the proprietors, and the latter were their creators. This being the case, however high they might be placed—however lofty the chairs they might fill—it was still their bounden duty to attend to the voice of the proprietors. He believed, however, that the directors had so much to give away—they had such extensive patronage at their command—that many persons bowed to them as the "golden calf" was bowed to of yore; and if any application were made to them to forward any proposition which appeared likely, in the least degree, to affect that sacred body, they were frightened almost out of their senses. He had been searching about for several long days before he could find out nine proprietors who dared to place their names to the present requisition. They were told in Scripture that ten men might have saved a city; and he could safely say that, if ten names had been requisite for calling this Special Court, he would have found it exceedingly difficult to have procured them. He would, on this occasion, imitate the illustrious Wellington, who had read a great moral lesson to France, and he would read a great moral lesson to that court. He had taught lessons of wisdom to young boys; and now he would undertake to teach old men (if they were not absolutely in their dotage) how to conduct themselves as not to act like old wives. A work had lately been published by one of the public functionaries of this establishment whom he then had in his eye (Mr. Auber), relative to the laws relating to the East-India Company; and

and he (Dr. Gilchrist) of all others, had the greatest reason to thank that individual for his meritorious labours. That gentleman was one of those who formed the shaft of the Corinthian pillar which adorned and supported the Company's establishment. As in architecture, there were here, a capital, a shaft, and a base. The Directors might be the Corinthian capital of the concern; but, without those useful functionaries to whom he had alluded the Company would find it difficult to get on, notwithstanding the wise men whom the proprietors had then before them. He looked upon those individuals to be plain men like himself, and therefore it would be ridiculous in him if he joined the mob and worshipped them as idols, instead of giving them his advice and assistance. An opposition had been considered by some people as a stigma: he who leaned to an opposition party was viewed as having something diabolic about him; he was treated as a person that never would give those who were in power praise or credit for good actions. He (Dr. Gilchrist) denied the justice of the accusation; and he could shew many cases where those who were in opposition supported good measures which had been introduced by others, and bestowed on them their full meed of praise. He believed such was the fact with respect to his Majesty's present ministers: individuals who were ordinarily opposed to them, joined them hand in hand, and supported them in bringing forward measures which they conceived to be beneficial. He had read the *Scriptures*—and, what had he found there? Why he there found it stated that Satan had been opposed to the church for 1,800 years. Satan was, in fact, the very best supporter the church had: let them take away Satan from the church, and the establishment must fall to the ground. It was the duty of the church to support this Mr. Satan as much as they could; and, in the same manner as Satan was useful to the church, so he (Dr. Gilchrist) would be found one of the best friends the Court of Directors had, though he was sometimes opposed to them. It was no wonder that he should look narrowly into their conduct after the treatment he had received from one of their body: that treatment had been the means of bringing him forward in that court, for the purpose of defending himself and his opinions. When he (Dr. Gilchrist) was an humble functionary in that house, he had received an insult of a very serious description from their then chairman; an insult of such a nature that, though he was Christian enough to forgive it, he never could as a man forget it. He determined in consequence to make the most strenuous efforts for the purpose of

accumulating money, in order to obtain a seat in the Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of speaking his sentiments to the face of the executive body, and especially of the individual who had insulted him. A gentleman near him had whispered "you will be called to order;" he did not care for that. Gentlemen might call him to order if they pleased; but he would not attend to that unless the chair interfered, and shewed that he was out of order; when that was done he certainly should hold his tongue. The "insolence of office" was what all good men should wish to put down, because where it existed, instead of conciliating friends it created enemies. Let gentlemen call to mind the fable of "the mouse and the lion," and they might arrive at this conclusion: that no man was so insignificant, but that an opportunity might occur that would enable him to do harm or good to the individual who had treated him with harshness or kindness. He (Dr. Gilchrist) was anxious to have an interview with the gentleman to whom he had alluded, and for that purpose he waited for some time in the ante-chamber. He saw many persons go in and come out, having expedited their business; they were, he supposed, men who had plenty of money; who had much to give and much to expect. They had their regular audience; but poor Pilgrick remained unnoticed. At length he said, "Pray, Mr. Marjoribanks (for he was the individual), will you speak to me?" and he was answered by Mr. Marjoribanks, "No, Sir," in a peremptory tone. This was a very great insult to a person occupied as he (Dr. Gilchrist) had been; and many individuals who had seen much service were, he understood, treated in the same way. If he were to be sacrificed, he would shew the proprietors what was done behind the curtain; he would put it in the power of the public to know some of the "secrets of the prison-house." But he believed the public knew little, and, he feared, cared less about the proceedings of the Company. He hoped most sincerely that Mr. Marjoribanks would hear what he had this day said; and, if he could invalidate the statement, he always knew where he (Dr. Gilchrist) could be met. But to return to the book which had been recently published by Mr. Auber. He begged leave to read an extract from that work, which contained the most valuable information as to the powers and duties appertaining to gentlemen on both sides of the bar. It was said, that he wished to alter existing regulations—that he was meddling with things which he did not understand; the court would soon see whether he understood them or not. If he were ignorant he hoped some hon. proprietor

proprietor would give him a lesson ; but, if the contrary were the fact, then he trusted that the court would feel pleased with him for the information he was about to impart. He entreated the proprietors to notice what powers were granted to them under the charter of King William. It was there set forth : “ And moreover, we do by these presents will, direct and appoint, that the said directors, or the major part of them for the time being, shall from time to time, upon demand to be made by any nine or more of the said members (of the general court), having each of them £500 or more (now £1,000) interest or share of the said stock, within ten days after such demand, summon and call such general courts to be held of the members of the same Company qualified as electors as aforesaid ; and in default of the said directors or the major part of them to summon and call such court, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said nine or more members, having each the requisite quantity of stock as aforesaid, upon ten days’ notice in writing, to be fixed upon the Royal Exchange in London, to summon and hold a general court, and there to do and despatch any business relating to the government or affairs of the said Company, and to hear and debate any complaint that shall be made against any director or directors for mismanagement in his or their office or offices ; and if such director or directors shall not clear him or themselves of such complaint to the satisfaction of the major part of the members of the same Company, in the said general court assembled, that then within ten days another general court shall be called and held as aforesaid of the members of the same Company, qualified to vote as aforesaid, finally to determine the same by the majority of their votes as aforesaid, who may remove or displace all or any of the said directors for such misdemeanors or abuse of their offices, and elect and choose others in his or their room in manner before prescribed ; and in every such case where any director or directors shall happen to die or be removed, or his office shall otherwise become void before the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected, the major part of the members of the same Company, to be assembled in general court, and being qualified as aforesaid, shall and may elect and choose any other member or members of the said Company qualified as aforesaid, into the office of such director or directors that shall so die or be removed, or whose office shall become void, which person so to be chosen shall continue in the said office until the next usual time hereby appointed for election, and until others shall be duly chosen and sworn, unless he shall be

removed as aforesaid.” He was not afraid to tell the court that this was the law : that law did not treat the proprietors as a body of people without rights, without power ; as an assembly of persons who might be trampled under foot with impunity. On the contrary, it gave them ample powers, in particular cases, to call for the most extensive information as to the manner in which their affairs were administered by the executive body, when any necessity appeared to exist for laying such information before the proprietors, whose sentiments and opinions ought not to be treated with slight or scorn. He now begged leave to read the second resolution (that relative to the payment of the two services, the military in sonat and the civil in sicca rupees) as he wished that resolution to be discussed in the first place. He should then see how far he was able to make out a case, how far he should be able to make a stand in that court ; for he was one of those men who would boldly face his enemies, even though the whole world was opposed to him.

An hon. *Proprietor* rose to order. The moment, he thought, had arrived when the hint of the learned Doctor himself ought to be acted on, and the learned Doctor should be called to order. Half an hour had now been consumed in a speech which was no more relevant to the question intended for discussion, than it was to any other. He wished that, instead of rambling in this manner, the learned Doctor would give the court some insight into the matter announced for discussion.—(*Hear !*)

The *Chairman*.—“ I certainly confess that I felt very little disposition to interrupt the learned proprietor in the *exordium* which he has given to the court. With respect to the relative powers of the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors, I know perfectly well that the former have a certain power over their executive officers, provided those officers are impeached of any abuse or misdemeanor ; and no man could be more sorry than I should be if their rights or privileges were in any respect questioned. I have not however heard any doubt expressed upon this subject, and therefore though I did not interfere, the introduction of it was clearly irregular. Again, I felt no disposition to interrupt the statement made by the learned proprietor, with respect to a private transaction by which he states himself to have been aggrieved, because I was at first led to think that the observations were directed against the individual who now fills the chair, and I did not like to prevent the learned proprietor from preferring his complaint. (*Hear !*) I must however say, that his *exordium* certainly did not apply to the question before the court, and

and I must intreat him to proceed with the business of the day; it will be doing a great kindness to the gentlemen who have been called together by this requisition, and it will, I am sure, gratify those behind the bar, who are under the necessity of giving their attendance."

Dr. Gilchrist thanked the hon. Chairman for his advice, and could assure the court that he was on the point of proceeding with the business of the day when the hon. proprietor got up and spoke to order; but he must say, that those orderlies did in general produce the greatest disorder. He thought, when he had mentioned Mr. Marjoribanks by name, that there was no necessity for him to declare that his observations had no reference to the present chairman. He had made no secret of his cause of complaint—he had published it—he had inserted it in different reports; and if gentlemen would act in such a manner, they must expect to have their conduct noticed.—(*Order!*)

The Chairman—"If this topic be not dropped, I must rise to order myself."

Dr. Gilchrist said he would pursue the subject no further. He would now call the attention of the court to the second proposition contained in the requisition (which he here read), and he trusted that hon. members of that court would not consider, when he brought this question forward, that he was a leveller—that he wanted to confound all ranks and to destroy all distinctions in India. He utterly denied the truth of such a charge; and he would say, lest it should be brought against him, that, in his opinion, the civil power in all countries ought to have the superiority over the military power: that was a proposition which no man in his senses could deny. He also thought it fair that the civil service, in India, should perhaps have a higher allowance than the military, because the latter entered the service in quest of honour and glory, "seeking reputation even in the cannon's mouth," and had besides the chance of being enriched by plunder, which was not the case with the civilian. He believed that the practice of which he complained, and which he thought the court ought to rectify, with respect to the distinction made in the payment of the civil and military servants, occurred only in Bengal, where the former received sicca, while the latter were paid in sonat rupees, which was a less valuable currency. He had heard this day, that such a distinction did not exist in Bombay and Madras. This system was one great bone of contention, and it ought to be removed from that fine establishment, to which he had once the honour of belonging. When he (Dr. Gilchrist) was in Bengal, it was undoubt-

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 129.

edly the cause of great heart-burning. It was preposterous to see a gentleman, the son of a captain in the military service, coming out as a civilian; and, while the father was receiving his pay in a deteriorated coin, to find the young man in the same house taking up his salary in a coin of greater value. Persons naturally enough exclaimed, "Bless us! does that boy belong to a superior caste—why is this distinction made? Why does the father receive sonat rupees, while the son is paid in sicca rupees?" Individuals might suppose that, in those parts of India where those distinctions were made, the natives did not mind them: the fact was, however, otherwise; the natives did attend to them, and the flattery which a knowledge of their superior advantages induced the natives to bestow on those pro-prietors—those satraps—rendered them worse servants than they would otherwise be. They were puffed up by the most fulsome adulation, and they at length forgot themselves. A very excellent pamphlet had been lately published, relative to the state of his Majesty's military service, as well as of the Company's military service in India. It was the work of "*A King's Officer*," and contained much important information. God forbid that any person should suppose that he (Dr. Gilchrist) meant to prefer the merits of the King's officers to the talents of the gentlemen employed by the Company. No: but, like the "*the King's Officer*," he wished to see justice done to both services; and the pamphlet to which he had referred contained so many forcible observations, so many true and disinterested statements, as plainly proved that the author was not more anxious to do justice to the King's officers, than he was willing to bear an honest testimony to the tried excellence of the officers by whom the Company's forces were disciplined and commanded. On a late occasion, his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had noticed this book in terms of approbation—he had warmly recommended its perusal to gentlemen on both sides of the bar; and he (Dr. Gilchrist) anxious to know what effect that recommendation had produced, applied to the publisher, who informed him that not an additional copy had been sold. This shewed that the British public cared nothing about the Company's affairs; and that proved that the members of that court were not very solicitous to procure information, even when it could be obtained at the cost of a few shillings. Speaking of the mode in which the army is paid, the "*King's Officer*" said: "The distinction between sicca and sonat rupees is, I believe, too generally known to require further explanation here; but it is perhaps not equally well known out of India, that

that, by some peculiar arrangement, *ab initio*, the civil service has ever been paid in the former, and the army in the latter coin. This disadvantage is in some degree obviated in the upper provinces, by the rupees in circulation there (coined at Furruckabad and Benares), although of the sonat standard, being the only currency of the country; the officer and soldier, therefore, receive the full amount of their pay, although the civilian may gain four and a half per cent. by his. But within the lower provinces of Bengal and Behar, where the circulating medium is the Calcutta sicca rupee, and the army is paid in that coin, the officer and soldier not only actually receive four and a half per cent. less than elsewhere, but at the rate of nine per cent. less than in the upper provinces. Nor is this all: for, whatever may be the current value of the sicca rupee compared with English money, it is in the soldier's accounts rated at the high fixed standard of 2s. 7½d. Yet, should either officer or soldier wish to make a remittance to England, or should the latter be enabled to purchase his discharge, he finds, to his surprise, that the same government which charges him 2s. 7½d. will not perhaps allow him more than 1s. 10d. for the rupee; and a similar loss takes place in remittances to the War-office in England "on account of the effects of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers." He (Dr. Gilchrist) had derived much information on this subject from a letter which he had recently received from India. The system which was complained of was by no means a novelty; it had not been got up to-day or yesterday, but had to his knowledge been rankling in the minds of the military for many and many a long year. The sooner it was done away, the sooner the situation of their army was improved by such a proceeding, the better. They ought never to forget that that army had maintained their empire, fought their battles, and shrunk from no danger in the course of their glorious career. Was it not, therefore, an act of great injustice, to allow at one of the presidencies a system which operated materially to the disadvantage of the soldier? The subject was of so much importance that he hoped it would be taken into the serious consideration of the Court of Directors, and that it would be rectified as speedily as possible. The writer of the letter to which he had just referred expressed himself thus:—"the military in Bengal draw their pay in sonats—the civilians in siccas, which are four and a half per cent. better. Why should such an invidious distinction be made between the two branches of the same service, in consequence of which the one, when in the lower provinces, has a

deduction made on receiving his limited allowances of four and a half per cent., and the other, in the upper provinces, receives an addition to the same amount of his already liberal pay. Again, the court and the local government have from the earliest period acted, in all their orders and regulations respecting military allowances, on the avowed calculation of a rupee for 2s. 7½d., being the real exchange in the market in that period; and the pay of their officers being equalized with that of his Majesty's army. This ground of calculation they have again avowed, in the preamble to a table of new rates of pay, published two years ago (in May 1824), when the last regulations were carried into effect, and when no more was procurable for a rupee than *two shillings*, which is moreover, as nearly as possible, the intrinsic value of the rupee." This (observed Dr. Gilchrist) was well worthy of remark. The soldiers were here charged one way 2s. 7½d. per rupee, but if they wished to send money to England, they were only allowed 2s. per rupee. This was a large reduction to a military man; but as the civil servants did not feel it, the circumstance was treated with indifference. Of course the civilians, as the rulers of the country, and being paid in a more valuable coin, were not affected by this system; and, doubtless, they looked upon the military as very unreasonable persons for complaining of an evil which they did not themselves feel; if the civilians had suffered by such a system, it would have been remedied long ago. When he delivered, some time ago, his sentiments on the subject of flagellation, he had observed that if any of those gentlemen who favoured that barbarous mode of punishment had tasted one or two lashes, it would immediately effect a change in their opinion, and they would exclaim, and with justice, against flogging as the most cruel, inhuman, and disgraceful of punishments. In the same way, if deductions, such as he had described, were made from the pay of the civilians, they would, the moment they suffered by the system, be the first to call out for its abolition. The writer of the letter, speaking of this deduction, went on to say: "Upon what principle of common equity is such a calculation now acted upon? Would it be admitted on 'Change? or between any two merchants trading on terms of equality? Assuredly not. It should be recollected, moreover, that this calculation, iniquitous as it is, is made on sicca rupees, which are four and a half per cent. better than sonats, in which the military draw their pay." This individual's reasoning on the hardship produced by the system here described appeared to be irresistible. He said: "if it be asserted that no injury

jury is inflicted by paying in sicca rupees what is drawn in sonats, because the former are intrinsically worth as much more than the latter as is deducted in *batta*, the argument is most fallacious. The currency of the lower provinces is sicca rupees. All articles are valued in and paid for by them; servants' wages, &c. are paid in them; so that, in fact, the officer only receives for all the purposes of life 95½ rupees, though the government pretend to give him 100: the difference would pay one of his servants. This, however, though a serious hardship, is trifling compared with that which the military man experiences who has to remit money home for the education of his children, the support of a sick wife, or any other similar purpose. He is compelled to take bills of exchange at the rate of the day (which has been below two shillings) and generally on the Court of Directors themselves, from whom he is forced to receive his money at two shillings and sixpence. What sophistry can justify such a measure? At any time it would be hard; but it is ten times more so now, when increase of expense, and of the prices of all articles of life, has kept pace with that in England; and officers of the lower grades of the army, who used to live respectably and enjoy some of the luxuries of life, can now not live at all without incurring a load of debt." He (Dr. Gilchrist) had now finished his statement. What he had offered to the court had, he trusted, been sufficiently understood; and he hoped that there were gentlemen, both within and without the bar, who had paid attention to the tendency of his arguments. If he had asserted any thing that was fallacious, or deduced any thing that appeared to be illogical, he should feel greatly obliged to any gentleman who would stand up and point out wherein he was wrong. He should now read his resolution, and it would afterwards be in the power of hon. proprietors to make such observations on it as they might think proper. [The learned doctor then read the resolution No. 2, as contained in the requisition.]

The Hon. Col. L. Stanhope rose to second the motion of the learned doctor, though he feared there were persons in that court who thought they were treading on dangerous ground when a subject of this kind was introduced; when they were called on to discuss the wrongs and grievances of distant armies — armies engaged in war, with weapons in their hands — with, he believed, pestilence travelling in their camp, and (would it were not so) with Lord Amherst directing their war council. This was most true: but still he thought that discussion should not therefore be stifled; because he hoped that by discussion they would

force the Court of Directors and the Government of England and of India to look into those wrongs and grievances, and from motives of shame or fear, or from the nobler impulse of doing justice, induce them, sooner or later, to redress the evils that were complained of, and thus to remove all cause of dissension and discontent. If they were unmindful of the instructive page of history, they could not certainly shut their eyes against those important events which were at the present moment passing in different parts of the world. They had seen, in their own times, that armies had taken the lead in rebellion. In former days, they knew that the same thing had occurred in this country. They had seen France, Spain, Italy, Naples, and at a later period they had seen Russia, South America, Greece, and Turkey, all shaken to the centre by military rebellions; while in America, in England, and in Switzerland, where the public voice was free, and the press was unshackled, they had witnessed none of those commotions. And here he could not but express his regret that the President of the Constitutional Association (Dr. Seyell) was not present, that that learned civilian might have the merit of furnishing him (Col. Stanhope) with some argument against the principle laid down in these few observations. Standing as he did on the sound foundation of experience, he should proceed to deliver his opinion on this important question; and he called upon the Directors, who had the good fortune to exercise power, to exercise dominion — who were largely paid for the performance of their duties — not indeed in money, but each of them by patronage to the amount of £12,000 annually — he called on them to do equal justice to their own civil and their own military servants, and also to his Majesty's service in India. He was the more anxious to call their attention to that service in which he had the honour to hold a station, because it was not represented behind the bar. The military, naval, commercial, and every other branch of the Company's service, was represented behind the bar; but the King's service had no representative there. He contended that, whenever an increase of the army of British India took place, that increase should be conducted on a fair and equitable scale, and that not favoritism detrimental to the armies of Madras and Bombay should be permitted. Here he felt great pleasure in stating, that he understood his Majesty's present enlightened ministers had, since the year 1824, endeavoured to establish a system entirely opposed to favoritism; and he was sure every good man must heartily wish them success. He (Col. Stanhope) was of opinion that a rapid promotion

in the army was essential to its well-being. It kept the adventurous soldier in good-humour, and attached him to his standard. While he was on this subject, it gave him much satisfaction to state, that the Court of Directors (he knew not from what motives, but the effect would be beneficial) had determined not to increase the subaltern officers of the army beyond the number that was absolutely necessary for their service. This was a useful regulation; because a great increase of officers in the lower grades tended to retard the promotion of those who were in the upper ranks, which was a very considerable evil. He, however, would recommend to them to introduce an additional non-commissioned officer to each company, which would be attended with great benefit. In his opinion, the armies of British India should all be paid at the same rate, and in the same coin, instead of being, according to the present system, divided into four castes. The Bengal civil service were paid in sicca rupees, the Bengal military in sonat rupees, or an equivalent; the Madras military were paid in Arcot rupees, and the Bombay military in Surat rupees. The sicca rupee was worth $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than the sonat; while the sonat was more valuable than the Surat and Bombay rupees. This system of castes might be agreeable to what was called "the wisdom of our ancestors"—but it was quite contrary to the wisdom adopted by Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Wynn, who, it was said, actually had an intention of forming one standard of currency throughout India; and it was farther reported, that the proper authorities were now negotiating with the native princes, particularly Scindiah, for the purpose of establishing that desirable object. The armies of India should, he contended, be placed precisely on the same footing one with the other. This, however, was not the case. The Bengal army was placed on full batta, with few exceptions, which was very proper; but the Madras army was allowed only half batta, unless when they were actually engaged in the field; and the same was the case with the Bombay army. Now nothing could be more absurd than this system, which could not be defended on any conceivable ground. Provisions, labour, the transport of baggage, in short, every thing was dearer in the Madras presidency than in that of Bengal; and therefore to give the Bengal army full batta, and the other armies only half batta, was the height of injustice. He would not dwell on those abominable incongruities; but this he would say, that such distinctions were calculated to create discontent in the military mind—as neglect or wrong of any kind had always done in the minds

of soldiers in every part of the world—that discontent produced mutiny, and the fall of empires had frequently been the consequence. He would next contend that the King's officers and the King's troops should be placed on a level with the officers and troops of the Company, and paid in the same coin as the civil servants. Perhaps the Directors were not aware of the point to which he would now request their attention, and which was ably argued in that excellent book of which the learned doctor had just been speaking. There were, it appeared from *The Calcutta Directory for 1822*, 1,363 Company's officers on the Bengal establishment, of whom no less than 535 were actually on the general and regimental staff; while, at the same time, out of 227 King's officers belonging to the seven regiments on the Bengal establishment, only nineteen were on the staff; and of that number five officers either belonged to corps not in India, or were on half-pay; consequently there were only fourteen King's officers on the staff at the Bengal presidency. The account then stood thus: that, of the Company's officers at that presidency, considerably more than one-third were employed on the staff, while the number of King's officers on the staff was about one-eleventh of the whole. Was this, he would ask, just or equitable? Besides, a lieutenant in the Company's service, if charged with the command of a company, had the advantage of receiving fifty additional rupees per month; and a Company's captain, when in command of a regiment, received the additional pay of 440 rupees per month for extra batta, guide, and stationary allowances. He did not mean to say that these additions of pay were not both very proper: he only meant to remark, that the King's officer could very seldom boast of enjoying such advantages. It had been asserted, that the King's officers were not as efficient for holding staff-appointments as the officers of the Company, because they were not acquainted with the native language, and with the regulations of the Indian service. If this really were the case, they would of course be unfit to act as staff-officers; but he believed that the officers of the King's regiments sent to India remained in that country, on an average, not less than twenty years, and consequently, unless they were the most stupid or the most indolent of men (and he believed no person would hazard such an assertion), they had time enough to learn the language, and to become acquainted with the regulations. Those regulations were contained in three massive volumes, quite frightful to look at, and comprised as many words, if not so much matter, as the universal history of mankind;

mankind; they were ten times as large as the regulations of Frederick the Great, or of Napoleon, whose legions might be said almost to have conquered the world. As they were so very ponderous, he thought the Court of Directors ought to order Lord Amherst to take that immense work in hand; and, as the "licenser, purgator, and executioner of books," to use the words of Milton, that he should revise its contents, and endeavour to do what Mr. Peel was doing with the criminal law, classify and diminish its ordinances, and bring the code into something like a reasonable shape and size. But whether it were reduced to a smaller size, or remained, as at present, as large as three Bibles, he would say, in justice to the King's officers, "let them be examined in those regulations, and, if found efficient, let them be placed in the same rank as the officers in the Company's service." In his remarks, he meant nothing invidious towards the Company's forces: on the contrary, he felt a high admiration for the officers in the Company's service; they had not only conquered, but preserved one of the greatest empires in the world, therefore he esteemed and admired them. Impressed with that feeling, he did not intend, when speaking of the injustice which he conceived was done to the King's officers, mean to cast any reflection on those in the service of the Company. Nothing could be more unjust than the system which was adopted towards the King's officers with respect to staff-appointments; and which, so long as it rested in its present state, was calculated to produce extreme discontent in the mind of every King's officer. In conclusion, he must again impress on the court that the armies of the three presidencies should be no longer treated like the Hindoo castes, but according to the liberal views of Mr. Canning, and what he believed to be the wise intentions and wishes of the executive body. Let the different armies be paid in the same coin—let promotion be equalized in the three presidencies—and let staff-appointments be fairly distributed, instead of giving one-eleventh of them to the King's troops, and one-third to those of the Company. He was sure the hon. chairman had too much honesty in his heart to rise in his place and declare that such a state of things was right. If acts of impartial justice were performed, he was certain that they would never again have any of those indications of a dangerous crisis to which he had alluded, and which had heretofore occurred—for that they had had mutinies could not be denied. If they acted wisely, justly, and liberally towards their brave soldiers, they would have no discontent, no com-

motion; in that case they would never be placed in a condition that would compel them to make unwise concession. Perhaps he was wrong in using the word "unwise," because any concession which had the effect of appeasing discontent and restoring harmony must be considered as wise. When an army was placed in a dangerous and threatening situation, concessions would of course be made which, under other circumstances, would be considered as absurd; he, therefore, would impress on the court the propriety of doing acts of justice spontaneously and in proper time. Let their armies be encouraged like the armies of the Romans—let them be treated with all the confidence and consideration that were extended to the legions of Napoleon—let the lash no more be brandished over them—and by this conciliating conduct their hearts would be won for ever. He could not put this last point in a stronger light than had been done by the learned doctor—let every man who was favourable to flogging receive but one lash on the back, and his opinion would immediately be enlisted on the other side of the question. "Treat your armies as brave men ought to be treated," said the gallant Colonel in conclusion, "and, as the troops of Britain, they will ever remain true to their standard, emulous of fame, and anxious only to achieve victory."

The *Chairman* said, he did not think that it was possible that the Court of Proprietors could enter into a public discussion on a question of this kind without its being attended with very material inconvenience to the public service, he should therefore contend against the necessity and propriety of this motion. At the same time he must be allowed to observe, that it was perfectly practicable to go into such a detail, with respect to the origin of that regulation which existed at present, and which was now complained of, as would clearly establish the position, that in point of fact no injustice had been done, no breach of faith had taken place in regard to the terms on which individuals had entered, and now remained in the military service of the Company. (*Hear!*) Before a case could be made out to warrant such a motion as that which was now submitted to the court, he contended that it must be clearly established that something like injustice existed, with respect to the mode in which the military service was paid in contra-distinction to the civil service. Perhaps some of those gentlemen who had heard the speeches delivered by the mover and seconder of this question might be led to believe, from the terms in which those speeches were conceived, that these two branches of the Company's service were unjustly paid in two distinct

distinct species of coin; namely, that the civil servants were paid in sicca rupees, while the military received their pay in sonat rupees. That however was not the case; the several classes of servants, civil and military, were paid in the same description of rupee. Originally, and at the time when the Company came into the possession of the country, the sonat rupee was virtually the standard currency of most parts of the country beyond the vicinity of Calcutta; sicca rupees were indeed coined at different mints which were established under the government of the Company: but, by a practice which then and had for a long time prevailed, such rupees, at a given period from their date, became and were designated sonat. The rupees were in fact marked with the date of the year in which they were coined, and the value of the different rupees was then distinguished according to the time they had been in circulation. It was very much the habit to circulate, to receive and pay rupees at their full value only within the bounds of the three districts where they were coined, and the consequence was that a most iniquitous profit was derived by the shroffs throughout the country. It was therefore the object of government, about the year 1792, to establish only one species of currency in the countries subject to the presidency of Bengal; and they then established it as a rule that sicca rupees, described to be of the nineteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Shah Allum, should be considered as the standard of value throughout the Company's provinces. Some time before this the arms of the Company had made considerable progress in the adjoining districts of Benares and the higher provinces. In those districts there were at that time two species of rupees in circulation, the Benares rupee, and that of Furrackabad; these received equal value with what was called the sonat rupee, in which the pay of the whole of the Company's armies was computed. In the upper provinces, therefore, the coin in which the army was paid was of nearly the same standard as that in which their pay was computed. It was very true that in the lower provinces of Bengal the army were paid in the sicca rupee, which occasioned a reduction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the number of rupees paid, on account of the greater intrinsic value of the sicca when compared with the sonat; and surely it never could be contended if, for any public or general purpose, the government abroad found it necessary and expedient to have a new coinage 50 per cent. superior to the sicca rupee, and caused it to be circulated as the general currency, that therefore the army was to be paid in that species of rupee which was of so much

more intrinsic value than the coin in which they had consented that their pay should be computed. (*Hear!*) He now felt it to be his duty to observe a little on the question of the difference in the value of the coin in which the troops were paid as compared with the produce of that coin if remitted to this country. On that subject he had only to say, that it was not a matter which depended on the will and pleasure of the government. It was quite clear that remittances from India to England must be regulated by the rate of commercial exchange; that was the only mode and rule, and they might as well have said, at a time (which he believed was in the recollection of all) when bills were paid in this country at the rate of 2s. 9d. per sicca rupee, that persons remitting money were overpaid, as to assert, when the course of exchange was unfavourable, that they were not fairly dealt with. The military must, in common with the commercial world, take their chance as to the way in which they remitted their money: for it was quite impossible for any government to establish a certain rate of exchange at which only remittances should be made. He had such a strong conviction on his mind, that the discussion of the present question might produce incalculable mischief, nay, that it might have the effect of exciting some disturbance or rebellion similar to those to which the hon. seconder had alluded as having formerly taken place, and which was very much to be deplored, that he would enter no further into the subject, but should content himself on this occasion with moving the previous question, as an amendment to the motion now before them. (*Hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* (the Hon. Hugh Lindsay) deemed it incumbent on him to second the amendment; but the learned mover and the gallant seconder having heard what had fallen from the hon. chairman, would now, perhaps, view the question in such a light as would induce them to withdraw the motion, and leave the subject in the hands of the executive government, who would, in due time, make such arrangements as the nature of the subject might seem to require.

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope*, in explanation, said he had never contended that any breach of compact had taken place with the military portion of the Company's service: all he said was, that a system of partiality prevailed—that equal justice was not done to the whole service—and to that statement, in the historical view which the hon. chairman had taken of the subject, he had given no answer whatever; therefore that point remained precisely as it was. The hon. chairman had spoken of the danger of a discussion of

of this nature: for his part, the danger of "non-discussion" appeared to him to be infinitely more dangerous; a position, of the truth of which the hon. chairman might satisfy himself by a reference to facts taken from the newspapers of the day. When the hon. chairman talked of the danger of discussion, he must entirely dissent from his opinion: he would contend, that discussion would be the salvation of the Company; but that silence and concealment would lead to their destruction, as it had produced the downfall of despotism in other places.

Mr. *Hume* thought, when he entered the court, that the motion would be of a much more extensive nature than that now submitted to the court; because, if the proposition on the paper were considered, it would be found to consist of two distinct branches. The first was, how far the rules and regulations of the three presidencies could be approximated to each other; whether the rules and regulations of Bombay and Madras might not be made the same with those of Bengal. Now he considered the first question, which had not been noticed at all in the course of the discussion, as of much greater importance than the latter part of the motion (as he would presently shew); although he admitted that the mode of paying the Bengal military and civil servants, to which the latter part of the motion related, was a subject of considerable interest. Every man who had been in India must have seen the inconvenience which was experienced by persons belonging to different establishments, but who were serving at the same place, in consequence of their receiving different rates of pay. He had expected that the government of India would, before this, have adopted a more wise and simple course, particularly as they must well know that very serious effects with respect to the public service had arisen from the existing system. What had occurred the other day in Bengal, when that unfortunate mutiny took place, might be traced to this evil source. Forces were ordered to march to Chittagong; the Madras troops having full double batta and rations, whilst the Bengal troops were placed on half-batta, and had no rations at all. This was a state of things which a wise government should avoid, as likely to create very great discontent. He however understood that no alteration had been introduced, although he certainly expected that steps would have been taken for that purpose. He did not mean to make many observations on the difference of allowances at the three presidencies: he thought, however, that a new system, if not already sanctioned, should be adopted; and that whenever the troops of one presidency were serving with the forces of

another, a perfect equality of allowances should be granted. He asked the India government to do this, on the plain ground that they acted in this manner towards the King's troops whenever they happened to serve with the Company's troops. In that case, if the allowances to the King's troops happened to be larger than those granted to that portion of the Company's troops with whom they were serving, those allowances were reduced; and, on the other hand, if the allowances to the King's troops were smaller than the Company gave to the same rank in their service, the emolument of the King's officer was raised to that point. He had witnessed the wisdom of this regulation, which had, to his own knowledge, been productive of great satisfaction; while, on the contrary, the difference which existed between the allowances granted to the Company's troops at the three presidencies was generally complained of. This was particularly the case at Seringapatam; at the very time that the Madras troops were storming that fortress, they had only half the allowances which the Bengal troops received, although they were on the same service, and should therefore have had the same remuneration. The manner in which the marching allowances were apportioned demanded revision; he thought, if proper attention had been paid to the allowances to be granted to troops coming from a great distance to the scene of action (such attention as was formerly paid to that important point), that the unhappy affair at Barrackpore never would have happened. A great company, having 200,000 men in arms, should endeavour to act, with respect to so great a military force, on some known and fixed principle; but he could discover no such principle in the way in which that force was at present governed. The military in one district were subjected to inconveniencies which were unknown in other districts: this circumstance must produce unpleasant feelings; and most assuredly it ought to be the duty of every prudent government to remove, as much as possible, all cause of discontent and irritation. His gallant friend had very truly stated, that where the evils suffered by military men were pent up and concealed, the effect had often been a terrible convulsion, which led to the downfall of nations; and therefore he deeply regretted the silence which was imposed upon the press of India. He had flattered himself that the day had come when, profiting by past experience, and feeling the importance of the public press, which, if in a state of freedom, pointed out and prevented impending evils, the government of India would have availed themselves of so powerful and so useful an instrument; but that proved to be a vain

vain hope, the liberty of the press was still kept down in that country. He had spoken on this subject too often to render it necessary that he should now occupy much of the time of the court in declaring his opinion respecting it: but he must say that it was a lamentable state of things, when there was a censorship of the press in India—when no man could publish a paragraph without running the hazard of having a rope placed round his neck—of being plunged into the dark recesses of a dungeon, or of being hurried out of the country at the risk of his life, as had been done in the case of Mr. Arnott. When the press of India was in this fettered state—when they were kept in almost utter ignorance of what was going on there—he felt that there was, indeed, deep ground for apprehension. He admitted that the subject now before the court was, under these circumstances, a very delicate one: but its delicacy arose from a reason very different from that which the hon. chairman had assigned; and that reason was, because discussion was prevented, because complaints were not suffered to be openly expressed and investigated. He had recently seen letters from India, and he knew that much discontent prevailed there; and when the great object of the government was to stifle the expression of complaint instead of removing its cause—when pains were taken to prevent any one in India or in England from knowing the extent over which dissatisfaction had spread its influence—then, indeed, the present question might well be termed a delicate one. He trusted that a different policy would be adopted in time; and that, instead of attempting to stifle complaints, efforts would be made to remove the causes in which they originated. He agreed with the hon. chairman in his statement that no injustice was inflicted in the mode of payment: the military officer and the civilian did not enter their respective service in ignorance of the conditions by which it was regulated; it was a matter of compact between the military officer and the government, and so long as the terms of that compact were complied with, the officer had no right to complain. But though this was the real state of the case, yet, when a deduction stared him in the face each time when he received his daily pay, the officer was apt to forget the compact, and to view those deductions as founded in injustice. He (Mr. Hume) would therefore alter the system; he would remove a practice which engendered feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction; and surely no man could deny that it was the wisest policy to do away every thing that tended to create an ill-feeling in the military body. If this were the proper time, he thought he could

shew that the difference in the value of rupees did not arise from the circumstances which the hon. chairman had stated; it probably arose, conjointly, from the circumstances stated by the hon. chairman and those adverted to by his learned friend who had introduced this question. The origin of the evil was not, however, of any importance; and its antiquity assuredly did not afford any rational ground for supporting it. The question was, whether the matter contained in the extract and letter which had been read by his learned friend was true or not? The hon. chairman had observed, that “there was an error in supposing that the two services were paid in different rupees.” Now he could not see how, in point of fact, the hon. chairman could make out that position. They were paid, it was true, in one sort of coin; but the calculation, with respect to the two services, was different: this was easily exemplified by a reference to the custom of this country. When an individual kept an account here, it was in pounds, shillings, and pence; but until the issue of one-pound notes, and more recently of sovereigns, there were no pounds, properly so called, in the country, and payments were made in guineas of 21s. each. Thus it was with respect to the rupee; the sonat rupee was an ideal thing. If the civilian, at Calcutta, had a demand for 300 rupees, he received that sum in hard money; but the military officer, whose demand was calculated at the value of the sonat rupee, had 13½ per cent. deducted; so that, though he was paid, like the civilian, in the sicca rupee, he received only 200 and odd, instead of 300 pieces of that coin: the payment, therefore, was in the same rupee, but the calculation for the two services was different. The remarks made by “*the King’s Officer*” who wrote the pamphlet to which he had formerly alluded, were worthy the observation of every man who was desirous of the welfare of India, and who wished to see that unanimity of feeling and of action between the civil and military service, which was essential to the interests of the Indian empire. Every man who had that object in view would see much to applaud in the work of “*A King’s Officer*.” With respect to the motion now before them, he for one approved of it: and why? because, as regarded India, they were at the present moment plunged in complete ignorance. The evils that existed there could not find their way in a direct and proper manner, either to that court or to the government of the country; he therefore hoped that every man who had leisure would examine, as far as his means allowed him, the great subject of Indian affairs; and that his learned friend, if his avocations permitted him, would not be deterred

deterred by any threat of opposition, from bringing forward such motions as appeared to him to be calculated to serve the interests of India. He trusted that his learned friend, if he heard that dissatisfaction existed amongst any body of men in India, would not hesitate, if it comported with his leisure, to bring forward a motion on the subject. Danger did not arise from discussion; but it was generated by the conduct of those in power, who would not attend to wholesome, disinterested, and well-intended advice. For his own part, he thought there were many things in India which afforded great cause for discontent; and, while their counsels were directed there by a man who was recorded as having lost the confidence of the Court of Directors, every one must come to this conclusion, either that great injustice had been done to that individual, or else that monstrous supineness was manifested in allowing matters to go on as they did. That subject, however, would perhaps be better taken up on another occasion than at the present moment. With respect to the present motion, he was sure that his learned friend did not wish to press it unnecessarily. He (Mr. Hume) would, however, support it to the last, unless he saw some disposition manifested on the part of the executive government to remove all causes of discontent. If he saw the least disposition on the part of the hon. Chairman, or of the Court of Directors, to take the subject into their consideration, he would then say to his learned friend that, having done his duty, he ought, so far from pressing the motion, to withdraw it; because, after all, the duty of investigating this question belonged more to the executive body than to the general court. He had already told his learned friend that the motion involved details relative to which, even though his suggestions should be approved by the general court, yet those suggestions could not be carried into effect by that body. He hoped the Court of Directors would adopt such measures as would remove all ill-feelings, and that instructions for that purpose would be speedily sent abroad. With that impression on his mind which he had fully exhibited to the court, he must, if his learned friend pressed his motion to a division, support it. This course he would be compelled to take, on the ground that the liberty of the press was completely annihilated in India: discussion on Indian subjects was therefore the only mode of eliciting truth. Complaints, it was evident, could not reach the government here, for the man who, publicly or privately, put his pen to paper, was liable to banishment and ruin. With regard to the first part of the question, that of persons belonging to dif-

ferent establishments or different presidencies, but co-operating in the same service, being placed under different rates of pay, that he considered of much more consequence than the latter division of the motion. The time perhaps might come when he should feel it his duty to draw the attention of the court to the cases of individuals who had suffered great inconvenience and wrong in consequence of the existing system. At Chittagong, in the commencement of the Burmese war, serious inconvenience arose from that system; much discontent occurred, which led to resistance, until the troops were provided with the means for conveying their baggage. This discontent arose from the knowledge that, at the very same moment, a different and a more liberal line of conduct was pursued with respect to other troops employed in the same service. It ought to be the policy of government never to allow discontent to arise or to gain footing in any large and powerful body, for the disaffection of a single corps in India was capable of creating evils of the most formidable nature. It was for these reasons that he thought the first part of his learned friend's motion more important than the second. If his learned friend saw the subject in the point of view in which he (Mr. Hume) looked at it, perhaps he would be disposed to withdraw his motion.

The *Chairman* said, he wished to explain to the gallant officer (Col. Stanhope) that the argument he intended to make use of when he before addressed the court was this, namely, that with respect to the military service of the Company, every man who joined it did so with the thorough knowledge of the fact that his pay was to be computed in the sonat rupee, and therefore he should still maintain that the military had not the slightest reason to complain because they did not all receive the same rupee as was paid in the upper provinces. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, he wished to say a few words, particularly on that part of the subject which related to the inequality of advantages enjoyed by the troops at different presidencies; and he could positively state from experience, ever since he had had the honour of a seat in the direction, that the most anxious desire had been manifested to equalize those advantages; nay, he could decidedly assert that positive orders and pressing instructions had been sent out to India to effect that desirable object. (*Hear, hear!*) He would further say, that he believed considerable advances had been made towards it. (*Hear!*) With respect to the inconvenience said to have been suffered at Chittagong, he certainly was not aware of it;

it; but of this he was quite certain, that it never was the wish of the Court of Directors that the troops serving at the same place from different presidencies should be treated with the slightest degree of difference. To prevent being misunderstood, he begged to explain that he spoke with respect to regimental allowance. He did not mean to say that there was not, or that there might not be a difference with reference to staff allowance; but that, it should be observed, was a matter altogether regulated by particular circumstances which had reference to each of the presidencies. Endeavours had been made to forward an approximation, but he did not mean to say that it was possible in all cases to bring those allowances exactly to the same point. The Court of Directors, however, acting from a thorough conviction (as strong as any that the hon. proprietor could feel) of the propriety of the principle, had been extremely anxious that all the troops of the different presidencies, when serving together, should feel themselves precisely in the same situation. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors had also made considerable progress in effecting the other object of the motion, that of assimilating the currency: they had not only brought the Bombay rupee and the Madras rupee near each other in intrinsic value, but they had also brought them near the sonat rupee. Nothing, he thought, was more desirable than to establish a general currency, from which all difference of intrinsic value should be excluded. (*Hear!*) It was not, however, an easy matter to effect this change suddenly. Gentlemen should recollect that many parts of the Company's dominions were acquired by conquest recently, and that the existing governments of those countries, before they were conquered, had established rupees of their own currency, which must, for obvious reasons, maintain their predominancy for some time; still, however, it had been the constant wish of the Court of Directors to bring, as nearly as they could, the currency of all India to one common standard. (*Hear, hear!*) The benefit of such a measure would be incalculable, both to individuals and to the public. The progress made in effecting that important object by the executive body was considerable; but gentlemen must perceive, when there was a great difference in the value of the currency, as was the case with respect to that of Calcutta and the other currency to which he had alluded, that very important interests must be mixed up with the subject, which interests could not be hastily interfered with. However, though the executive body had not accomplished this object to its fullest extent at the present moment, yet they had

endeavoured for years past to effect it. But, notwithstanding all their exertions, he was not prepared to say that they had arrived at any prospect of the early accomplishment of their wishes, though they had done much to forward them, and he could assure the proprietors that their exertions would be invariably directed to the same point. (*Hear!*)

Capt. *Maxfield* said, it was not his intention some days ago, when he heard that a special court was summoned, to have made any observations on this subject; and he must say that, if the requisition had been sent to him, he would not have signed it, lest he should be the means of placing the Court of Directors in an awkward situation. As, however, the subject had been introduced, he would offer a few remarks connected with it, which were founded on calculations he had made yesterday: indeed, he thought he would be doing extremely well if, instead of mere argument, he confined himself entirely to calculations. But he would not detain the court by such a proceeding; if he sought an opportunity to shew the want of reciprocity that prevailed in the Company's service, he knew the cases of many officers which, if related, would astonish and grieve the court; indeed, he believed, that great mischief would be produced if he stated one-half of what he was at liberty to disclose, and therefore he would be silent. This, however, he must say, that if the Company's army had been treated with one-quarter the injustice which had been inflicted on a smaller, but at the same time a most important branch of their service, the government of India would not have now stood in its present situation. The chairman had told them, that when individuals entered the army they knew in what manner they were to be paid, and that therefore they had no right to complain. Now he was disposed to believe that if the civil servants were told that they should be paid in the sicca rupee, they would absolutely laugh at the order; and therefore they took it for granted that, however they might feel anxious to place the army on an economical scale, they had no wish to do so with respect to the civil service. There were in India twenty-three or twenty-four different sorts of rupees, varying in intrinsic value from 21 to 106, which was the standard or sicca rupee. In that currency the civilians were paid; and certainly, if the utmost human ingenuity had been resorted to for the purpose of securing for themselves the most advantageous medium of payment, it would have been impossible to have found a better. He did not think the expenditure for the civil service in Bengal was so monstrous, until it struck him, when he was making

making some calculations yesterday. Looking to the civil and military expenditure of the three presidencies, he found that the account stood thus:—

	Civ. Serv.	Mil. Serv.
In Bengal....	6,000,000....	5,000,000
In Madras....	2,170,000....	3,406,849
In Bombay....	648,232....	1,204,114

It appeared, therefore, that the expenses of the civil service of Bengal, as compared with the military, were as 6,000,000 to 5,000,000—the Madras civil expenditure, as compared with the military, was about as 2,000,000 to 3,000,000—and, proceeding to Bombay, the civil expenses, as compared with the military, were as 600,000 to 1,000,000—or 6 to 10. Now these were most extraordinary discrepancies between these different rates of expenditure; and he would leave it to the Court of Directors to explain why the civil service in Bengal should in expenditure exceed the army twenty per cent., while in the other presidencies the expense of the military service exceeded that of the civil department. As the hon. chairman had intimated that the matters this day submitted to the consideration of the court had been and would be attended to by the executive body, he took it for granted that, in the present state of the Company's affairs, no increased expenditure would be deemed necessary; but that, on the contrary, to use a phrase that was introduced when a reduction was made in the military service, "an available saving" would be effected in the civil department. He would not trust himself to say much about the army, lest he might rouse and exasperate their feelings—and God forbid that he should be the means of doing so. Now that the system of pensions for civil servants had been established, the court, he believed, would shortly be inundated with them. It was worth while to consider the extraordinary difference of expenditure under the heads of civil and military service: in every respect the civil service obtained a decided preference. A writer, on landing at Bengal, received as much as a captain in the army; his services were considered more valuable than those of an officer who might have served for sixteen or eighteen years. If an officer of the army were compelled by ill health to retire from service before he procured the command of a regiment, the highest reward he could obtain was £540 a-year, whilst civil servants were pensioned at the rate of £1,000 per annum, notwithstanding the enormous salaries which they received. On this subject he would not trouble the court with any further observations at that moment. The calculations which he had stated to the court had been made from official records in that house: he

would take a future opportunity of calling the attention of the court to the subject of the expenditure, under the head of the civil charge of Bengal.

Mr. Trant said that the statement made from the chair was so perfectly satisfactory, that he had not intended to say one word on the question before the court; but, after what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just resumed his seat, he felt it necessary to break the silence which he had imposed upon himself. As he was the only person amongst those present on the outside of the bar who had belonged to the civil service, he felt it necessary to say a few words in reply to the observations of the hon. gentleman. The hon. proprietor professed himself to be astonished at the amount of charge for the Bengal civil establishment, as contrasted with that of the military service: if the hon. gentleman would examine the subject he would find that there was no cause for his astonishment. He forgot that what were called the Bengal provinces comprized a large portion of territory which was left altogether without troops, as not requiring their presence; at the same time, however, it was necessary to maintain in that territory civil establishments for the administration of justice, the collection of the revenue, and all those purposes without which a good government could not be supported. He could not see what purpose it would serve to raise an argument upon the difference existing between the civil and military establishments, unless indeed to strengthen that disposition to complain, which always existed with those who happened to be placed in situations which they considered less enviable than those filled by others. In all countries, the individuals employed in civil offices were better paid than those engaged in the military service. From what the hon. proprietor had said with respect to pensions, gentlemen might be induced to suppose that the Court of Directors were willing to grant a pension of £1,000 to every civilian who chose to apply for it: this was by no means a correct view of the case. A friend of his (Mr. Trant), who lately obtained the pension, was obliged in the first instance to pay £5,000.—(*Hear!*) Every civil servant was obliged to furnish a monthly subscription to entitle him to receive a pension: this subscription was deducted from his pay; and if he should die before completing his period of service, twenty-three years, all the money he might have subscribed would be lost to him and his heirs for ever. He felt it necessary to make these observations, because the statement of the hon. proprietor might find its way to the public; he was extremely desirous that justice should be done between the civil
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and military services, but he deprecated the course which had been adopted of exciting, by statements manifestly incorrect, that sort of feeling which, constituted as human nature was, had existed and must always exist between two branches of service with respect to which it was necessary to make some distinction.— (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* was surprised at the conduct of the hon. proprietor; he first considered it unnecessary to speak upon the subject of the motion, and then he concluded with condemning the supporters of that motion for exciting invidious feelings between the two services. The object of the motion was to do away with those feelings which at present were of monthly recurrence, for they were called forth every time the military officer received his pay. It was rather hard that his friend should be charged with exciting dissensions, when his only object was to allay them.

Capt. *Maxfield*, in reply to the observation of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Trant), "that his statement was incorrect," said that he had drawn it up from official papers; and, until his calculations were proved to be wrong, he would maintain them to be correct. The hon. gentleman again condemned the charge for the civil service, and said it was extraordinary that the civil administration of any country should cost more than the protection of it. (*Question.*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* did not intend to enter into any argument with respect to the subject before the court. He was only anxious to declare that the promulgation of an opinion that one branch of the Company's service was placed on a better footing than the other was dangerous, and likely to produce mischief elsewhere. (*Hear!*) He had frequently gone away from that court with a suspicion that the parties who brought these motions forward were rather desirous of creating mischief than of producing peace.

Dr. *Gilchrist* started up, and said that this was an imputation which could not be submitted to. (*Order.*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* expressed his surprise that the hon. proprietor should apply the observation which he had made to himself, when he did not even look at him, or direct his attention to him in any way. The hon. proprietor's manner almost frightened him. (*A laugh.*) It would, he thought, have been more becoming in the hon. proprietor to have privately communicated his ideas on the subject to the Court of Directors; but no, that would not have answered the purpose which he had in view.

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* said that some individuals, when they could not attack the arguments of their oppo-

nents, resorted to the slang fallacy of accusing their motives; but he, for one, despised the accuser.

Mr. *Pattison* deprecated the allusion which had been made by the hon. proprietor (Mr. *S. Dixon*). However the hon. proprietor might be impressed with a conviction of the truth of his opinion, he was not justified in uttering it, seeing that a man's intentions were hid in his own breast. He thought that the hon. proprietor's discretion had left him when he made the allusion; but he hoped it had returned to him again. He very much approved of the suggestion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Hume*), of the propriety of withdrawing the motion after the statement which had been made by the chairman. The case having been fully stated on both sides, he hoped that the hon. mover would consider the chairman's declaration, that the executive body had been for years, and was still studiously endeavouring to assimilate the currency in India, generally satisfactory, and would withdraw his motion. (*Hear!*) If the directors should effect the object they had in view, the evil which was complained of would cure itself, and the pay of both services would be placed upon a fair and equal footing. The idea that the Court of Directors had any feeling of preference for one service over the other ought to be scouted. (*Hear!*) The Directors, it was true, had but few military men amongst them, but they were not the less anxious on that account to maintain the privileges of the army. They would endeavour to assimilate the allowance in the different provinces, in order that no just ground of complaint might exist on that score. Under these circumstances, he trusted the hon. proprietor would see no necessity for persisting in his motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that conduct had been imputed to him of which he was incapable: so far from being an incendiary, he gloried in having acted as a peace-maker on many occasions. The chairman had made use of one argument so extraordinary, that he must be excused for alluding to it. The chairman said, that when an individual entered the military service he knew what he had to expect. There was something like antiquity in favour of this argument; but antiquity was the worst possible authority for continuing any usage. The laws of England once sanctioned the burning of women as witches, and the destroying of men as wizards—would antiquity be pleaded in favour of those laws? So strong was the feeling of the Bengal army on the subject of their pay, that when he belonged to it he ran the risk of being hanged for not joining the rising which took place for the purpose of obtaining

taining an additional allowance. After what had occurred he would withdraw his motion, proving by that that he was no incendiary. He had lately doubled his stake in that house—why then should he wish to set fire to it? His object was to promote peace in India. A gentleman to his left (Capt. Maxfield) had said that he would not have signed the requisition. That declaration almost implied that he considered him (Dr. G.) an incendiary. (*A laugh.*) He believed that what had taken place that day would, so far from producing evil, create harmony in India; and that the men who were bursting with discontent would now prove good soldiers. He looked upon the Court of Proprietors as the safety-valve for discontent in India. The people of India would be pleased to find that there was one place in which their complaints would be heard, and their cause pleaded, by men who were not afraid of losing a cadetship or writership, but who acted upon the principle of doing to others as they would themselves be done by. After what had fallen from his hon. friend and the hon. director he would withdraw his motion. He would not reject the hand of friendship when it was held out to him. When he was treated like a gentleman, he would show that he deserved to be considered one. The hon. proprietor then asked permission to withdraw his motion.

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* seconded this request, and expressed his regret that the gentleman on the floor had lost his good sense.

Mr. *Dixon*.—"I hope you have found it." (*A laugh.*)

EDUCATION OF WRITERS.

Mr. *Hume* said it might save the time of the court, and prevent an unnecessary discussion, if the chairman were prepared to state whether, agreeably to a recent act of parliament, the mode of examination of persons applying for writerships, and not having been educated at Haileybury, had been settled by the Court of Directors. He trusted that all possible information, both with respect to the test required and the mode in which it was to be given, would be promulgated for the benefit of those who wished to avail themselves of it.

The *Chairman* was glad of the opportunity which had been afforded him of stating all he could on the matter in question. He was prepared to say, that the subject was now in the course of adjustment between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The moment it was settled between them, it would be duty of the Court of Directors to make the arrangement as public as possible.

Mr. *Hume*.—Would it be understood that no young men would be permitted to go out to India until a certain time after the information in question had been promulgated?

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly not; not till long after."

Dr. *Gilchrist* was desirous of knowing whether it was intended that there should be any thing like a monopoly with respect to the education of these young men? A monopoly of teaching was, in his opinion, infinitely worse than a monopoly of tea. He had established seminaries for oriental education in England from the Land's-end to John o'Groat's, and would be sorry if any thing should prevent parents from having their children educated at those establishments, under their own eyes. At Edinburgh there was a large school in which the oriental languages were taught; similar instruction was to be given at the London University. He hoped that young men educated at those establishments would not be shut out by the proposed regulations.

The *Chairman* said he was prepared to state most positively, for the information of the hon. proprietor, that nothing was more remote from the intention of those who were occupied in preparing the rules and regulations, than to countenance a monopoly of education in any way; the object of the act of parliament was to throw the field wide open to all modes of instruction, and in the spirit of that act the Court of Directors, as well as the authorities at the other end of the town, were proceeding. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said, that the Court of Directors, by a resolution of the 17th of August 1825, appeared to give a preference to two establishments in which the oriental languages were taught, namely, that of Dr. Andrews, at Woodford Wells; and that of Mr. Firminger, at Edmon-ton. He wished to know whether that resolution was still in force; for it were, it would have the appearance of partiality.

The *Chairman* was sure, that if the hon. proprietor had put the question to his friend on the right (Dr. Gilchrist), he could have told him that it was certain such a resolution, recommending the two establishments in question to those who wished to qualify for appointments to the military seminary, had been passed, but it was shortly afterwards rescinded; and if the hon. proprietor would read the motion of his hon. friend, he would find that it was there so stated.

Mr. *Hume* said he had asked the chairman, because he often found that second-hand evidence was not to be depended upon; he wished to procure information from the fountain-head.

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The *Chairman* wished to say a few words in explanation. The resolution in question was not framed with any view to monopoly; but gentlemen must be aware that if young men were sent back from examination as not sufficiently qualified, their parents would naturally apply for advice as to where the best instruction could be got. The Court of Directors, by their resolution, gave to the public the information which was sought for, and he conscientiously believed that the recommendation was correct; in proof of which, he was about to send his son to one of the establishments pointed out. The resolution was drawn up for information, and not in the spirit of dictation.

Mr. *Hume* hoped, that even now the Court of Directors, as a body, would not recommend any particular place. Let individuals be left to select proper seminaries for their children, and let all be subjected to a proper test; that was what he required.

The *Chairman* said the resolution was rescinded because it was thought that the public might attach more importance to the recommendation than it really deserved.

Mr. *Carruthers* stated, from his own experience, that, with respect to admission to the college, no distinction was made on account of the academy in which applicants had studied.

Dr. *Gilchrist* was glad to find that the monopolistic principle had been abandoned. He had been advised to go privately with his suggestions to the Court of Directors, but he was not a back-stair man. (*A laugh.*) He concluded by stating, that he did not feel it necessary to bring forward his motion after the explanation which had been given.

THE ROYAL GEORGE.

The *Chairman* informed the court that, on the 5th July, the Court of Directors had come to the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the commander and owners of the ship *Royal George* are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship."

The grounds on which the foregoing resolution were founded having been read by the clerk,

The *Chairman* moved that it be confirmed by ballot, on Friday, August 4.

Capt. *Maxfield* said that he never knew an instance in which any persons had been blamed for the loss of a Company's vessel, and he wished to know whether such a circumstance had ever

occurred? He remembered when a vessel carrying thirty-six guns was taken by a miserable privateer of fourteen guns, and the captain and owners were acquitted of all blame. The inquiry appeared to be quite a mockery.

The *Chairman* was not prepared to say that any case had occurred in which the owners of a ship had been blamed for her loss; but he was certain that if any case of neglect could be made out, it would be seriously noticed. With respect to the necessity of the inquiry and finding, in cases of loss of vessels, the hon. proprietor should recollect it was rendered imperative by act of parliament.

Capt. *Maxfield* thought that the inquiry with respect to the owners came too late after the mischief happened, since it might be occasioned by the ship not being properly found.

The *Chairman* repeated, that the inquiry was rendered imperative by act of parliament.

Mr. *Hume* said that his hon. friend did not seem to understand the object of the finding, which was to enable the owners to build another vessel if they thought proper. He thought the inquiry, so far from being unnecessary, was extremely important. With respect to the *Royal George*, he knew the captain and owners of that vessel, and he could say, that men more anxious to execute their duty did not exist, and he deeply lamented the loss which they had sustained. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Maxfield* said he did not mean to cast any reflection upon the captain or owners of the *Royal George*; but he thought vessels ought to be examined before they left the river.

The *Chairman*.—"They are."

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Then how did it happen, as he had known it, that captains were allowed to raise another deck for their own convenience?

The *Chairman* said that such conduct, if brought home to any party, would meet with merited punishment.

The motion was then agreed to, and the court adjourned at three o'clock.

A ballot was taken, Aug. 4, for the determination of the question, "That this court confirm the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th July, whereby the commander and owners of the late ship *Royal George* are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship."—The question was decided in the affirmative.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

[Note.—Up to a late period of the month, we are without any direct intelligence (except one paper) from this presidency.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 16. Mr. C. Tucker, magistrate of Sylhet.
Mr. H. Millet, judge of zillah Burdwan.
24. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, 2d assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 24. Messrs. R. Cautley and G. Cautley admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet respectively.
Mr. M. T. Colyear admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d lieutenant.
Mr. J. Hall admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.
Messrs. T. P. Wynne and F. H. Brest admitted on estab. as assist. surgs.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 21. Lieut. M. Hughes, 44th N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. S. Walker, 7th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Burney, 13th N.I., for health.—Assist.surg. G. Simms, for health.

To Bombay.—Feb. 21. Assist.surg. G. M. Paterson, for six months, for health.

To Isle of France.—Feb. 24. Lieut. F. C. Elwall, 49th N.I., for eight months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Feb. 6. Lieut. Lovelace, 16th lancers, for one year, for purpose of retiring on h. p.—Capt. Mann, 30th foot, on private affairs.—14. Lieut. Robinson, 4th L.Dr., for health.—Capt. Cunyngham, 13th L.Dr., on private affairs.—Maj. Cash, Queen's Royals, for health.—Lieut. Metge, 45th foot, for health.—Lieut. Coote, 54th foot, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPWRECK.

The following interesting narrative appears in the Government Gazette of February 23.

The ship *Royal Charlotte*, of London, commanded by Capt. Joseph Corbyn, with male prisoners on board, arrived after a pretty favourable passage in Sydney cove, where the convicts were landed, and the ship, after undergoing the necessary over-haul, was commissioned by the colonial government to carry detachments of his Majesty's 20th, 41st, and 46th regts. to India, in order to join their respective corps in that country.

These troops, commanded by Lieutenant Henry Clinton, of the 20th, embarked on the afternoon of the 7th June, and on the Sunday following the pilot proceeded on board and got the ship under weigh, with a fine leading breeze down the river. The sun was fast sinking in the western horizon as she passed between Port Jack-

son Heads; but the appearance of the weather in the offing was gloomy, and the light vapours, as they scudded rapidly to the eastward, and the hoarse murmur of the surf, as it broke on the jutting rocks, seemed to presage an approaching storm. The light sails were taken in, and the topsails, as the breeze was increasing, single-reefed, while the ship left the land at the rate of seven or eight knots per hour. By seven o'clock the reflecting light on the promontory, which at intervals peered over the increasing waves, was all that was visible to us of the land of New South Wales; this too was soon lost in the distance, and nought but the white foam of the swelling waves, and the dark scud over our heads, could be seen from the ship.

At eight bells, the fore and main topsails were doubled-reefed, the mizen topsails and main course-banded, and every other necessary preparation made for a stormy night, which we had now every reason to expect. The ship ran before the wind under this snug sail till about half-past ten o'clock, when she unfortunately broached to in a squall, and split every sail fore and aft then set: the gale soon increased to a perfect hurricane, and blew the canvas out of the bolt-ropes, while the shreds that remained pendant to the yards cracked dreadfully in the wind, and reminded us of the independent firing of a body of infantry; the ship ran at the rate of ten knots an hour, and rolled tremendously; both quarter-boats were washed away from the davits, and several other articles were washed overboard, which it was impossible to prevent. Heavy showers of rain, at intervals, accompanied by squalls of wind, added considerably to the horrors of the night, which was uncommonly dark and cold. About half-past twelve o'clock we had an opportunity of witnessing a phenomenon which has frequently attracted the attention of mariners, in a heavy squall of wind and rain: a luminous appearance, apparently about the size of a forty-two pound shot, attached itself to the main-topmast head, where it remained about half an hour, when it lost its globular appearance, and seemed to melt into a stream of liquid fire, which gradually descending the mast, ran out on the lee main-yard arm, and in a few minutes totally disappeared. These phenomena, though common in southern latitudes in stormy weather, are considered, by superstitious seamen, as sure indications of approaching evil, and the fate of the *Royal Charlotte* was foretold with that serious positiveness that admits of no contradiction,

tradition, and completely evinces the readiness of the ignorant to attach importance to whatever is wonderful or strange.

The gale continued with unabating violence till the morning of the 14th, when it gradually ceased, and a new suit of canvas was bent in the course of the day. The sea yet ran very high, and as the wind continued to blow in a direction favourable to the course of the ship, she made so much progress that on Sunday the 19th, immediately after divine service, we made Cato's Reef. At daylight, in the morning the breeze again increased; the top gallant sails were in-banded, and a single reef taken in each topsail, which were double-reefed in the afternoon. While running under this sail, at the rate of nine knots, she struck at a quarter before ten o'clock on a reef of rocks with great violence. The sails were immediately thrown aback, but without effect; she continued to harden on, and at length fell down on her larboard beam-ends, still continuing to strike violently, while the water rushed rapidly into her hold.

All hands were immediately ordered to the pumps, but the depth of water in the hold increased in spite of every effort. The mizen-mast was cut away for the purpose of lightening the ship, as a faint hope was entertained that she might beat over the reef, and in a short time afterwards the main and fore-masts were consigned to the waves, without producing the desired effect.

Vivid flashes of lightning, that at times illumined the horizon, were succeeded by loud peals of thunder, while the roaring of the surf, the crashing of the ship on the rocks, and the dismal cries of the women and children, who crowded on deck, while the rain fell in torrents, added to the uncertainty of the fate that awaited us, can only be conceived by those who have been in the like unfortunate predicament. Those who, after witnessing the vessel carrying them over the foaming billows in all the pride of her glory and her strength, and while the crew were fearless of danger, and exulting in their fancied security, have in a moment found themselves dashed against a fatal shoal or rock, and the ship, which they fondly deemed was bearing them to fame, fortune, or the shores of a long-lost home, become a dismal wreck, with no prospect but instant death before them—those only can conceive the dread tumult of our minds in these awful moments of suspense, when the portals of eternity seemed open to receive us.

Lieutenant Clinton, Dr. Nisbett, Captain Dick, and the chief officer of the ship were seen every where on deck, encouraging the men to direct all their efforts to the pumps as the only means of escape, while Captain Corbyn remained on the poop watching every possible chance of

relieving his ship, and issuing the necessary orders for her preservation, in that calm collected manner which bespeaks a mind superior to danger and death, and is a distinguished trait in the character of a British seaman.

The surf beat over her bows in a dreadful manner, and frequently knocked the men away from the pumps, which were wrought with little intermission as long as any hopes remained of keeping her free; but when it was found that the water increased in spite of all our efforts, and that it was impossible for the ship to beat over the reef, or be otherwise got off, the men, who were now all nearly exhausted, were ordered to desist. Each sought for himself a resting-place, and like the mariners in St. Paul's ship, when they threw the anchors over the stern, all earnestly wished for the day.

Day at length dawned, and the increasing light soon shewed us the horrors of our situation; various conjectures had been made in the course of the preceding night relative to her position, but none had approached the truth; she lay on her larboard beam ends, with her head nearly N.N.E. about her own length from the edge of the reef, which appeared from the ship to be nearly perpendicular and of great height. The breakers, as they rolled in unremitting succession over the precipice, broke close to the ship's forefoot, and covered her as far as the waist, while we expected every moment that her bows would be stove in, and that she would soon go to pieces.

The reef, as nearly as we could judge by the tremendous surf, formed a sort of crescent or rather horse-shoe, and swept in a circular line to about fifteen or twenty miles on each side of the ship. As the tide decreased, a number of shoals and rocks appeared within the surf, and about a mile to the eastward of the ship was a sand-bank, rather higher than the other shoals, and over which the tide apparently did not rise. About eleven o'clock, while the hands were engaged in clearing the decks, an emu, which Captain Corbyn had brought from Sydney, lay in the way and was thrown overboard; the poor bird in clearing the surf made for the bank, sometimes walking over the tops of detached pieces of rock, and at other times, when in deep water, aided by a current which set him towards the shoal. His motions were watched from the ship, and confirmed an idea that it would be practicable for a person to wade ashore at low water. Privates Hugh Murnane of the 20th, and James Murphy, 2d of the 41st, volunteered to go to the bank, and, on receiving permission, lowered themselves on to the wreck of the fore-mast which still remained alongside and, watching an opportunity when the surf rolled in, committed themselves to its fury,

fury, with the good wishes of all on board for their success and safe return. They were thrown a considerable distance from the ship towards the bank, but the receding wave, unwilling to part with its prey, brought them as rapidly back; no human strength could cope with its violence, or stem the back draught that threatened to carry them out to sea; but they had scarcely passed the ship when they were met by another mountain wave, and thrown so far up on the bank that they were able to gain and preserve their footing on the rocks before it returned; after breathing a few minutes they again set out, and, partly by swimming and partly by wading, in about half an hour they reached the bank.

In the interim, as it was the opinion of every one on board that the ship would go to pieces in a few tides, the carpenters had constructed a sort of small raft or catamaran, for the purpose of conveying to the bank a few of those articles of provisions, &c. which would be most wanted in the event of our being obliged to abandon the ship; but this piece of mechanism proved unserviceable, as it was instantly overturned on being lowered into the surf, and every thing on board lost. The boatswain of the ship, who had gone overboard to superintend the management of the catamaran, was knocked away from alongside by the surf, and, anxious to ascertain whether the bank would afford us a temporary shelter, made the best of his way ashore, and shewed us the extent of the bank, by walking from end to end and across it, with a handkerchief tied to a stick which he picked up: he then returned on board with the two soldiers, and reported that the tide did not overflow the bank, as he had observed a large junk of timber, the remains of a ship's mast, on the top of the bank, which appeared, from its dry and decayed state, to have lain a considerable time.

In consequence of the favourable report made by the boatswain, it was thought expedient to allow as many of the troops to leave the ship that afternoon as could be spared from assisting the seamen in getting provisions, &c. out of the hold. About twenty men and a few women and children accordingly took possession of the bank, where they busied themselves in making preparations for passing the night. They succeeded in lighting a fire to cook the small quantity of provisions, which the women had been provident enough to carry with them, and while this operation was going forward the men drew round the fire and canvassed the events of the preceding night, or calculated the probable chances of escape from their miserable situation.

As this is the season of winter in these latitudes, the nights are consequently long, and, though the heat in the day is much

the same as in England in the months of July or August, the air after sunset becomes extremely cold, and when the fire on the bank died away for want of a supply of fuel, the people found themselves very uncomfortably situated; they had no covering but the gloomy canopy of the heavens; a long and moonless night was fast approaching, and the flood tide rapidly advancing on the bank, while they were uncertain whether or not it would be overflowed, and every soul swept into the deep. For the better security of the women and children the men dug holes in the shingle, and raised ridges of sand and stones on their weather sides to defend them from the inclemency of the night air, which was now getting damp and chill.

About half-flood a heavy shower of rain came on, and continued till nearly half ebb; at high water the tide was almost level with the top of the bank, and the surf beat entirely over it, so that the adventurers were for nearly four hours almost constantly up to the middle in water; they stood in this wretched manner holding each others' hands, the poor women clinging to their husbands, and the children to them, till the tide began to ebb.

Mrs. McDonnel, wife of Serjeant Lance McDonnel, of the 20th, had been delivered of a fine child only four nights before the ship was cast away, and on this night almost perished with cold and anxiety: but youth and a good constitution prevailed against the complicated evils that assailed her, and enabled her to bear up against them, with a degree of fortitude seldom equalled in woman; but her infant child fell a victim to the inclemency of the night, and left its sorrowing and unfortunate mother childless, and nearly unprotected, on the rough and inhospitable rocks of Frederick's Reef.

Early in the morning some more of the soldiers went ashore, and reported the ship in such a crazy state that she could not hold much longer together; this determined those on the bank to remain, and as the day-tide rose only about half-way up, they preferred their chance on the shoal to that of being crushed to pieces in the ship when she should part. The number on the bank was increased by volunteers in the course of the day, and the men set about erecting a tent for the women and children, which they effected by placing pieces of timber and fragments of cedar planks (the remains of the catamaran which had drifted on shore) upright in the sand, covered with a piece of sail-cloth, which was brought from the wreck for the purpose; but this hurricane house, though it sheltered them from the air, admitted the water, and they were obliged to abandon it at high water for fear the surf would sweep it away. The tide, as on the preceding night, flowed

over the bank, destroyed the foundation of the tent, and swept away most of the provisions and necessaries brought ashore. A few of the troops yet remained on board, who were employed in hoisting provisions and water out of the hold, while those on the bank were told off in working parties and relieved each other. Conveying them ashore was no easy task, as it was extremely dangerous to disengage them from the surf alongside, and difficult to roll them over the rocks to the bank, so that a single water-cask sometimes required the united efforts of eight or ten men; but when they had made a few trips on board, and became acquainted with the roughness of the way, the casks were lowered over the side at about half ebb and hauled out of the surf with ropes, so that in many places there was water enough to float them, or at least to facilitate the operation of rolling.

As it was now become apparent that the only hope of our being rescued from our deplorable situation rested on the possibility of our being able to make our distress known, it was determined by the captain to fit out the long-boat, the only one now remaining, and endeavour to make some port on the coast of New Holland, where it was possible relief might be found, should she meet no vessel at sea. She was accordingly overhauled, and when the necessary preparations were completed, eight seamen and four soldiers were selected to man her, under the superintendence of Mr. Parks, chief officer of the ship, and Dr. Nisbett, who volunteered his services for this perilous undertaking, and whom we found particularly active and useful on many trying occasions.

On Thursday, the 23d, the launch was parbuckled over the side, having Mr. Parks and two seamen on board; Mr. Parks, having previously received instructions in writing from Captain Corbyn, drawn up with every precision, requiring him to proceed to Moreton Bay, and charter a ship for the relief of the *Charlotte's* passengers and crew, or, in the event of not being able to succeed in that port, to try every other he could make.

Dr. Nisbett and the remainder of the crew afterwards got into her, when she dropped astern.

On leaving the ship they endeavoured to force her through the surf: but, after a fruitless effort of nearly two hours, they were obliged to bear away and search for a passage further to the westward, which they soon found; and we had the satisfaction to see them outside of the breakers, with a fine breeze and all sail set.

A number of cedar planks and other spars had, by this time, been drawn ashore by the working parties, a few of which were driven end down in the sand, and a

platform laid about five feet from the top of the bank, on which a tent was erected for the married people, a small space of which was screened off at the north end for the accommodation of Lieutenant Clinton and his family, who had signified their intention of joining those on the bank next day; accordingly, at low water, that officer with his lady and child, accompanied by Miss Tyghe, Mrs. Clinton's sister, reached the bank and took possession of their crazy abode.

All the empty casks were procured from the ship, and a kind of breakwater erected on the most exposed side of the tent, by sinking them end down in the sand and filling them with shingle, which was brought from the lower part of the shoal, in a kind of rude hand-barrow, constructed for that purpose by nailing two short spars horizontally on the sides of an old box.

These casks were again fenced with a double row of billet-wood, driven deep in the sand, and an embankment of shingle raised outside, for the purpose of breaking the violence of the surf before it reached our inner fortifications.

These precautions we considered would contribute greatly to our protection at the return of the springs, and we ceased to regard their approach with that degree of terror we felt only a few days before. The carpenter with his crew had erected a stage, on which they were busily employed in building a flat-bottomed boat as a *dernier resort*, in the event of no vessel coming to our relief; and, although our situation was desperate, we were not entirely without hope.

Hitherto no lives had been lost; but, on the afternoon of the 27th, while Corporal John Hughes and Thomas Neal, of the 41st, were engaged in taking a cask of water ashore, they kept too far to the eastward and were drawn into a current, which sets rapidly to the northward of the bank, and swept out to sea. Neal, on perceiving his danger, quitted his charge, and with considerable difficulty reached the shore; but poor Hughes, after struggling near an hour, sank to rise no more.

After this melancholy event nothing of moment occurred till the evening of the 1st July, when about seven o'clock one of the sentinels called out "a light, a light!" Every one started up and gazed in the given direction, which was nearly due west, and saw, to their inexpressible satisfaction, the light apparently of a vessel within the reef; a loud cheering instantly commenced, and a piece of junk was lighted to guide our supposed deliverers to the bank. But, alas! we were doomed to experience, in the most acute manner, that sickness of the heart which ariseth from hope deferred, as the light proved only to be the evening star setting, which, as the night

night was hazy, loomed large as it approached the horizon, and had every appearance of a signal-light on board of a ship.

Most of the provisions and water were now got ashore, besides a great number of cedar planks, &c. for the boat, so that by the 10th July little more remained in the wreck than was sufficient for the subsistence of those who remained on board, viz. Captain Corbyn, Captain Dick, of the Honourable East-India Company's service, Mrs. Dick, with her infant child, Mr. Scott, second officer of the *Charlotte*, and a few boys, the boatswain and a few of the men having been sent ashore to alter sails for the boat, which it was expected would soon be ready for launching.

On the morning of the 25th, a cask of bread, that had been buried in the shingle, was raised and broached, but was found completely spoiled with salt water; and on this afternoon the surf ran very high, and beat so heavy on the ship that she frequently heeled over as though she would upset, and we were in considerable pain for those on board, although we were in a desperate situation ourselves, the waves running high over the bank, and threatening destruction to our breakwaters and stages. Notwithstanding the exertions made to save our provisions, a tierce of beef, a tierce of pork and a cask of water were swept away, and several other articles of private property, and consequently of minor importance, however severely the loss might be felt by the owners at the time.

In this way we continued till, on the afternoon of the 28th July, about two o'clock, a heavy squall of wind and rain came on, and continued about an hour and a half. As it cleared away we observed the people on the wreck, crowding to the weather side, waving their hats, &c. and otherwise signifying that something unexpected either had or was about to take place, and some of the people who had ascended the stage sung out, "a sail! a sail!" We had so often been deceived by fallacious appearances, that we were now become slow of belief, and it was not till the ensign was reversed on board that we would believe there was a sail in sight; in about half an hour, however, we made out a sail, steering down on the reef. It is impossible to describe the joy that took possession of all hands. The vessel proved to be a brig, and ran so near the edge of the reef that the people on the wreck could plainly distinguish a whale-boat on her quarter, and her crew on the rigging gazing at the wreck. She ran a few miles to the westward, and hove round, and we could see her standing off and on, as long as day lasted. We kept up a blazing fire at night, and at daybreak we again saw her hove too a great way to the eastward; she shortly made sail and steered for us,

but the surf ran so high that she could not send a boat ashore; we were certain she had come to our relief, yet we felt mortified and depressed that we could hold no communication with our deliverers.

We had frequently seen whales and other large fish playing within the reef to the northward of our settlement, and as we could see no breakers in that direction we were confident there existed a passage for a vessel; but we had no means of making this known on board the brig. We watched her motions all day, and at night again lighted our fire as a beacon-light to her; but about nine o'clock the tide rose over the bank and swept it away, and, in fact, every thing that was not buried in the sand or otherways secured. The carpenter's saw-pit and tool-chest were washed away about ten o'clock, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we saved our lives. The situation of the ladies and the rest of the women in the tent was dreadful in the extreme, as the surf shook the frail beams of their crazy apartment with a violence that threatened instant destruction, and as it broke under their feet, dashed through the tent and wetted them to the skin. Four hours of dreadful suspense rolled heavily away, and the tide began to leave us: night, too, wore away, and the dawn surprised us all anxiously looking out for the brig, which we could no where see in the direction of yesterday; but, on looking to the northward, she was seen inside the reef at the distance of about four miles from the bank, steering towards us; she soon came to, and in a little time a whale-boat, having on board Mr. Parks, Dr. Nisbett, and the master of the brig, pulled to the bank. We received them with three cheers, which they returned as they leapt ashore.

After mutual congratulations and inquiries had passed between these gentlemen and Mr. Clinton, they made a short visit to the ladies in the tent, and set out for the wreck. When they returned on board the brig the women and sick men accompanied them, while the rest of the men were employed in assisting the carpenters in laying skids for launching the boat, which was done as soon as there was water enough to receive her, and she was moored to a rock about fifteen or twenty fathoms from the bank; Mr. C., the carpenters, and several men remaining on board.

About seven o'clock the surf began to beat over the bank, and by nine the provision casks were all washed up; we divided ourselves amongst them, and when the awful rush of the remorseless breakers amongst our breakwaters announced the moment of danger, we closed in and clung to the casks till the receding wave left them again on the bank. Towards high water every surf buried us for a few seconds, and we could scarcely regain our breath,

breath, when it left us, before it was over us again.

The tent that had been abandoned by the women in the forenoon was washed away, with all the other stages, carrying along with them nearly all the knapsacks, arms and accoutrements, and several other things that from time to time had been brought ashore.

By eleven o'clock nothing remained but a few casks of water, which were knocked about with great violence, and between two of which a young man belonging to the ship, of the name of William Banks, had his right knee so dreadfully jammed as to occasion his death a few days after he arrived in Sydney.

The moon shone very bright, and Lieutenant Clinton, who had watched our situation from the boat with the greatest anxiety, ordered her to be steered towards us for the purpose of receiving us on board; this, owing to the currency, was found impracticable; and we must have perished had not Serjeant McDonnell, of the 20th, leapt out of the boat and swam to us with the end of a small line, with which we endeavoured to haul the boat to us: but when she came broadside to the current all our strength, though desperately exerted, was in vain. Corporal Baker, of the 46th, at this critical moment, sent us the end of a hawse by the line, on which we hung when the surf knocked us off our feet.

As the tide began to ebb the boat's moorings gave way, and she must have gone among the breakers had we not held her on by the hawser, so providentially sent us, till she grounded on the bank.

On the morning of the 1st August, every thing that could be brought from the wreck was sent on board the brig, and all the people embarked in the course of the day. She got under weigh at four in the afternoon, and cleared the reef as night set in, and, after a favourable passage of ten days, landed us in Sydney, to the astonishment of all acquainted with our misfortune.

BHURTPORE.

The following corps and officers who were present at the unfortunate siege of Bhurtpore in 1805, had the satisfaction of assisting at the fall of that fortress in 1826.

Amongst the artillery were Brigadier Brown and Lieut. Col. Stark, with their old corps the horse artillery.

The Company's first European regiment, with Major Brown and Lieut. Col. Bryant.

The Native Cavalry were the 3d, 4th, and 6th regiments. The officers were Lieut. Col. Tombs, Lieut. Col. Harper, and Major S. Smith.

The Native Infantry were the 21st (the old 2d bat. 9th), the 31st (the old 1st bat. 15th) and the 41st (the old 1st bat. 21st). The officers were Major Ward and Lieut. Col. Cooper.

The other officers present at both sieges were Col. Stevenson, Quart. Master Gen. Major Brutton, and Major Lockett; and last not least Sir C. Metcalfe, the Governor General's agent, who, in the former Bhurtpore war joined the storming party at the assault of Deeg, and was one of the foremost in the breach.

The question of prize or no prize of the treasure found at Bhurtpore still continues to attract public attention. Without pretending to decide so *kittle* a point, we may be allowed to say, that an evident distinction is to be drawn between the property and treasure in the place at the period of Doorjun Sal's usurpation and that which may have come into it posterior to that event. That the former ought to be restored to its owners, provided they did not join the usurper, seems as clear as that the latter ought to be accounted prize, whoever may claim it as their property. There is, however, another view of the subject, which seems to have been too much overlooked. It is allowed on all hands that the storming army, on taking possession of the fort, conducted themselves with remarkable leniency and forbearance, and it may be inferred that they did so under a persuasion that the treasure and property, which they might have seized at the moment of assault, would become prize to the captors: this consideration ought, we think, to go very far in obtaining for the army a very liberal compensation in lieu of expected prize.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 1.

At the end of January all the amirs and envoys of the neighbouring districts were in camp, and amongst others Madhu Singh, from Deeg, had arrived and paid his respects to the Commander-in-chief; Durjan Sal with his family had been sent from Agra to Allahabad. Many of the prize articles exposed for sale were claimed on behalf of Bulwunt Singh; as, for instance, three velvet pillows richly worked with gold; an inquiry was ordered to be made for a mesned of the same; ten gold and silver sticks were also sent to the Raja. On the 31st the troops were all drawn up below the wall of the fort, and the three deserters taken were brought forward; when one, the serjeant, was hanged, and the two others were flogged. The wakil of the Rao Raja was admitted to an audience at his request, when he stated that Ahmed Baksh Khan had been engaged in a plot to depose the Rao, and place Bulwunt Singh, who was the son of a natch girl, on the mesned, but that his master

master confided in the justice of the British Government, already displayed in the punishment of Doorjun Sal, and the restoration of the young Raja of Bhurtpore to his lawful authority.—[*Native Paper*.]

BALL AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Wednesday, the 16th February, his Highness Nawab Shems al Dauleh, Nej'm al Mulk, Ahmed Ali Khan Behader, Saulet Jeng, with the Nawab Nazim al Dauleh, and other noblemen, took leave of the Most Noble the Governor General, at the ball at the Government House.—[*Jami Jehan Numa*.]

HINDU CEREMONY.

On Saturday, the 1st of Phalgun (February the 11th), Baboo Swarup Chandra Mullik solemnized the worship of the goddess Sinhavahini (Durga riding on the lion) with great magnificence. The ceremonies commenced by the release of several persons who were in prison for petty debts; they then proceeded to bathe in the Ganges, and were presented with new raiment; they were next conducted to the Baboo's house, where they were well fed and dismissed with a rupee each to pay their expenses home. The Baboo then distributed pieces of cloth amongst the Vaishnavas. About ten o'clock in the morning he went in state to the house of Raj Raichandra Mullik, with a numerous train carrying poles covered with scarlet cloth, silver sticks, maces, chowries, flags, and other insignia, and accompanied by bands of European and native musicians and Bengali singers, who chaunted the names and praises of the deities Sinhavahini and Krishna, with the images of whom the procession returned. The images being conveyed to the house of Swarup Chandra Mullik, were placed upon thrones in a spacious hall, the goddess on a throne of gold, the god on one of silver. Worship was offered to them, and fine cloths, broad-cloth, shawls, and jewels, dedicated to them. An entertainment was then given to the Gossains and Brahmans, and presents made to them of shawls, broad-cloth, and money. In the evening, money was distributed to the beggars, and the festivities of the day were closed with a natch, at which all the best performers were collected. The house was splendidly illuminated, and a vast concourse of people were assembled; the party did not break up till daybreak.—[*Samachar Chandrika*.]

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

1. Notice is hereby given, that a sunken rock has been discovered off the N.W. end of the island of Ramree, in the fair way between that island and the Terribles. The rock has but 2½ fathoms on it, and is steep-to all round: the brig *Guide* passed

over the rock, drawing only one foot more than the depth, and immediately after two very heavy rollers broke under her stern. It does not appear that the sea breaks at any time on the rock, and the rollers were probably occasioned by the passage of the brig over it. It is not unlikely that there may be other sunken rocks between the Terribles and the island of Ramree; ships are therefore recommended to pass outside the Terribles.

By order of the Marine Board,
J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, Feb. 15, 1826.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The Sixth Report of the Serampore College has been published. Our readers need not be reminded of the interest we have shewn on all matters in which the Serampore missionaries are concerned; and we may perhaps, without much arrogance, claim to ourselves a slender share of the merit attaching to some improvements, we mean chiefly in the appointment of a body of trustees for the management of the affairs of the college. We are glad to see this step taken by the missionaries, even to the extent to which it has been carried; but, we must say, our pleasure does not, like that of the Government Gazette, arise altogether out of the circumstance of its obviating the possibility of their motives being brought into question. Notwithstanding the disinterested exertions of the missionaries, or indeed any act of men, we cannot but "question the security," in regard to permanent property, like that of Serampore, while it rests on nothing better than the "possession" of "unimpaired confidence;" and we think the charitable public who contributed the funds out of which the property has arisen, have a right and title to some better security than this affords; we are therefore, on these general grounds, glad to see it afforded; and, if the Serampore missionaries will follow up the step they have at length taken in regard to the college property, by a similar measure in respect to the other parts of the premises, we shall hold them in still greater honour, and admit most cheerfully that the confidence hitherto reposed in them by the public has not been misplaced. In the midst, however, of our satisfaction at seeing trustees appointed for the college property, there come certain misgivings across our minds, when we find that what is contributed towards the college out of the missionaries' own funds, as they call them, is generally stated as being laid out on the ground, buildings, and permanent parts of the property—what is contributed by the public is devoted to the evanescent objects of supporting the professors, or bringing them out from England, endowing scholarships,

ships, &c. We cannot help thinking, that it would be in every way more advisable to draw no such distinction, as the door would then be most effectually shut against any claim that may arise when the present "disinterested" and "sensible" men have passed away. The division of the proposed trustees into classes likewise appears to us a complex piece of machinery, only calculated to give rise to future disputes, as to the extent of their respective duties and rights under the trust; and we are at a loss to see the necessity for any such distinction among a body, having all but one undivided object in view—the perpetual appropriation of the property, buildings, and revenues to the object for which public benevolence has erected them—the education of native Christian and Hindoo youth.—The first class of trustees are styled "Trustees for the premises on which the college buildings are erected, measuring about thirty bigahs;" then we have "Trustees for funded property in America," and "Trustees for funded property in England," &c., but not one trustee for the spacious college buildings themselves, so far as we can discover or understand the matter from the published report.

A large portion of the Sixth Report is devoted to shew the utility of instructing the students in Sanskrit literature, to which a much greater importance is attached by the missionaries than we can suppose in. With all deference to the superior knowledge of the missionaries on subjects connected with the native languages, we should be much better pleased to see the Sanskrit giving place to the English language and literature; and, from the progress of native youth in the latter, we should augur much more favourably as to the ultimate success of the institution, in enlightening the native mind, in the religion, arts and sciences of their conquerors.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Feb. 17.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Griffin, 96th N.I., of a daughter.
Feb. 12. At Mousterpore, the lady of T. J. Dashiwood, Esq., civil service, of a son and heir.
22. The wife of Mr. C. Maclean, of a son.
27. The lady of Lieut. Col. F. V. Raper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. At Marut, Lieut. W. Benson, 4th L.C., to Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late W. A. Wallace, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland.
24. Mr. R. Dundon, of the marine establishment, to Miss Julia Oxenham, of Bathurst, Devonshire.
26. At the Cathedral, E. Ridge, Esq., of Hettipore, planter, to Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. J. Ridge, of the Bengal establishment.
March 1. At the Cathedral, J. A. Henning, Esq.,

to Jane, second daughter of Edw. Brightman, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16. At Adiched, John Edward, third son of Capt. Parby, agent for gunpowder, aged four years. He was carried off by that dreadful disease the hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid pariah dog.

22. At Dum Dum, Louise Isabella, infant daughter of Dr. B. Macleod.

— The infant son of Mr. W. Stacey.

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Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

VACCINATION OF SEPOYS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 28, 1826.—With reference to the existence of small-pox amongst the sepoys and followers of the army, it is directed that every recruit, on being entertained for the service, shall be specially examined by the medical officer; and if it shall not satisfactorily appear that he has either had the small-pox or been vaccinated, he shall be required to submit to the vaccine inoculation. It is recommended, that where the sepoy may evince any dislike to the operation from prejudice of caste, the native vaccinators in the employ of government, when at hand, may operate under the inspection of the medical officer.

With reference to the circular letter of the 18th Aug. 1825, it is requested that commanding officers of stations and corps will favour, by every means in their power, the introduction of vaccine inoculation amongst the families and followers.

UNIFORM OF THE EXTRA REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 7, 1826. — Major Gen. Sir John Doveton, K. C. B., commanding the army in chief, is pleased to establish the following uniform for the four extra regiments ordered to be raised under G.O. of 3d ult.

1st Extra Regt.—Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar; white. Colour of soldiers' lace; white with black worm. Colour of officers' buttons; gold. Officers' trimming; gold plain.

2d Extra Regt.—Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar; pale buff. Colour of soldiers' lace; white with red worm. Colour of officers' buttons; silver. Officers' trimming; silver plain.

3d Extra Regt.—Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar; bright yellow. Colour of soldiers'

soldiers' lace; white with red worm. Colour of officers' buttons; gold. Officers' trimming; gold plain.

4th Extra Regt.—Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar; pale yellow. Colour of soldiers' lace; white with black worm. Colour of officers' buttons; silver. Officers' trimming; gold plain.

SOLDIERS' BREAST AND WAIST PLATES.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17, 1826.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that breast and waist-plates for the corps of the army requiring them shall, in future, be issued as an article of store to be furnished at the public expense. The plates at present in use with corps, being the private property of the soldier, will either be returned to him on the issue of new plates, or be received into the public store and the value of the brass paid for the benefit of the individual.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17, 1826.—In consideration of the sudden and heavy losses which are sometimes occasioned amongst bodies of horses, by epidemic and contagious diseases which no human skill or caution can prevent, and which had not been contemplated in the allowance made for officers' chargers, it has been provided, by the regulations of the service that under such circumstances the expenses shall be defrayed by Government.

It is, however, explicitly to be understood, that compensation for loss of chargers will only be granted in cases in which the horse is actually present and mustered with the regiment or a detachment thereof, and that all officers taking a charger away from the regiment to which they belong, whether upon leave or staff duty, will do so at their own risk, and to the entire forfeiture of the compensation aforesaid.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1826.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be commander of all the forces serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the councillors thereof, having arrived on board the ship *Fairlie*, the usual oaths have been administered to his Excellency, and his Excellency has this day taken his seat as second member of the council at this presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

March 9. Mr. William Lavis, register to Zillah Court at Combaconum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17, 1826.—Lieut. J. Blissett, 1st N.I., to be surveyor of 1st class, and Ens. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I., to be surveyor of 2d class with quart. mast. gen.'s department in Ava, former from 27th Nov. 1825, and latter from 7th Jan. 1826.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. T. H. Zouch, 49d N.I., to act as adj. to 9d bat. pioneers during absence of Lieut. Richardson on foreign service.

Capt. W. T. Sneyd, 39th N.I., to act as brigade maj. to troops in Travancore during absence of Capt. Cunningham on foreign service.

Capt. J. Malton, 44th N.I., to act as brigade maj. at Sholapoor during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hutchinson on foreign service.

Lieut. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to light field div. of Hyderabad subd. force during absence of Capt. Bradford on foreign service.

49d N.I. Sen. Capt. H. Ross to be maj., Sen. Lieut. J. Thomas to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Wakeman to be lieut., v. Chauvel ret.; date 21st Feb.

Feb. 24. Lieut. J. Hill, 94th N.I., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. G. Maxwell, 2d Europ. Regt., transferred to invalid estab.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 17. Lieut. T. S. Warner, 18th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. R. F. Macville, 49th N.I., for health.—24. Capt. W. Shade, 46th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 21. Capt. A. Gordon, Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. G. Hammond, 59th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY MUNRO.

A general meeting of the gentlemen inhabitants of Madras was held at the Public Rooms on the 6th March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best manner of testifying their respect and esteem for Lady Munro, previous to her ladyship's intended departure for Europe.

The Hon. Sir R. Palmer, having been unanimously called to the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:—

“Gentlemen: The purpose for which we are now met has already been communicated to you by the short circular which was distributed on Saturday evening; and whatever difference of opinion may exist, if any shall exist, which however I will not anticipate, as to the best mode of carrying that purpose into effect, yet, with respect to the general object of our meeting, namely, that of offering an appropriate tribute of respect to Lady Munro, the benefit of whose presiding influence the general society of this presidency has so long experienced, and is now unfortunately so soon about to lose, there can be no dissent. None at least, so long as dignity of character, blended with unrivalled affability of conduct—so long as liberality of sentiment, springing from benevolence of heart, and guided in its application by soundness of judgment—

so long as high intellectual attainments, combined with moral excellence, shall continue to excite admiration and to command respect.

"Such are the qualities which are pre-eminently conspicuous in that distinguished individual whose name I have ventured to pronounce; and such therefore, I am sure, must be the corresponding feelings of those whom I have now the honour to address.

"In a word—of those who constitute the society of this presidency, I am persuaded that there is not one now present, who is not prepared to express his hearty concurrence in the object for which we are met—there is not one now absent who, when he hears of it, will not sanction it with his hearty approval.

"With such unanimity then, within and without these doors, it would be useless for me to expatiate upon the subject; and I will accordingly proceed at once to submit for your consideration, what has suggested itself to the minds of several of my friends now around me, as a course which may with propriety be adopted upon the present occasion: it is embodied in the resolution which I shall take the liberty of reading, and which, if approved, I shall beg to propose from the chair for your adoption."

The following resolutions were then put, and unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved: the society of Madras, impressed with a deep sense of regret at the unexpected prospect of Lady Munro's immediate departure, and anxious to offer the most marked testimony of the universal respect and attachment in which her ladyship has been so long and deservedly held in this settlement—a lady whose amiable private virtues, urbanity, attention to social welfare, and liberal encouragement of every useful public institution, will never cease to live in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of the inhabitants;

"That a deputation from this meeting do immediately wait upon Lady Munro, for the purpose of conveying their sentiments, and of soliciting the honour of her acceptance of an entertainment, on such day as may be most convenient for her ladyship."

A deputation was then chosen, and authorized to resolve themselves into a committee of management, to take the necessary steps for carrying the measures proposed into effect, should her ladyship accede to the request of the meeting.

Lieut. Col. Conway, C.B., then rose, and addressed the meeting in words to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen: I shall prelude what I am about to say, by expressing a hope that the words which we have just heard from Sir Ralph Palmer may be printed, as an

elegant and apt embodying of our sentiments towards Lady Munro. I feel myself indeed at a disadvantage in now addressing you, when so recently impressed by that eloquent and appropriate discourse. I have however every confidence, that the matter of my words will give currency to their method; and I speak convinced, that the additional proposal I am about to submit to you will find an echo in the breast of every one by whom I am at present surrounded. The entertainment you have already voted for the acceptance of our Lady Governess, is indeed an appropriate testimony of the sense we entertain of the becoming, the dignified, and the gratifying mode in which it has been her pleasure to give grace and currency to the public and private society of this presidency; yet, permit me to observe that the testimony, however appropriate, will nevertheless be as transitory as the breeze which is about to waft her from our Indian shores. You would not, I am convinced, be satisfied with a perishable proof of a lasting recollection; you would not have a record of an hour for the benefits of years. I hesitate not to assert, that our Indian gratitude is of a more durable consistency, and, in this belief, I now propose, in addition to the resolution already adopted:

"That the deputation already named to wait upon Lady Munro be also instructed to intreat her ladyship to gratify the society, of which she has been the kind patroness, by sitting for her portrait in full-length to the first artist of England; the same to be placed in the first room which may be built as the Public Assembly Room of Madras, in permanent testimony of the grateful esteem in which her ladyship is held by the members constituting the society of the presidency of Fort St. George.

"I propose this in the anticipation that this portrait will not be a solitary one of the family whereof we may hereafter boast; and that it will be a natural and becoming harbinger of its future companion."

The speech of the gallant officer was received in the most rapturous manner, and the resolution carried by acclamation.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman, Sir Ralph Palmer.

The deputation immediately proceeded to the Government House; where they were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by Lady Munro, and afterwards by the Hon. the Governor. After the resolutions of the meeting had been read to her ladyship by Sir R. Palmer, she rose and made the following reply:

"Gentlemen: It would at any time be difficult for me to make a suitable reply to an address so flattering as that which has now been made to me; but, at the present

present moment, subdued as I am by the feelings which your kindness has excited, I am quite unable to do so. I am assured, however, that you who are present and know me, will do me the justice to believe, that I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me, and highly grateful for it.

"I regret that the circumstances, under which I am about to leave Madras, are not of that pleasing nature to permit me to enter into, or enjoy the entertainment which you have so kindly offered for my acceptance; and I therefore trust that my declining it may be ascribed solely to that cause.

"My poor endeavours to be useful to the community of Madras, I fear, your partiality has much over-rated; and to that feeling, on your part, I attribute the other flattering mark of distinction which you wish to confer. I feel much gratified by it, and most willingly accede to your wishes in that point. Gentlemen, I thank you; and beg to assure you, that I will ever hold your kindness in grateful remembrance."—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

Her ladyship embarked for England, on board the *Wellington* a few days after.

THE CREW OF THE NASSAU.

The *Fairlie*, from London to Madras, relieved and landed at the Cape of Good Hope the crew of the brig *Nassau*, cast away on Tristan d'Acunha. It appears that the *Nassau*, Capt. Carss, on the voyage from Sydney, New South Wales, to England, having sprung a dangerous leak, which the utmost exertions of those on board could not keep under, they were obliged to make for the nearest land, which happened to be Tristan d'Acunha; this they were fortunate enough to fall in with, when the vessel was immediately run ashore, and the whole of those belonging to her happily saved. They experienced much attention and kindness from the few persons settled on the island, and after remaining there more than three months, were brought off by Capt. Short, in the *Fairlie*; two of the crew preferring to remain at the island. The following inhabitants are at present on the island:—William Glass, oldest inhabitant, having been there nine years; John Taylor; Richard Bryan; Stephen White, of the Blendon-Hall's crew; * Peter Patrickson, seaman; * Samuel Squill, boy; Mrs. Glass (a woman of colour) and seven children; Mrs. White (a woman of colour) and three children.

In consequence of the people being so many months on the island they were completely out of tea, sugar, bread, and spirits. The passengers of the *Fairlie* were most active in presenting the people of the island with clothes, tobacco, books, news-

papers, writing-paper, &c. &c. — [*Mad. Gov. Gaz., March 7.*

EPISTOLARY ELEGANCE.

The following curious production appears in the *Madras Courier*, introduced by the letter prefixed to it.

Sir: I beg leave to submit the following for insertion in your paper at convenience, as exhibiting one of the most amusing attempts at our epistolary style that I have met with by a native. The writer, a Bengalee "copying clerk," was Baboo or Sir-car to Mr. P —, in the Board of Trade at Calcutta. Lieut. H — belonged to the horse artillery, had a brother in the civil service, and had taken the subject of the letter under his protection.

Your very obt. servant.

J. C—.

Paragraph 1st.—Sir: With extreme humility and debasement I beg pardon in presuming to interrupt your avocation which, no doubt, is deeply consequential and important: but the insatiable avidity of my Cravings has no boundary, therefore I hope to be excused mercifully, as there is no help for human frailty.

Paragraph 2d. — Contemplating with adoration the sublime grandeur of English gentlemen, my heart and mind rebound and beat with such palpitation for joy that it may be likened into the volcanic raptures of Mount Vusivious in England. In this ecstasy of charming bliss I avail myself of this spontaneous opportunity of notifying to your honor's remembrance the faithful and sincere promise you made me while in Calcutta, and feeding myself with sanguine hopes, I conceive advisable to recommend to your protection my nephew who has been cankering my vitals for his subsistence in Life. Because with the intention of satisfying his ambitions and desires I eagerly implore your goodness in the abundance of your gracious gifts will be pleased to cast your Prosperous Eyes on his miserable case, and I recommend him to your brother, who is fortunately arrived from England safely on shore and is Inhabiting the Writer's Barracks near the long Church Monument adjacent to my Office called the Black Hole Remembrance.

Paragraph 3d.—Offering in gladness of heart Thanksgiving and Prayers to the Worshipful Diety above the Stars and Moon, I will make a sacred vow on getting good tidings from your Honourable goodness. Please to be good enough to state to me particularly respecting your health and welfare, that will gladden my soul like Ghee, Sugar, and Milk mixed, which English Gentlemen's make sweet Puddin. I hope you are in happiness and this will meet in perfect good condition o rcumstance.

Para-

* These two individuals belonged to the *Nassau*.
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 129.

Paragraph 4th.—Perhaps most probably your Honor may in your Benevolence take pity on me and to reply to my address to you be moved to notice the consequence of it, therefore please to direct to me Board of Trade in Council Old Fort opposite the Government Custom House. I take leave with due respect, and remain, kind Sir,

Your humbly devoted serv.

GOURMOHUN CHUND,
Mr. R. C. P——n's Writer.

N.B.—Please to recollect kindly to inclose the letter of favour to your brother in the answer you will send me to this.

To Lieut. J. C. H——e, Artillery Horse Cavalry, Cawnpore.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a confirmation yesterday at St. George's Church, Choultry Plain. The interior of the church presented a most interesting appearance; and 500 young persons, duly prepared, were confirmed. The Bishop delivered his charge from the pulpit, and one more impressive has seldom, we imagine, been heard.

A general quarterly meeting of the Madras District Committee afterwards took place, at which his Lordship presided. The meeting was one of great interest.

The clergy dined in the evening with the Lord Bishop.

About 100 young persons are this day to be confirmed at Poonamalee.—[*Madras Gov. Gaz.*, March 9.

On Tuesday the 28th Feb. the Bishop visited the Military Female Asylum, and expressed the very gratifying satisfaction which he felt in so large an assemblage of young persons collected together to enjoy the blessing of a Christian education, and to partake of that ample provision for their support and happiness, which the pious endeavours of charitable individuals, aided by the liberality of government has furnished for them.

His Lordship, in the most affectionate manner, endeavoured to impress upon the minds of these young persons, a proper sense of their obligation to those benevolent friends who had thus tenderly cared for them, and above all to the supreme giver of all good, who is the father of the fatherless, and the friend of the destitute. The duties arising from these obligations were explained and forcibly inculcated, and the consequences resulting to themselves, and to the community at large, from a right fulfilment, or from an ungrateful neglect of these duties, were plainly brought before their view. His Lordship concluded by most earnestly pressing these considerations on their attention, and appeared to produce a very powerful impression on the minds of this

very interesting portion of the rising generation.

The number of females in the institution is nearly 300.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP.

Whilst this sheet was passing the press, we learned the following intelligence from the *Bombay Courier* of April 22:—

“Our readers throughout India will receive with a universal sentiment of grief, the intelligence that the earthly career of our beloved and reverend Bishop terminated at Trichinopoly, on the morning of April 3d. His Lordship had reached that place on the Saturday morning, and on the following day had preached, and held a confirmation in the evening; after which he delivered another discourse, concluding with a solemn and affecting farewell to the congregation. On Monday, at an early hour, his Lordship visited a congregation of Native Christians, and on his return went into a bath, as he had done on the two preceding days. He was there seized with an apoplectic fit, and when his servant, alarmed at the length of his stay, entered the bathing-room, he found that life was extinct. Medical aid was immediately procured, but proved wholly unavailing.”

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Lieut. A. Adam, 44th N.I., of a daughter.

20. The lady of W. Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. J. R. Ardagh, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.

23. Mrs. Colhoun Stirling, of a daughter.

24. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. D. Isaac, medical store department, of a daughter.

March 7. At St. Thomé, the lady of Maj. M. J. Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. D. Archer, 20th regt. N.I., to Miss Harriet Chartres.

March 1. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. C. Evans, fort adjutant, to Maria, only daughter of the late Major William Jones, 26th Madras N.I.

DEATH.

Feb. 23. At the Presidency, the infant daughter of W. Colhoun Stirling, Esq., superintending surgeon, centre division.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

UNCLAIMED PRIZE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1825, and Jan. 17, 1826.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their treasury in London of the amount of unclaimed prize-money due to their European and native troops, and to the officers and seamen in their marine service, for the under-

undermentioned captures, viz. Java, Isle of France, Bourbon, Colombo, and French property in Egypt,—The Hon. the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that all parties having claims to the above prize-moneys, shall submit the same through the prescribed channels for examination and adjustment to the prize-committee, of which the Deputy Military Accountant is president, and the paymasters at the several stations of the army are hereby authorized to discharge the amount of all such abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Agreeably with the tenor of the acts 1st and 2d of Gen. 4th, cap. 64, claims may be preferred during the period therein-mentioned (six years) for the above prize-money, after the expiration of which no claims will be received.

JAVA.

Proportion due to each Rank for the Capture of Java in 1811 (to the Company's Marine only).

Lieutenants—1st distribution, 123*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*; 2d ditto, 80*l.* 11*s.* 3¾*d.*; 3d ditto, 204*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Master, mates, surgeons, boatswains, carpenters, gunners, assist. surgeons, clerks, caulkers, coopers, stewards, sailmakers, quarter-masters, boatswains' and gunners' mates, quarter-gunners, boatswains' yeomen, superintending gunners, seamen, corporals, privates, cooks—1st distribution, 14*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; 2d ditto, 9*l.* 11*s.*; 3d ditto; 23*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*

Serangs—1st distribution, 54*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*; 2d ditto, 31*l.*; 3d ditto, 85*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.*

Tindals, native carpenters, havildars—1st distribution 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; 2d ditto, 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; 3d ditto, 14*l.* 5*s.*

Naicks, lascars, sepoy—1st distribution, 6*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*; 2d ditto; 3*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; 3d ditto, 9*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*

Topasses, servants—1st distribution, 3*l.* 0*s.* 6¾*d.*; 2d ditto, 1*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*; 3d ditto, 4*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*

(Total amount to be shared, 11,656*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*)

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Amount due to each Rank for the Capture of the Isle of France in 1810.

Captains—131*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Lieutenants—56*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*

Boatswains, carpenters, gunners, serjeants—33*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*

Master's mates, midshipmen, masters at arms, gunners, and boatswain's mates, quarter-masters, coopers, stewards, quarter-gunners, seamen, corporals, marines, sailmakers, mattrasses, havildars, and tindals—4*l.* 0*s.* 9¾*d.*

Serangs, 1st tindals, subadars—24*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*

Lascars, naicks, topasses, sepoy, servants, compounders—2*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*

Puckaulies—1*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*

(Total amount to be shared 1,742*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*)

BOURBON.

Amount due to each Rank for the Capture of St. Paul's, Bourbon, on 21st Sept. 1809.

Tindals—48*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*

Seamen, servants, native doctors—8*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Lascars—5*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

(Amount to be shared, 309*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*)

Amount due to each Rank for the Capture of the Isle of Bourbon, on 10th July 1810.

Serangs and 1st tindals—5*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

2d Tindals—1*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*

Lascars—12*s.* 8½*d.*

Watermen—6*s.* 4½*d.*

(Total amount to be shared, 55*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*)

COLOMBO.

Amount due to each Rank for the Capture of Colombo, in 1796 (3d Distribution).

Captains, surgeons—40*l.* 10*s.* 1¾*d.*

Master, lieutenants, ensigns, surgeons—15*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Cadets, 1st mates, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, serjeants—7*l.* 19*s.* 11¾*d.*

Sub assistant surgeons, conductors, sub conductors—7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Serangs, subadars—5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

1st Tindals, jemadars—1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

1st Tindals of commissariat—5*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

Lascars of ditto 12*s.* 8½*d.*

Midshipmen, clerks, quarter-masters, boatswain and gunner's mates, cooks, stewards, coopers, armourers, corporals, drummers, privates, havildars, 2d and 3d tindals, sailmakers, seamen, matrosses—18*s.* 2*d.*

Naicks, lascars, sepoy, drummers, fifiers, native doctors, bheesties, topasses, servants—12*s.* 1*d.*

Dressers, sweepers—6*s.* 0½*d.*

(Total amount to be shared, 2,571*l.* 16*s.* 2¾*d.*)

EGYPT.

Proportion due to each Rank for the Capture of French Property in Egypt, (4th and final distribution).

Majors—total of each, and amount due, 34*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Captains—5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Lieutenants, assist. surgeons, subadar, and serangs—2*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Jemadars, havildars, serjeants, and park serjeant—1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Naicks, 1st and 2d tindals, corporals, gunners, mattrasses, drummers, fifiers, rank and file, privates, sepoy, and puckaulies—3*s.* 11½*d.*

The amount due to the several claimants is to be converted into the Indian currency, when the abstracts are passed by the committee at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per sicca rupee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Day, February 14.—The Forbes's Stakes, of £100 from the fund, and 10 gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses, carrying 9 st. English horses, 12 lbs. extra : three miles.

Mr. Robert's...g. a. h. Ploughboy, 3

Capt. Smith's...c. a. h. Rollicker, ...2

Mr. Carstairs'...g. a. h. Cupid,1

The contest in this race soon rested with Cupid and Rollicker, the former winning by a neck.—Time 6-18.

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, rupees 1,300, and 5 gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.—Heats 2½ miles.

Mr. De Vitre's c. a. h. Marske, 2 3

Mr. Roberts' ...g. a. h. Fairplay, 0 4

Capt. Moore's...c. a. h. Creeper, 1 1

Mr. E. E. Elliot's b. a. h. Reveller, 0 2

Time 5-11, 5-11.

1st Heat.—Fairplay took the lead at starting and maintained it for a mile, closely followed by Creeper and Marske, when Creeper made a push and having got the lead kept it throughout, winning it by three or four lengths.

2d Heat.—Creeper rated it from the first, closely followed by Reveller, winning the race by a length.

Captain Mansfield's b. a. h. Don Juan, not placed.—Distanced.

Sixth and last Day, February 17.—The Mallet Stakes of £100 from the fund, and 10 gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses, weight for age, Byculla standard, three miles.

Mr. Roberts's g. a. h. Shamrock, aged 9 st. 0 lbs. 1
Major Moore's g. a. h. Creeper, 8 8 5 3
Capt. James's g. a. h. Phantom, 6 8 12 2

Creeper lead easily for a mile, when a fine push was made by all three, and Shamrock was first in passing the stand. Creeper again took his place in the fourth half mile, but lost it in the fifth, and the contest was between Phantom and Shamrock, the latter winning by more than a length.—Time 1-10, 1-15, 1-2, 1-1, 1-1, 0-12½, total 6-21½.

Third Race.—A sweepstakes of 100 rupees each, for all *bona fide* untrained horses; gentlemen riders, carrying Lieut. Fawcett's weight, one mile.

Lieut. Fawcett's Chronhonbótontologos 3

M. Luard's ...King David2

Mr. Bacon's ...John Thomas1

Mr. James's...Aldiborontiphoscophornio 4

Won by Thomas in good style.

Fourth Race.—A plate for the beaten horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 rupees from the fund, and 3 gold mohurs each subscriber, to be weighed by the stewards, two miles.

Mr. De Vitre's ...c. a. h. Marske... 1 st. 8 lbs.

Mr. Roberts's ...g. a. h. Ploughboy, 8 7 3

Capt. Mansfield's...b. a. h. Brilliant, ..8 4 2

Mr. E. E. Elliott's b. a. h. Reveller, ..8 6 4

Major Moore's...b. a. h. Cock Eye, ..8 0 5

Marske took the lead and kept it for a mile, when Brilliant came up, and they rated it handsomely to the winning post.—Time 1-0, 1-1, 0-59, 1-4—Total 4-4.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On the 22d inst. the annual meeting of this society was held at St. Thomas's Church. It was attended by the hon. the Governor, the hon. the Chief Justice, Lady West, the Lady Patroness of the society, Mrs. Sparrow, Sir Charles and Lady Chambers, the superintendent of marine, and several other highly respectable individuals who take an interest in the concerns of the society. The hon. the Governor took the chair at ten o'clock, when an examination of some of the classes of the two schools took place, after which prizes were given to those children whose proficiency had been most satisfactory; they were presented to the boys by the hon. the Governor, and to the girls by the Lady Patroness. The report of the proceedings of the society, during the year 1825, was then read, from which it appeared that there were in the boys' school 111 whole boarders, and 136 day scholars; nineteen whole boarders had been admitted during the year, thirteen have gone out from the school, and four have died. At present there are eleven or twelve boys ready to leave the school, who will be apprenticed in the public service in the course of two months.

In the girls' school there were eighty at the end of the year; sixteen have been admitted, three have left the school, and four have died in the last year. The examination of the children lately held gave much satisfaction to the committees, and spoke highly in favour of the attention of the master and mistress to their respective establishments.

The committee have within the last five months determined to open a savings' bank, for the benefit of the children who have been educated by the society.—[*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 25.*]

HOMAJEE BOMAJEE.

Letters have been received from Bombay to the 8th March, which state the death of the celebrated native merchant Homajee Bomajee, who, it is supposed, died worth two millions sterling. These letters are said to have been taken by Major Kinneir, resident in Persia, to Teheran, from whence they were forwarded in regular course to England.—[*London Paper.*]

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6. At Surat, the lady of T. Salmon, Esq., of a son.

11. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. W. Fyvie, of a son.

20. The wife of Mr. J. M. Pendergrass, of a son.

Australia.**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

General Darling has published a proclamation, founded on the Act of the 6th Geo. cap. 110, entitled, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels," by which all the former laws relating to the registering of British vessels are repealed, and new regulations thereon provided, very materially affecting all persons connected with shipping.

General Darling has prohibited all persons holding situations from being concerned, directly or indirectly, in any sort of traffic whatever.

The orders by which public officers were not permitted grants of land, but which were notoriously evaded by what are called "Reserves," are no longer to be acted upon.

The single female prisoners in the factory at Parramatta, are in future to have every proper facility afforded them, in order to their forming matrimonial connexions, and every proper encouragement afterwards.

General Darling, by an act of council, has repealed all the then existing regulations relative to the publicans, and established a new code, free from the oppressive restrictions of the old system. Its principal features are, that for beer and spirit licenses, the same sum is paid, £25 sterling; the fine for selling without license, £25; all persons to be allowed to charge their assigned servants with reasonable quantities of spirits or beer, ginger-beer sellers excepted; the regulations as to prisoners done away with, except after eight o'clock at night, or on Sundays.

He has also published a government order, by which masters of transport ships are strictly prohibited from landing any goods whatever, in order to protect the fair trader, who pays freight.

General Darling now compels the colonial treasurer, the naval officer, and all the other public accountants, to send in a balance sheet every week; and to certify that the balance is in hand.

In consequence of the scarcity of treasury bills, dollars are rapidly disappearing. It is supposed, that in a short time there will be few left in the sister colony. Such is the rigid economy of General Darling's administration, that no drafts upon the English treasury have been made since he assumed the government.

It is with great satisfaction we announce that General Darling has completely altered the system of rationing the crown prisoners. They before were not supplied with sufficient food to enable them to work hard. General Darling's system is, to feed them well, and work them well.

Two additional banks have been set on foot at Sydney. The one under the aus-

pices of the M^r Arthur and Oxley faction of exclusionists, called the bank of Australia; the other, called the Sydney Commercial Bank, established by the colonists at large; and so complete was the triumph of the latter over the former, that it was hardly born when the exclusionist brat died in convulsions! The Sydney Bank list of proprietors comprises all the wealth of that colony.

The *Almorah* has been condemned at Calcutta. The ship and cargo fetched very high prices. Capt. Mitchell's share of the prize-money on distribution exceeds £5,000.

The foregoing extracts are from letters and papers received from the colony, up to the date of March 8th.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The proprietor, and late publisher of the *Colonial Times*, Mr. Bent, seems to have embroiled himself with the government authorities, by the publication of three libels, for which he had been tried, and condemned to a fine of £200, and three month's imprisonment.

A file of that paper has been received to the 7th April. The magistrates appear at length to have resolved on the extermination of the bush-rangers, who had for a long time been enabled to commit their depredations on the settlers with impunity, and had so far succeeded, that with the exception of three, the whole of the principal ones had been apprehended and punished. The harvest throughout the colony is said to have been an abundant one. It was in contemplation to remove the seat of government from Hobart Town to New Norfolk, but we do not find any motive for the change assigned in these papers. Three commissioners had been appointed to make a survey of the whole island; to apportion it into counties, hundreds, and parishes, and to survey and value the lands. By a Government order it was directed that from the 1st of April all contracts in the colony should be in the denomination of sterling money.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

Hobart Town, March 17th.—It is with the most poignant feelings of regret we have to announce one of the most melancholy events which ever occurred in these colonies. About a year ago, Capt. Wilson, of the Bengal army, arrived here for the benefit of his health, which had suffered severely from long service in India. A few months ago he went to reside at Kenmore, the estate of Charles Robertson, Esq., a Scots gentleman of the first respectability, who arrived here as a settler, with his family, in 1822. Capt. Wilson came to town a few days ago, and was observed to be in a very melancholy and disordered

ordered state of mind. He returned to Kenmore on Thursday evening. On Friday morning he rose early, and covering himself with a blanket, walked into the Derwent, which nearly surrounds Mr. Robertson's estate, forming a peninsula. He returned, however, and joined the family at breakfast. Shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were in the grounds near the house, when Mrs. Robertson requested her husband to go into the house to Capt. Wilson, whose incoherent language and manner had very seriously alarmed her. He did so. In a few minutes two reports were heard, and upon the servants going into the dining-room, Mr. Robertson was found seated on the sofa, weltering in his blood, having been shot dead by Capt. Wilson, who had discharged one of the barrels of his double gun at Mr. Robertson's throat; the contents of which had passed through the carotid artery, and of course produced instant death. Capt. Wilson had discharged the other at himself, having, it appears, placed the muzzle close under his chin, the shot blowing away part of his lower and upper jaw, his tongue, his teeth, displaced his left eye, and passing out at his forehead. The appalling spectacle can be better imagined than described. Capt. Wilson, however, survives! and, excepting upon all subjects connected with this most dreadful event, writes upon paper with much clearness and composure. His insanity, however, is unquestionable. A coroner's inquest sat on the lamented remains of Mr. Robertson, and, strange to say, returned the following most extraordinary verdict:—"Shot by Captain Wilson, who is insane." On Monday, Dr. Scott, the colonial surgeon, visited Capt. Wilson at New Norfolk, and is of opinion, that he is decidedly in a state of the most perfect mental derangement, but he considers his recovery probable; in which case, we need not state, what a dreadful spectacle he must exhibit, when the nature of the wounds he has inflicted upon himself are considered. Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Robertson's solicitor, proceeded to Kenmore, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Conolly (Mrs. Robertson being a Roman Catholic), to afford that afflicted lady all possible consolation and assistance which, in her lamentable situation, she stands so much in need of.—[*Australian*.]

Polynesia.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following particulars respecting the assassination of Capt. Cook, are given in the *North American Review*. They were furnished by some American missionaries at Owyhee, from the statements of various

natives, who were ocular witnesses of the deplorable event.

"We can make no complaint against the stranger," say the islanders. "His boat had been stolen, and he formed the resolution of getting possession of the king, and keeping him till the boat was restored. The captain and the king (Teirapou) were walking towards the shore, when a crowd of people rushed forward and opposed the king's proceeding farther: at the same time a man came running out of breath, exclaiming "War! the strangers have attacked us first; they have fired upon a canoe, and killed a chief!" The people, exasperated, imagined that their king was about to be killed; and stones, clubs, and lances were prepared for the combat. Kanona, wife of Teirapou, implored him to remain, and all the chiefs joined their entreaties to her's. The king sat down. The stranger appeared dubious and troubled; but he still continued to insist upon the restoration of his boat. One of our people struck him with a lance; but turning round, he killed this man by a discharge of his musket. The people then began to hurl stones at him, and as soon as the boat's-crew observed this, they began to fire upon the people. The captain wished to give some orders to the crew; but the tumult was so great, that he could not be heard. He endeavoured to speak to the people; but, at the very instant, he received a stab from a dagger (pahoa) in the back, and a lance pierced his body; he fell dead into the water. As soon as it was perceived that he ceased to live, lamentations arose amongst the people. They burned his flesh, after separating it from the bone, as customary at the funerals of chiefs."

Cape of Good Hope.

STATE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Extract of a letter, dated May 28d:—"We have no colonial news of moment.—Things go on very smoothly with our Lieut.-Gov. (Bourke). There have been lately two curious trials, which have excited some attention, because they originated in a practice which requires revision. Both were for a breach of the 5th article of the Port Instructions, about giving bond twelve hours after anchoring. Capt. Wilens, of the Dutch ship *Concordia*, which was an iniquitous case of extortion, was acquitted; but Capt. Purdy, of the brig *Coventry*, was convicted, though there would have been more honour in the breach than in the strict application of the law in this case.

"Commodore Christian, in the *Owen Glendower*, and the *Helicon*, Capt. Acland, are gone to visit the islands of Mauritius and

and Madaguascar. The *Helicon* lately went on a cruise to Port Natal, and found Mr. Farewell, R.N., and party, all well—King Chakka was very kind to them, and

to the English in general. They are engaged in the ivory trade. The crew of the brig *Mary* were building a sloop, of about 40 tons, for the purposes of the trade."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 1, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 27 8 Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 26 8 Prem.	
Disc. 1 4 Five per ct. Loan 1822-23 2 0 Disc.	
Ditto 0 8 New 5 per cent Loan 1 0 Ditto.	

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Rs. 8 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit 8 0 ditto.

Buy.] Bank Shares Premium. [Sell.
5,300..... 5,500

Price of Bullion.

Spanish Dollars ..Sa. Rs. 205 0 to 206 0 per 100
Dubloons..... 30 8 to 31 8 each.
Sovereigns 10 0 to 10 8 ditto.
Bank of England Notes .. 10 4 to 10 12 ditto.
Star Pagodas 3 6½ to 3 7 6 ditto.

Madras, March 8, 1826.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs. 29 Prem.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per

100 Sa. Rs. 27 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs. 29 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per

100 Sa. Rs. 29 Disc.

Bombay, Feb. 22, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rupees.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Just before this sheet was sent to press, intelligence was received of the termination of the Burmese war, by the ratification of the treaty previously signed.

This important intelligence was communicated in an overland despatch from Calcutta, dated April 7th, which was received at the East-India House, Aug. 29.

The following are the particulars which we have been enabled to extract from a *Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, dated April 24th, copied from a *Calcutta Government Gazette* :—

PEACE WITH AVA.—At a late hour last night the *Enterprise* reached Calcutta, having on board His Exc. Sir A. Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mangles, the return of whom to Calcutta is the consequence of the conclusion of peace with the Burmese. The public despatches announcing the ratification of the treaty were forwarded by Col. Tidy and Capt. Snodgrass, on board the *Alligator*, which left Rangoon a week before the *Enterprise* arrived there, and may therefore be hourly expected. The *Arachne* sailed at the same time for Madras. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this important and satisfactory event.

After leaving Pagahm Mew, Sir A. Campbell was met by repeated messengers from the King, offering terms short of those which had been demanded, which offers were of course rejected. At last, however, when the army was within four days' march of the capital, Mr. Price again made his appearance, bringing with him the treaty ratified by the King, and paid down the stipulated sum of twenty-five lacs; the remainder to be paid in the manner previously determined. The prisoners were delivered up, and amongst them Mr. Gouger. In addition to the southern provinces of Ye, Tavai, and Mergui, we are to retain Martaban to the east of the Sanloon or Martaban river. The ratification of the treaty took place the end (24th) of February.

The troops commenced their return on the 5th March by water, and had all arrived at Rangoon. Six European regiments had been embarked, besides the Bengal artillery, when the *Enterprise* left; some of the transports, with H.M.'s 19th, 38th, and 41st regts. had sailed, and it was expected that the whole would be withdrawn by the middle of May.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with the following additional details :—

tails :—The treaty was confirmed the 24th February. The treasure, consisting of rupees and gold and silver bars, is on board the *Alligator*. A party from camp paid a visit to the capital, and were received by the King with every honour. Mr. Crawford had gone to Martaban by the *Diana*

steam-vessel. A battalion with all the elephants, and attended by two Burmese chiefs, had proceeded from Jembewghewn to Arracan *via* Aen. The road is now acknowledged to be a very good one. Another detachment had proceeded from Prome to Sandowey.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT TO PURLOIN INTELLIGENCE FROM THIS JOURNAL.

We think it right to expose the following most unwarrantable attempt to purloin the Asiatic Intelligence prepared for this month's journal.

Towards the close of the month, one of the persons employed on the *Asiatic Journal*, in Mr. Cox's printing office, received, by a messenger, the following letter :—

“ Saturday, Aug. 26.

“ If Mr. Walter will hand to Mr. Norris, of the White Horse, Long Acre, a proof, or copy in any shape, of the Asiatic Intelligence contained in the Asiatic Journal of this month, the person for whom the proofs are intended will give any sum that may be deemed a reasonable remuneration. The proofs must be sent this evening.”

“ Mr. Walter.”

Mr. Walter, a man of too much integrity to abuse his trust for the sake of “ a reasonable remuneration,” desirous of gaining a clue to the real objects and the author of this application, wrote a reply, requesting fuller information, and received in return the following, in a different hand-writing :

“ The information required is that part which relates to the ‘ Courts-Martial,’ the ‘ Civil Appointments and Changes,’ the ‘ Military Appointments, Removals, &c.’ the ‘ Shipping Intelligence,’ such as ‘ Arrivals and Departures,’ and ‘ Births, Marriages, and Deaths,’ and the prices of ‘ Government Securities ;’ but not the two last table-pages of the publication. As much by noon to-morrow as possible.

“ White Horse, Long Acre,
Sunday evening.”

“ Mr. Walter, Mr. Cox's office.”

Mr. Walter farther ascertained that the name of “ the person for whom the proofs

were intended ” was *Cheese*, and that the person had “ just set up in business.” He directed his reply to “ Mr. Cheese.”

He now communicated the affair to his employer, Mr. Cox, and placed the two letters in his hands, as well as a third, which he received as from Mr. Cheese. This was in a hand-writing different from the other two ; its contents are as follow :

“ Perhaps Mr. Walter can give a part of the information requested to the bearer ; and if he will favour Mr. C. with his company to take part of a beef-steak at the White Horse, Long Acre, at half-past one, Mr. C. will be glad to see him. He will be pleased to inform the bearer if he will be there at that time.

“ Monday morning.”

“ Mr. Walter.”

There is no periodical publication in London, as our readers must know, for which the information thus sought can be wanted, but the *Oriental Herald*. Upon looking at the last number of that work we find that it is printed, not as formerly, by Messrs. Mills and Jowett, but by persons lately (we believe) in their service, one of whom is named *Cheese*.

Striking as these circumstances are, they are still not sufficient to justify us in imputing this base attempt to rob us of our property, by debauching the integrity of an individual, to the editor of the *Oriental Herald*. We therefore merely add to the foregoing particulars, thus submitted to the public, the following remark, namely, that the parties, whoever they be, have not only been baulked in their dishonest object, but have incurred the mortification of finding that the estimate they formed of the character of mankind, by the standard of their own, was false.

LAW.

SUMMER ASSIZES, LANCASTER, *August 11.*

John Stott and Thomas Barnes were indicted for committing a highway robbery on the person of Tonsong, a Chinese Tartar. The robbery was committed between Oldham and Hollingwood. The prosecutor, who obtains his living by exhibiting as an Indian juggler, had been, on the day of the robbery, at the former place, practising as a juggler, and was returning to Hollingwood, when he was attacked, and severely beaten and robbed of some property. The prosecutor was put into the witness-box, when Mr. D. F. Jones, who appeared for the prisoners, asked him what religion he professed; the prosecutor, who spoke English very imperfectly, replied, "all same English."

Mr. Jones.—Were you ever baptized?

Tonsong.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Jones.—When?

Tonsong.—Oh many time—all town I come to I baptized.

Mr. Justice Park.—Really I don't know what to do with him. It is clear he does not understand. (To the witness)—What book is that in your hand?

The answer was inaudible.

An interpreter was then sworn. He said he was a Swiss, and was the brother-in-law of the prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Park.—Now ask him whether he has been baptized.

The interpreter put the question, and accompanied it by making the sign of the cross on his forehead.

Tonsong, who imitated the action, answered at once, "Oh, yes."

Mr. Justice Park.—Oh, he seems to understand it; he makes the sign of the cross. Pray where were you baptized?—Oh, every place go through England.

Mr. Justice Park.—Really this is very distressing; I cannot tell what to make of him. If he were a pagan, I should have no difficulty in swearing him according to the custom of his country; but here the difficulty is, he tells us he is a Christian. Pray ask him if he has ever been at church? Have you ever been with him at church?

Interpreter.—No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Park.—Have you ever heard him say how people are sworn in his country?

Interpreter.—No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Park.—Well, ask him whether he can tell how it is done.

The interpreter and Tonsong having had some conversation, the former said, that Tonsong only assured him that the religion of England was the same as that of his country.

Mr. Justice Park.—Really, gentlemen, what can I do with him? It is clear he knows nothing about it.

Mr. Coltman.—I think, my Lord, he

must be considered as professing the religion of his forefathers, and he must be sworn as people are sworn in China.

Mr. Justice Park.—I shall be glad to do so. I have no objection to swearing a Mahometan on the Alcoran, or a Scotch Presbyterian by holding up his hand. I have no objection to any form of oath, provided it binds the conscience of the witness. But how do I know what oath will bind the conscience of this witness? He says the religion of his country is the same as the religion of England; that, we know, is not the fact. Perhaps we can make something of him this time.—(To the prosecutor.) Where do you go when you die?

Tonsong.—I go in ground.

Mr. Coltman.—Allow me to try, my Lord.—Pray where are your father and mother?

Tonsong.—They dead.

Mr. Coltman.—Aye, but where are they gone?

Tonsong.—I no know.

Mr. Coltman.—I am afraid, my Lord, I can make nothing of him.

Tonsong was then directed to leave the witness-box; and several other witnesses were called—from whose evidence it appeared, that the transaction was much more like a brutal frolic, than a highway robbery. The prisoners were consequently acquitted.

INSOLVENT-DEBTORS' COURT, *July 28.*

William White, formerly editor and proprietor of a weekly paper, called the *British and Indian Observer*, was opposed in his application for a discharge, by Capt. Kinnaid Smith. In November last, a libel on Capt. Smith was inserted in the insolvent's newspaper, for which Capt. Smith, being refused the name of the author, brought an action against the insolvent, and recovered £250 damages. The costs amounted to £92. To relieve himself from the payment of these sums, the insolvent went to prison, and claimed the benefit of the act.

The counsel for Capt. Smith contended that the act afforded no relief to persons confined for damages incurred by libellous publication.

The court postponed the case, but in a subsequent day, decided that the insolvent was entitled to his discharge under the former act, repealed since the insolvent's arrest, which did not contain the exceptive clause contained in the present act respecting cases of this nature.

Lieut. and Adj. Kenny, of the 89th regt., who has been confined in Newgate for some weeks past, in consequence of an alleged duel, on board the Hon. Company's ship *Bussorah*, on her passage from India to this country, accompanied by several friends,

friends, waited on the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, on the 19th Aug., at Hampstead, in custody of Mr. Harris, sen. (a writ of *habeas* having been previously granted). Several affidavits were submitted to his lordship, amongst others, we understand, was one from the family of the deceased, stating that they had minutely examined the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair, and that they considered the strict intimacy which existed between the parties to the latest moment, justified them in considering the quarrel was perfectly unpremeditated. Lieut. Kenny, who, we understand, was much distinguished in his profession in India, appeared in extreme ill-health. The lord chief justice liberated him immediately, on producing four sureties in £500 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTCH CHURCH IN INDIA.

At the ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on the 26th July, a sealed packet, addressed to the Reverend Presbytery, was laid on the table by Dr. Gordon, the moderator, which being opened by the clerk, was found to contain a letter from the Rev. James Brown, junior minister of St. Andrew's church, Calcutta, accompanied by a petition and complaint by that gentleman against Dr. Bryce, the senior minister, and the Kirk Session of that congregation.

Mr. Brown complained, that upon his arrival at Calcutta he found himself treated by his reverend senior in a manner which he felt incompatible with the dignity of his situation as a pastor of the church; that he had represented this to Dr. Bryce, and claimed an equality with him, which was denied; that he had claimed his right to be received as a member of the Kirk Session, which was also refused; that upon the occasion of his celebrating a marriage ceremony, he had met with an extraordinary interruption, and, upon his complaining to the Kirk Session, and applying to them for information upon what grounds they denied to him his ecclesiastical privileges as a pastor of the Scots' congregation of Calcutta, he had been met with abuse on their part; they denying his title to the right of junior minister, and only designating him as assistant to his reverend senior. Mr. Brown prayed the Presbytery of Edinburgh to institute an inquiry into these and a variety of other circumstances detailed in his petition, relative to the conduct of Dr. Bryce and the Kirk Session; and that the Reverend Presbytery would instruct the Kirk Session to give him the information he required, and to cease to annoy him, by refusing to him his ecclesiastical privileges as a member of the Session.

After some conversation among the members, and a reference to an act of

assembly, which places the Scots' church in India under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, the petition of Mr. Brown, with its accompanying documents, was ordered to lie on the table till next meeting of Presbytery.—[*Caledonian Mercury*.]

MESSES ON TRANSPORTS.

The Navy Board has issued a series of new regulations, to be observed for the messing of officers and soldiers on board transports. The master of a transport is to keep a sufficient and respectable table, including breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, and a pint of good wine per day for each officer. The mess of an officer to the following stations is rated as follows, three-fourths of which the Commissioners of the Navy will discharge: New South Wales, 78*l.*; Ceylon, 70*l.*; Mauritius, 55*l.*; Cape of Good Hope, 40*l.*; St. Helena, 40*l.*—Amount to be paid by the officer on embarkation, the remainder to be paid by the Commissioners of the Navy: New South Wales, 20*l.*; Ceylon, 20*l.*; Mauritius, 15*l.*; Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, 10*l.* In addition to the above the master is to receive 1*s.* a-day.

MR. FARQUHAR.

It appears Mr. Farquhar died without any will, as application has been made at Doctors' Commons for administration by a nephew and one of his next of kin under the sum of 700,000*l.* The duty on the administration alone will be 13,500*l.*; and the duty of three per cent., being nephews, in distribution, will be about 21,000*l.*; so that the whole duty to government will be about 34,000*l.* There is, however, some opposition to the passing of the administration.

UNEQUAL DUTIES ON EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

A writer in the *Times* makes the following remarks upon the protecting duties on sugar and coffee. Can any adequate reason be assigned for continuing the protecting duties, in favour of colonial produce, of 10*s.* a cwt. on East-India sugar, and 28*s.* a cwt. on East-India coffee? a tax equal to fifty per cent. on the prime cost of these articles; and therefore, in reality, a tax of fifty per cent. on the export of our manufactures to that country. The export of our manufactures to India since the partial opening of the trade with that country, has already increased nearly one hundred fold, and it is obviously checked in its progress only by the want of returns; in effect, by the absurd restrictions which forbid us to receive their sugar and coffee in return. Is it not absolute infatuation thus to shut against ourselves, to such an extent, the market of a hundred millions of consumers who are also our fellow-subjects, in order to favour a hand-

a handful of planters in our slave colonies, who have no claim upon us for such a costly sacrifice, except that it is necessary to repay to them the destruction of human life which slavery causes? And this policy is the more to be deplored, because while it serves to starve our manufactures, and to depress our eastern empire, it aggravates the miseries and swells the mortality of the unhappy slaves in our colonies. The interests of humanity are here most clearly in unison with the dictates of that sound and enlightened commercial policy which his Majesty's ministers, except when impeded by the parliamentary influence of colonial slave-holders and British land-holders, are disposed to pursue. Even if we were disposed to make light of the sufferings of the slaves, or of the claims of the Hindoos, we surely will not turn a deaf ear to the cries of our famished and perishing population.

DR. FOOT.

Dr. Foot, who spent nine years in India as surgeon in the army and two years in Persia, is studying Persian under Baron De Sacy at Paris, with the view of establishing himself as a physician and surgeon in the heart of Persia, for the purpose of gaining that influence which may enable him to assist the progress of Christian truth among the Persians. To this object he purposes to devote his substance and his life.—*Miss. Reg.*

THE LATE MR. BRUCE.

The immense property accumulated by the late John Bruce, Esq. of Grangehill and Falkland (amounting, it has been said, to £350,000), goes, we hear, in the event of the decease of the immediate legatee without children, to the endowment of an academy or college in the town of Falkland.—*Edinburgh Star.*

MAJOR WILLOCK.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Henry Willock, Esq., a major in the Hon. Company's service, and late *Chargé d'Affaires* to the court of Persia, his royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun of the first class, with which his Majesty the Shah of Persia was pleased to honour him, for his services in the field.—*Lond. Gaz. July 21.*

FRENCH VOYAGE TO THE EAST.

A report from the ministry of marine and colonies appears in the French papers, respecting the voyage lately performed by the frigate *Thetis* and corvette *Esperance*, commanded by the Baron de Bougainville (son of the celebrated circumnavigator) and Capt. Ducamper, which sailed from Brest, March 2, 1824, and returned

to the same port, June 23, 1826, after an absence of nearly twenty-eight months. The following are the most interesting of its contents.

They arrived in the Bay of Tourane, in Cochin China, in the month of January 1825. A solemn reception was given to the French captains in the name of the Emperor of Cochin China by Mandarins sent from Hué, and M. de Bougainville was assured by them that French commerce would always be received with favour in his states. After the fatigue of their voyage, the crews of the two vessels were allowed to rest till the 17th of February, and experienced the kindness of the inhabitants: in this respect Baron de Bougainville particularly praises the important services which were rendered to him by M. Borel, merchant of Bordeaux, whom he had previously conveyed from Singapore to Manilla, and whose presence at Tourane was the more useful to him as MM. Chaigneau and Vanier, two Frenchmen who enjoyed the title of Mandarins at Cochin China, had sailed for France.

The day after their departure from Tourane, the *Thetis* and *Esperance* fell in with three junks full of Chinese emigrants, probably bound for Singapore. Each junk had at least 600 on board, and their whole appearance was most singular.

In traversing the Anambas on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of March 1825, a magnificent bay was discovered. A chart was carefully drawn of this bay, to which M. de Bougainville gave the name of Port Clermont-Tonnerre.

They proceeded to Sourahaya, which they reached March 26th, where they remained about six weeks. They left on the 3d May.

They passed through the Straits of Madura and of Allas, and entering the Great Ocean directed their course to Cape North-west, on the coast of New Holland. Hence they proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, after doubling which, they stood to the north, and cast anchor at the entrance of Port Jackson, on the 29th of June; whence proceeding to Sydney, they anchored before that place on the 1st of July. During the three months which the ships lay here, MM. de Bougainville and Ducamper, as well as all the officers, were received and entertained on shore in the most hospitable manner. A ball was given them some days before their departure. Every one vied in entertaining them, and in affording them opportunities for seeing the interior of a country so different from every other in its natural productions, the sudden and inexplicable risings of its rivers, and the phenomena of its temperature. The two commanders made several excursions to considerable distances from Sydney. From the summit of the Blue Mountains they

they enjoyed the sublime spectacle of a cataract, with a fall of more than 1,500 feet, which had before been known to only a very few persons, and to which Sir Thomas Brisbane had the politeness to give the name of Bougainville. To the kindness of the same governor, MM. de Bougainville and Ducamper were indebted for permission to erect a monument to the memory of La Perouse on the coast, and on the site where that illustrious navigator formed an encampment at the last place into which he is known to have put.

Leaving Port Jackson on the 21st of September, the *Thetis* and *Esperance* stood towards the coast, so as to pass to the north of New Zealand. After experiencing contrary winds and bad weather, which separated the two vessels for some days, they anchored together on the 23d of November in the bay of Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili, where they found *La Marie Thérèse* frigate, under the flag of Rear Admiral Rosamel, commanding the French naval forces in South America. The *Cambridge* and *Blonde* English frigates were then at Valparaiso, and a great number of merchantmen. There was also lying in that port, the Chilean squadron, which soon after took the island of Chiloe, which a party of Spanish royalists had, up to that date, maintained under the authority of his Catholic majesty. The *Blonde* frigate was commanded by Lord Byron, the grandson of the circumnavigator of that name, whom the father of Baron de Bougainville had fallen in with in his voyage round the world. Lord Byron was on his return from the Sandwich Islands, where he had erected a cenotaph to the memory of Captain Cook. Thus, by a singular chance, the descendants of two of the first navigators who explored the South Sea met on that ocean, each commanding a frigate, and both having consecrated by monuments the memory of two illustrious compatriots whose fates had been equally deplorable.

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS.

The number of anti-slavery petitions presented to the House of Commons last session amounts to 674, of which number 376 have been printed by order of the House. A like number was presented to the House of Peers. Many of these petitions conveyed the sentiments (almost always unanimous) of large county and other meetings, at which the whole subject of colonial slavery was fully and freely discussed; and all of them were numerously subscribed by persons of every class. The petition from London contained 72,000 signatures; that from Manchester 41,000; that from Glasgow 38,000; that from Edinburgh 17,000; that from the county of Norfolk 38,000; and from other places in a like proportion.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, offer, amongst the premiums for the session 1826-1827, the following:—

Cachemire-shawl Goat.—To the person who shall have imported into the United Kingdom, subsequent to the 1st January 1826, the greatest number, not fewer than three females and two males, of the real cachemire-shawl goat—the *gold medal*.

Nutmegs and Mace.—To the person who shall grow the finest sample of nutmegs and mace, of good and merchantable quality, not less than 20lbs. weight, in the island of Singapore, equal to those imported from the islands of the East-Indies—the *gold medal*.

Cinnamon and Cloves.—A similar premium for cinnamon; and a similar premium for cloves.

Annatto.—To the person who shall import from any of the British settlements in the East-Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto equal to that imported from Spanish America, not less than one cwt, the *gold medal*.

Silk.—To the person who shall, in the years 1826 or 1827, raise in the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or New South Wales, and import, the greatest quantity of silk proper for manufactures, not less than 100lbs. weight, from silk worms there—the *gold medal*, or *fifty guineas*. For the next greatest quantity, not less than 50lbs., the *silver medal*, or *twenty guineas*.

Olive Oil.—To the person who shall, in the years 1827, 1828, or 1829 manufacture and import the finest specimen of oil, not less than ten gallons, the produce of olives grown in any British colony in Africa, or New South Wales—the *gold medal*. For the next greatest quantity, not less than six gallons—the *silver medal*.

Wine.—To the person who shall import, in the years 1826 or 1827, the finest wine, not less than one pipe, of good marketable quality, made from the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope and parts adjacent, or New South Wales—the *gold medal*.

Dried Fruits.—To the person who shall prepare and import into Great Britain, the greatest quantity, not less than 100lbs. weight of dried fruits, similar to those now imported from the Mediterranean, of good quality, the growth of New South Wales, the Cape of Good Hope, or the Mauritius—the *gold Ceres Medal*.

Tea.—To the person who shall communicate to the society, from information obtained in China, the best and most authentic account of the culture of the plant or plants, the leaves of which furnish the different kinds of tea; together with the method of gathering, drying and otherwise preparing

preparing the leaves—the gold medal. Extended to the years 1827 and 1828.

China Paper.—To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best account of the process employed in China for the manufacture of paper used in England for copper-plate printing, and known by the name of *India Paper*; together with an account of the materials from which such paper is made—the gold medal or fifty guineas.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

11th L. Dr. Corn. T. H. Pearson to be lieut. by purch., v. Barwell prom. (1 Aug.)

13th L. Dr. E. C. Hodge, to be corn, v. Smith dec. (3 Aug.)

16th L. Dr. Lieut. Col. R. Arnold, from h.p., to be lieut. col., v. J. H. Belli, who exch., rec. diff. (22 June); J. W. Torre to be corn. by purch., v. Blood prom. (27 July).

1st Foot. J. G. Wilson to be ens. by purch., v. Carr prom. (1 Aug.); Ens. C. Ford to be lieut. by purch., v. Carter prom. (3 Aug.)

2d Foot. Capt. W. Hunt to be maj. by purch., v. Cash prom.; Lieut. J. L. King to be capt. by purch., v. Hunt (both 15 Aug.)

3d Foot. Assist. surg. R. Ivory to be surg., v. T. Anderson, who retires on h.p. (20 July); Lieut. W. Scott, from h.p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. T. Shiel, who exch. (13 July).

14th Foot. Ens. W. L. O'Halloran to be lieut., v. Lynch prom.; J. Watson to be ens., v. O'Halloran (both 20 July); Lieut. J. Higginbotham, from h.p. 62d F., to be lieut., v. Evans, whose app. has not taken place (3 Aug.).

20th Foot. J. Chambre to be ens. by purch., v. Scott prom. in 35th F. (27 July).

44th Foot. Ens. R. B. M'Crea to be lieut., v. Donaldson dec. (6 Dec. 25); Ens. G. M. Dalway to be lieut. by purch., v. Williams prom. (13 July).

46th Foot. W. J. Youge to be ens. by purch., v. Crompton app. to 65th F. (27 July).

48th Foot. Ens. E. G. H. Gibbs to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Cleverty, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (3 Aug.); R. C. Hamilton to be ens., v. Gibbs (3 Aug.).

54th Foot. Maj. J. Moore, from h.p. 15th F., to be maj., v. Lumley prom. in Afr. Col. Corps (1 Aug.).

87th Foot. Ens. N. M. Doyle to be lieut., v. Baylee killed in action (3 Dec. 25); Lieut. F. Stanford, from h.p. 34th F., to be lieut., v. L. de L'Etang who exch. (20 July); Ens. R. Loveday to be lieut., v. Masterson prom.; C. Dunbar to be ens. by purch., v. Loveday (both 3 Aug.).

89th Foot. Lieut. J. Barrett, from h.p. 12th L. Dr., to be lieut., v. Gorse app. to 92d F. (3 Aug.).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. J. Goodwin, 69th F.; Capt. J. M'Crohan, 3d F.; Lieut. Napper, 54th F. (all 15 Aug.).

Brevet. The undermentioned cadets of East-India Company's service to have rank of 2d-lieut. during period of their being placed under command of Lieut. Col. Pasley at Chatham, for field instruction in sapping and mining:—J. Kilner, E. Walker, S. Hare, S. Vardon, J. Bell, C. Alcock, W. Birdwood, F. Clement (all 1 Aug.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Rosburgh Castle*, Kerr, from China and Quebec; off the Wight—also *Sir Edward Paget*, Gaury, from Bengal 14th Feb., and Cape 24th May; at Plymouth.—7. *Wellington*, Evans, from Madras 16th March; off Dover.—12. *Emerald*, from Batavia; off the Wight.—13. *Countess of Harcourt*, Delafons, from China and Halifax; at Gravesend.—14. *Portsea*, Lamb, from Bengal 24th

Feb.; at Gravesend.—15. *Susannah*, Lang, from Batavia; off Dover.—20. *Lang*, Lusk, from N. S. Wales 8th March, and V. D. Land 11th April; off Plymouth.—22. *Lady Campbell*, Murphy, from Bengal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Gibraltar, and Cadiz; off Portsmouth.—25. *Southwark*, Embleton, from the Mauritius 13th April; at Portsmouth.

Departures.

July 28. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, for Madeira and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—30. *Britannia*, Bouchier, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—Aug. 1. *Sir Francis N. Burton*, Martin (with coals from Shields), for Bengal; from Deal.—2. H.M.S. *Jawa*, for India; from Plymouth.—5. *Woodford*, Chapman, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—8. *Speke*, Harrison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—10. *Perseverance*, Brown, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—also, *Hope*, Cunningham, for Algoa Bay, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Cowes.—12. *Spring*, Hayne, for Mocha and Bombay; from Deal.—13. *Sophia*, Barclay, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—15. *Victory*, Farguharson, for Bengal; from Deal.—16. *Rosella*, Pyke, for Bengal; from Deal.—18. *Margaret*, Phillips, for Batavia; from Deal.—20. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—21. *Fort William*, Neish, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—24. *Magnet*, Todd, for N. S. Wales, from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Catherine, from Bombay (arrived at Greenwich): Capt. Taylor, Bombay Europ. Regt.; Lieut. Cook, 8th Bombay N.I.; R. Finley, Esq.; Capt. G. Horwood, late of the country ship *Millford*.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bengal, Cap. Johnson, H.M. 44th Regt.; Lieut. Holroyd, Lieut. Rivall, and Ens. Rice, Bengal N.I.; J. Barker, Esq., Bengal estab.; W. Hutchinson, Esq.; J. Harman, Esq., and J. Chalke, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Mr. J. Harman; Mr. J. Chalke; Mrs. Holroyd; Mrs. Hutchinson; Mrs. Chalke; Mrs. Harman; four Misses Chalke; Misses Foycross, Dickie, two Harman, Napier, Jeffries, Jeffries, two Hutchinson, and two Wilkinson; Masters Denham, three Holroyd, Brown, and three Hutchinson; twenty-one invalids H.M. 50th Regt.; five women; six children; four native servants.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Lady Munro, wife of His Exc. Governor Munro; Master C. Munro; Capt. Mitchell, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Slaney*; J. S. Sullivan, Esq., H. C.'s service, late Resident of Tinnevely; C. R. Cotton, Esq., and J. Blackburn, Esq., civil service; Maj. Chauvel, H. C.'s retired service; Mrs. Chauvel; Mrs. Major Napier and three children; J. Cox, Esq., assist. surg.; Masters G. Jones, S. Freese, and L. Mount; seven servants.

Per Portsea, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Tulloh and three children; Dr. and Mrs. Gardner; Mr. Schanks and one child; Capt. Peach, Lieut. Beattie, and Lieut. Corfield, Bengal Inf.; Miss M. Pringle; six servants.

Per Ellen, from St. Helena: Mr. A. Beale; Capt. T. W. Leech; Mr. L. Fearon.

Per Lang, from V. D. Land: Capt. R. Dacre; Mr. P. Robinson.

Per Southwark, from the Mauritius: Maj. Barrington, Capt. Palmer, and Lieut. Gray, H.M. 56th Regt.; Capt. Ford H.M. Royal Artil.; Lieut. Caldwell, H.M. 99th Regt.; Dr. Cameron, R.N.; Mr. C. Moore; seventy soldiers, H.M. 56th Regt.; nine women; eight children.

Per Florida (Dutch ship), from Batavia: Mr. A. Moser.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Carnbrass Castle (lately sailed), for Bengal: Col. Brown and servant; Col. Wood; Col. Dickson; Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins; Capt. Cole; Capt. Tarbutt; Messrs. Greaves, Beatson, Pendergast, Beatson, Scott, Morris, Batten, Bailey, Lees, Graimes, Fagen, Lomer, and two Masters.

Per Britannia, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay: two Misses Bouchier; Mrs. Colebrooke; Miss Hicks; Dr. and Mrs. Rutledge; Messrs. Ravencroft; Lieut. Campbell, N.I.; Dr. Rooke, assist.

Clark, Lucy, Major,
30th Bombay Marine
Regt.: Mr. Funnell, and

mail: detachments be-
longing to 10th Lan-
cers, 30th, 44th, 47th,
foot, (in all 11 officers,
and 27 children).

Mrs. Stirling; Mrs.
Col. Arnold; Col.
Capt. Elliot; Messrs.
J. Whiteford, M'Com-
be, Stuart, Bird, Har-
rison.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *General Stark*, from Brazil to India, put
into the Mauritius in March, dismantled.

The *Castle Forbes*, Ord, from London to Madras,
which put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th
April, was discharging her cargo into the *Coven-
try*, and it was expected she would be found
unworthy of repair.

The *Sir Edward Paget*, Geny, recently arrived,
broke from four anchors in Simon's Bays, Cape of
Good Hope, and nearly drifted on shore.

The *James Scott*, Shepton, from Singapore to
London, put into Batavia on the 4th April dis-
masted, and with loss of rudder, and in a leaky
state. The cargo had been landed, but a great part
appeared much damaged.

The *Charles Grant*, Hay, from China to London,
having parted from her anchor, drove on shore on
the 11th April about a mile to the eastward of
Anjer Roads. She had subsequently been got off,
but it was supposed she would be obliged to go to
Bombay to repair.

The *Jerusa*, Keilmeyer, which arrived at Ba-
tavia on 3d March, has been condemned and sold.
She was considered worth 35,000 guilders, but
brought only 15,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 21. At Altyre, Lady Gordon Cumming, of
a son.

July 31. The lady of Walter Buchanan, Esq., of
Upper Woburn Place, of a daughter.

— At Teddington, the lady of Lieut. Col. J.
Monckton Coombe, of a son.

Aug. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Catherine
Bolton, of a daughter.

18. At Clapham, the lady of R. S. Cahill, Esq.,
of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 27. At St. Clement Dunes, R. B. Hennah,
Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's home establish-

ment, to Ann, third daughter of the late T. Elaro,
Esq., of Bury, Middlesex.

Aug. 3. At Chilton, Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, of
the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Isabella,
youngest daughter of the late Capt. A. Bunbury,
88th Regt.

— W. A. Campbell, Esq., of Upper Berkeley
Street, Portman Square, to Mrs. Nugent, widow
of the late Capt. G. Nugent, of the Hon. E. I.
Company's service.

8. At Old Aberdeen, A. Thomson, Esq., man-
ager of the Aberdeen Sea Insurance Company, to
Bridget, eldest daughter of John Anderson, Esq.,
late of Calcutta.

16. At Dublin, Capt. W. Childers, 49d (Royal
Highlanders) Regt., to Mary Elizabeth, relict of
R. Hume, Esq., 41st Regt.

21. At Yeovil, Maj. Miles, 14th Lt. Drago, to
Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. Har-
bin, Esq., of Newton House.

22. At Longnor Chapel, in Shropshire, Lieut.
Col. W. Hull, 1st or Grenadier Bombay N.I., to
Mildred, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon
Corbett, of Longnor Hall, county of Salop.

24. At Lee, Kent, Mr. R. M. Robson, of the
Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Ann, eldest
daughter of Mr. S. F. Letton, of Greenwich.

DEATHS.

July 27. At Dight House, near Worcester, in
his 86th year, Major Gen. Simpson, of the Hon.
E. I. Company's service on the Madras establish-
ment.

Aug. 2. The Earl of Winchester, K.G., in his
74th year.

5. The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Gavin, sister
to the Earl of Londale.

7. At Brussels, Thomas Wolley, Esq., Vice-Ad-
miral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's
Fleet, in his 68th year.

11. At Ayr, Lieut. Col. R. Cameron late of the
Hon. E. I. Company's service.

12. At Paris, the Hon. Mr. Basil Cochrane, uncle
of Lord Cochrane. Mr. C. spent upwards of forty
years of his life in India.

13. At Paris, Charles John Pawcett, only child
of G. H. Macartney, Esq., late of the Scots' Royals.

15. At Cheltenham, Capt. C. H. Gubb, of the
33d Madras Light Infantry.

Lately. At Bonn, the widow of the famous
Schiller.

— At Naples, the celebrated Piazzi, known to
the learned world by his discovery of the planet
Ceres.

America.

July 4. In the United States, the ex-President
Adams and Jefferson.—It is a most singular coin-
cidence that those two venerable personages should
have paid the debt of Nature on the same day, and
that day the 50th anniversary of that independence
which they so essentially contributed to achieve.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 September—Prompt 1 December.

Two.—Bohea, 750,000 lb.; Congou, Campol,
Pekoe, and Soucheong, 5,430,000 lb.; Twankay
and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 200,000 lb.
—Total, including Private Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 12 September—Prompt 8 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece
Goods.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sailampore—Blue
Sailampore—Blue Mammoodies—Punjums—
Punjum Longcloths—Gorras—Gussay's—Sam-
son—Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Silk Romals—
Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece
Goods—Wrought Silk—Capes—Silk Dussaks—
Taffetas—Shawls—Capes—Cape Scarfs—Cach-
mere Shawls—Cachmere Handkerchiefs—Silk and
Cotton Musters—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 22 September—Prompt 19 January, 1827.

Company's and Licensed—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 3 October—Prompt 13 January.

Company's and Licensed—Indigo.

For Sale 18 October—Prompt 9 February.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM- PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Sir Edward Paget* from Spain,
and the *Hussars* from the Cape of Good Hope.

Company's—Indigo—Cape Steam Wine, Fru-
tigate, and Red and White Constantia.

HON. COMPANY'S SHIPS OF THE SEASON 1826-27.

For Bombay and China.—Bridgewater and Lowther Castle.

For St. Helena, Bombay, and China.—Atlas.

For Bengal and China.—Repulse, Duke of York, Herefordshire, Vansittart, Buckinghamshire, Sealby Castle, Ingla, and Charles Grant.

For Bombay and China.—Windsor and Hythe.

For St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.—Farquharson.

For Madras and China.—Bombay, General Kyd, and Waterloo.

For China.—Duke of Sussex, and Kellie Castle.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Number.	Owner or Consignee.	Captain.	Where loading.
Bombay	Downs Sept. 4	Africa	260	William Tindall	John Skelton	Newcastle
		Cala	347	Robert Brooks	Richard Williams	Shields
Madras	Sept. 7	Camden	250	David Reed	Francis Reed	City Canal
		Wellington	474	Edmund Reed	Gustavus Eysen	City Canal
		Cumbrian	720	Bassett and Co.	James Blyth	Blackwall
Madras & Bengal	Co. Ch. & S.	Cheltenham	733	John and James Dawson	George Stephens	Blackwall
	Co. Ch. & S.	Malacca	450	Stewart Macfarlane	Arthur Vincent	City Canal
		John	474	George Joad	Benj. Freeman	W. L. Docks
	Oct. 1	David Scott	480	Mungo Gilmore	Robert Thornhill	E. L. Docks
	Sept. 2	Lothian	300	William Driscoll	Wm. Hy. Driscoll	City Canal
		Surah	489	Thomas Wooding	William Tucker	City Canal
		Minerva	384	George Brown	Charles Arkell	W. L. Docks
		Malindang	307	Robert Taylor	John L. Studt	City Canal
	Nov. 30	Triumph	380	George Joad	Thomas Greene	City Canal
	Sept. 9	Serpentine	460	Joseph Hare	William Loader	W. L. Docks
		Holly Latchmy	300	Edmund Reed	John Chas. Rose	W. L. Docks
		Isabelle	288	Nath. Clark	Walter Raymond	City Canal
		Oscar	288	Matthew Oscar	John Davison	Deptford
		Lucas	140	Robert Knox	John Stewart	Church Hole
		Narcissus	140	James Calder	Robert Knox	Lon. Docks
		Midus	400	Kalms and Son	James Balgrie	Lon. Docks
		Admon	479	Charles Weller	Charles Balgrie	Portsmouth
		Andromeda	303	William Storey	James Muddle	Sheerness
		Elizabeth	362	Robert Brooks	Thomas Collins	Woolwich
		Tiger	385	Buckley and Co.	Robert Brash	Lon. Docks
		Calcutta	385	John Bell	John Bell	Lon. Docks
		Hayden	380	John Hatch	William Banks	Lon. Docks
		Denmark Hill	257	John Farnham	John Farnham	Lon. Docks

Agents, London.
Robert Brooks, Old Broad Street.
Buckley and Co.
Samuel and Wm. Smith, Broad-st.
L. Swallow.
Donaldson, Wilkinson, and Co., Old

31st Aug. 1826.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, August 29, 1826.

	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.
Cochineallb	0 2 0	to	0 2 6	Turneric, Bengal ..cwt.	1 0 0	to	1 10 0
Coffee, Javacwt.				— China	1 15 0	—	2 0 0
— Cheribon	2 8 0	—	2 16 0	Zedoary			
— Sumatra	2 3 0	—	2 9 0	Galls, in Sorts			
— Bourbon				— Blue	4 10 0	—	5 0 0
— Mocha	3 0 0	—	6 0 0	Indigo, Fine Blue	0 10 0	—	0 10 2
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Fine Blue and Violet..			
— Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Fine Purple and Violet	0 9 10	—	0 10 0
— Bengal	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Fine Purple			
— Bourbon	0 0 9	—	0 1 0	— Extra fine Violet.....	0 9 0	—	0 9 10
Drugs, &c. for Dying.				— Violet	0 6 6	—	0 8 6
Aloes, Epaticacwt.	15 0 0	—	17 0 0	— Violet and Copper	0 6 0	—	0 8 0
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 5 0			— Extra fine Copper	0 7 3	—	0 7 9
Borax, Refined.....	2 0 0	—	2 2 0	— Copper	0 5 4	—	0 6 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0			— Consuming Qualities..	0 4 6	—	0 7 0
Camphire, unrefined....	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	— Oudes.....	0 2 0	—	0 4 6
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 5 6			— Madras (none fine)....	0 3 0	—	0 7 0
— Ceylon	0 1 0	—	0 1 3	— Good and Middling....			
Cassia Budscwt.	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	— Ordinary			
— Ligna	4 15 0	—	6 6 0	— Bad and Trash.....			
Castor Oillb	0 0 6	—	0 1 3	Rice, Whitecwt.	0 13 0	—	0 16 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 10 0			Safflower	1 0 0	—	6 0 0
Coculus Indicus	2 10 0			Sago	1 0 0	—	2 0 0
Columbo Root	5 0 0	—	6 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined	1 6 0		
Dragon's Blood.....	5 0 0	—	25 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skeinlb	0 11 1		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3 0 0	—	10 0 0	— Novi	0 14 1	—	0 19 1
— Arabic	1 0 0	—	4 0 0	— Ditto White	0 11 1	—	0 19 4
— Assafetida	2 0 0	—	6 0 0	— China	0 14 1	—	0 16 3
— Benjamin	40 0 0	—	50 0 0	— Orgazine.....			
— Animi	3 0 0	—	8 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb	0 3 0	—	0 7 0
— Galbanum.....				— Cloves	0 2 6		
— Gambogium.....	9 0 0	—	16 0 0	— Mace	0 5 0	—	0 6 3
— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	16 0 0	— Nutmegs	0 4 0	—	0 4 5
— Olibanum	2 0 0	—	4 10 0	— Gingercwt.	0 14 0	—	0 16 0
Lac Lake.....lb	0 1 0	—	0 2 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
— Dye.....	0 3 6	—	0 5 0	— White			
— Shell, Block.....cwt.	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	Sugar, Yellowcwt.	1 9 0	—	1 12 0
— Shivered	3 0 0	—	5 0 0	— White.....	1 12 0	—	1 18 0
— Stick	2 0 0	—	3 0 0	— Brown.....			
Musk, Chinaoz.	0 9 0	—	0 16 0	— Siam and China	1 5 0	—	1 12 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 13 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 5	—	0 1 6
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 6 5			— Congou	0 2 3	—	0 3 7
— Cinnamon.....	0 7 0	—	0 8 0	— Souchong			
— Cloveslb				— Campoi			
— Mace	0 0 3			— Twankay	0 3 2	—	0 3 6
— Nutmegs	0 2 4	—	0 2 6	— Pekoe.....	0 3 1	—	0 3 10
Opium				— Hyson Skin	0 2 7	—	0 2 9
Rhubarb	0 1 6	—	0 3 0	— Hyson	0 4 3	—	0 5 5
Sai Ammoniaccwt.	3 0 0			— Gunpowder	0 4 8	—	0 5 6
Senna	0 0 6	—	0 2 6	Tortoiseshell	1 5 0	—	2 10 0
Turneric, Javacwt.	1 10 0	—	1 15 0	Wood, Sanders Red ..ten	8 0 0	—	9 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of July to the 20th of August 1826.

July.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	198 199	77 1/2	76 1/2	84 1/2	92 1/2	18 7-8, 19	84 1/2	—	18p	11 12p	77 1/2
22	198 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	—	92 1/2	18 5-16, 19	84 1/2	—	20 22p	12 16p	77 1/2
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	77 1/2	76 1/2	—	92 1/2	18 15-16, 19	84 1/2	—	20 22p	12 16p	76 1/2
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	198 199	78 1/2	76 1/2	84 1/2	92 1/2	18 15-16, 19	84 1/2	—	19 21p	11 13p	76 1/2
27	199	77 1/2	76 1/2	85	92 1/2	18 15-16, 19	84 1/2	226 1/2	18 20p	11 12p	77 1/2
28	199 200	77 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	92 1/2	19 1-16	84 1/2	—	18 20p	11 13p	77 1/2
29	200 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	85 1/2	93 1/2	19 1-16 3-16	—	—	20p	12 14p	77 1/2
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	200 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	—	93 1/2	19 1-16 1-8	84 1/2	—	18 20p	13 16p	78 1/2
Aug 1	200 1/2 200 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	85 1/2	93 1/2	—	84 1/2	—	19 20p	14 10p	77 1/2
2	200 1/2 201	78 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	93 1/2	19 1-16 1-8	85 1/2	—	20 22p	16 19p	78 1/2
3	201 203	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	93 1/2	19 1-8 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	15 18p	78 1/2
4	202	79 1/2	78 1/2	87	93 1/2	19 3-16 5-16	85 1/2	230 1/2	24 22p	18 20p	78 1/2
5	202 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2 5-16	—	—	—	18 21p	78 1/2
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	202 203	79 1/2	78 1/2	85 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2 5-16	—	—	25 27p	17 19p	78 1/2
8	202 203 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	89	95 1/2	19 1-8 7-16	87 1/2	—	27 30p	17 18p	79 1/2
9	—	79 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	94 1/2	19 5-16 1/2	86 1/2	231 1/2	30 31p	18 19p	78 1/2
10	202 1/2 202 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 3-16 1/2	86 1/2	—	29 30p	17 19p	78 1/2
11	—	79 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	94 1/2	19 3-16 1/2	86 1/2	—	30p	15 18p	78 1/2
12	—	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 3-16 3-8	86 1/2	—	26 29p	15 17p	78 1/2
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	202 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	—	94 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	26p	14 17p	78 1/2
15	201 1/2 202 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 3-16 1/2	84 1/2	—	22 24p	14 16p	78 1/2
16	202 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 5-16 3-8	86 1/2	—	22 24p	14 16p	78 1/2
17	202 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	23 25p	14 16p	78 1/2
18	—	79 1/2	78 1/2	87	94 1/2	19 1/2 5-16	86 1/2	—	23p	15 17p	78 1/2
19	—	79 1/2	78 1/2	—	94 1/2	19 1/2 5-16	86 1/2	231	24 25p	16 16p	78 1/2
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

TERMINATION OF THE BURMESE WAR.

THE events which succeeded those detailed in our last article upon this subject,* have confirmed the anticipations we then indulged. The prompt and severe chastisement inflicted upon the enemy at Melloon, and in a subsequent conflict, was attended with the effect of disposing the King of Ava to embrace with readiness the proposals which he had so dishonourably refused, through the treachery (it would now appear) of his ministers and advisers.

The commander of the forces, after the capture of Melloon, did not leave Patanagoh, the British head-quarters, till January 25th. His delay was occasioned by the long and laborious employment of collecting and destroying the enemy's artillery and stores, and by the state of the weather. He advanced into the country for eighty-five miles without having occasion to fire a shot, except in a charge made by a reconnoitering party of the Governor-general's body-guard under Lieut. Trant, upon a corps of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, at Watmachaote, on the morning of the 30th. The British party consisted of thirty-four men; the Burmese were about 500, well-armed. The latter were dispersed, and lost about fifty men, including a chief of rank, supposed to be Maung-toung-bo, notorious for the cruelty of his character: the British had one man wounded.

On the 31st January, when the army had reached the celebrated Petroleum-wells, the fruits of the victory at Melloon were seen in the arrival at the British head-quarters of Dr. Sandford, of the Royals, and an American missionary named Price (who had been prisoners at Amerapoora), in the character of ambassadors or deputies from the King of Ava, to entreat a suspension of hostilities, and to learn from Sir A. Campbell upon what terms a peace could now be purchased. These ambassadors returned to the Burmese court with the answer of the British commander the ensuing day.

This

* See p. 133.

This embassy did not prevent the army from continuing its march. On the 4th February the commander of the forces had reached Pakang-ye, opposite to Sem-bem-ghewm, where, as well as at Challeen, the enemy had strong posts watching the road which proceeds, it appears, from hence to Arracan; the mountain-barrier of this province was thirty or forty miles distant from Sem-bem-ghewm; the intervening country consisted of fine open plains. The enemy evacuated these defences on the approach of the British army, and concentrated their forces at Pagam-mew, about 150 miles from the capital.

The British army left Pakang-ye on the 6th February, and on the 8th reached Yesseah, a few miles from Pagam-mew, where the Burmese were strongly posted, awaiting, with great apparent confidence, the approach of the British forces. Sir A. Campbell made preparations for attacking them on the morning of the 9th. The Burmese troops had a more than usual proportion of cavalry; and the commander of the forces, being in advance with his Majesty's 13th regiment, a bold and very judicious movement was made by a party of the cavalry to cut him off, which obliged the advanced party to fall back on the main-body, when a general engagement took place. The enemy advanced with some boldness; they were attacked, on each flank, by H.M.'s 13th and 38th regiments, with the bayonet, and a general flight of the enemy was the consequence. After these troops had been routed and driven into the jungle, the British forces turned upon the town of Pagam-mew, the garrison of which were posted in the field to dispute possession of the place. They were charged, routed, and pursued into their works, which were stormed and taken by our troops. The Burmese were driven from the town, and lost all their standards, guns (amounting to forty-six cannon and 94 jingals), ammunition and stores, with a considerable number of men killed and drowned: the British loss was one private killed, and one officer wounded. The Burmese commander in this engagement was a Nai-Woon Barein (king of the lower regions) and said to be a nephew of the late Bundoolah.

Immediately after the battle, Sir Archibald Campbell issued the following general order to the army, which, as it is the last document of the kind this war is likely to produce, and will not probably be recorded in the official despatches, we subjoin:—

“ G. O., Pagam-mew, 9th February 1826.

“ Providence has once more blessed with success the British arms in this country, and in the decisive defeat of the imposing force, posted under and within the walls of Pagam-mew, the Major-general recognizes a fresh display of the military virtues which have characterized the troops from the commencement of this war. Early on this day, the enemy, departing from the cautious system of defence behind field works and entrenchments, which forms their usual device of war, and relying on their numerical superiority and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the flanks and fronts of the British columns. This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal, and disastrous; their troops at either arm were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their city. The storm of Pagam-mew, which followed, exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self-devotion. The frequency of these acts of spirited soldiership on the part of his troops, renders it difficult for the Major-general to vary the terms of his praise, but he offers to every officer and soldier engaged this day, the tribute of his thanks, at once with the affection of a commander and cordiality of a comrade.”

The British commander had intimated to the deputies of the King of Ava, that he should wait at Pagam-mew for the ratified treaty until the 12th February. The necessary preparations for his advance delayed him, however, at that place till the 14th, when he commenced his march towards the capital.

Upon

Upon the army's arriving at a place called Yandaboo, about forty-five miles distant from the seat of government, Sir Archibald Campbell was met by some of the Burmese ministers of state, properly invested with powers, and a treaty of peace was then and there executed, on the 24th February, between the Honourable East-India Company and the King of Ava. The latter ratified the treaty, and paid down twenty-five lacs of rupees, the first instalment of one crore stipulated to be given by the King, under the fifth article, as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the war. Whereupon the British army retrograded towards Rangoon, and has subsequently commenced its re-embarkation for Calcutta and Madras.

The substance of the treaty is as follows:—the King of Ava renounces all claims upon Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea; and he engages to acknowledge Gumbheer Sing as Rajah of Manipore. He cedes the whole principality of Arracan, including Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey; the mountains of Arracan are recognized as the boundary between the two states on this side. The King of Ava also cedes to the British Government the provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui and Tenasserim, with their islands and dependencies; he moreover consents to pay a crore of rupees, or about one million sterling. Accredited ministers, with an escort of fifty men, are reciprocally to reside at the court of each contracting state; all exactions upon British commerce are to be removed, and British vessels are not to be required, as heretofore, to land their guns and unship their rudders upon entering a Burmese port.

Such is the splendid result of this arduous contest. It has taught an ignorant, arrogant, and barbarous court to appreciate at a juster value its own resources and the power of the British Government in India; it has afforded the enemy certain moral lessons, which must tend to abate his inclination for war, and it has crippled, in a very considerable degree, his means of prosecuting it, should he be so mad as to meditate a further experiment. The removal of the Burmese from the territories which border upon the British frontiers, renders these territories a strong natural defence for Bengal; and the acquisition of the maritime provinces, on the eastern side of the bay, with their commercial facilities and internal resources, may be regarded as an invaluable benefit conferred on British commerce.

Contemplating the important consequences which have attended this war—a war forced upon us (as is now generally admitted) by the determined hostility and wild projects of ambition cherished by the court of Ava, it is not easy to forbear a smile at the absurd prognostications of certain slender politicians. Their flexible and multiform objections varied in shape with all the varying aspects of the war. At one time, the Indian Government were culpable for engaging in a contest with imbecile savages upon so large and expensive a scale; at another, they were parsimonious in the supply of troops; at another, they were charged with hurrying into the war, whilst they might have secured their objects quietly by means of negotiation.

Perhaps there never was an instance of a more illiberal and malicious system of censure pursued towards men in power than that which has persecuted the government of Lord Amherst. In other cases, the party accused has been heard in his defence; in this, he has been condemned without a hearing; and when, after the lapse of many months, one accusation has been distinctly disproved, the vindication was without effect, because the slander had then taken a new course. The ably written documents which have been laid before Parliament during the progress of the war, have most triumphantly proved the necessity of it; and the result, notwithstanding the imputations of imbecility

cility and incapacity, most indecently levelled against the present Governor-General of India, by men whose intellectual character is rated at a low standard in public estimation—the result has justified the mode in which it has been carried on.

So far from this war being precipitately entered upon, we may confidently declare that the seeds of it were sown full fifteen years ago, when the success of the Burmans over their neighbours intoxicated them with the foolish belief that they were invincible, and that they could (as one of their chiefs declared in 1811) “*overrun our country.*” Even Lord Minto, who carried the pacific and abstinent system of policy in India as far as possible, foretold the necessity of a war with Ava so early as 1812. After describing* the insolent and barbarous conduct of the Burmese on the British frontiers, he adds: “We cannot refuse to entertain the sentiment that it may become *absolutely necessary*, at some future time, *if not at an early period*, to check the arrogance and presumption of that weak and contemptible state.”

In 1818, a distinct demand was made on behalf of the court of Ava for the cession of Ramoo, Chittagong, and Moorshedabad, “as dependencies of the Golden Empire:” an insult which the state of affairs in India made it politic for the Marquess of Hastings to treat in the manner which is related in his *exposé*, but which shewed clearly the danger we should incur by neglecting any future proper occasion for chastising “the arrogance and presumption” of the Burmese court.

These few remarks suffice to prove that it was not the title to the island of Shapuree which was the ground of war; the contest, in fact, was to determine whether the British power in India was to succumb to that of the “*rex aureus.*” If there can be any doubt of this being the fact, the proceedings and specific declarations of the Burmese commanders, before the war actually commenced, would dispel it. On the 26th May 1823, Mr. Warner, the magistrate of Chittagong, received the following letter from a Burmese civil officer, after the murder of a Mug boatman belonging to the Company’s establishment:

I, the Mungdo Uchurung, residing on the east side of the Naf river, write to you the magistrate of Chittagong.—From a period of forty-six years, the four cities and countries of Arracan, Rynberry, Chyndo, and Mywon, have been in the possession of my rajah and several other rajahs. I, the Uchurung, have been in possession to the east of the Naf, and the island of Shapuree is included in the possession of my rajah, who every year receives the profits arising from it. At present you, the magistrate of Chittagong, have issued orders, by letter to the Darogah and Mohurer of Thanah Tek Naf, on the receipt of which houses have been built on the island of Shapuree, and a stockade erected, and sepoy placed to guard that island: the island is my master’s, and this is not to be doubted. You, the magistrate of Chittagong, ought not to place sepoy and peadas on the island, and if you continue to keep them there, it will not be well; pull down the stockade and carry away the materials, if not there will be a great quarrel. I do not write what is above mentioned on my own authority; it is by the orders of the Rajah of Arracan, and according to his instructions, I write this letter. The merchants of each country carry on their trade by land and by water as if it were one country. The island of Shapuree is the right of my rajah; order the sepoy and peadas, who have erected a stockade, to quit the island, otherwise there will be a great quarrel; this letter I send for your information.

The reply to this letter, brought a communication (8th August), from Maha
Mengee

* Despatch dated 25th May 1812: Papers laid before the House of Commons by order dated 27th May 1825. *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xx. p. 140.

Mengee Krojou, Rajah of Arracan, addressed to the Governor-General, in which the same pretensions are reiterated, accompanied by a threat, in case the guard be not removed from Sheen-mabu (Shapuree) of a rupture of the friendship and harmony between the two states. The answer of the Governor-General was extremely conciliatory, offering to depute an officer to adjust all questions relating to the boundary disputes, in concert with a person duly qualified and empowered from Arracan.

This answer was despatched about the middle of September, and on the 24th of that month the Burmese attacked and took the island by force.

Far from viewing this outrage as the act of the Government, and hastily plunging into war, the Governor-General transmitted a declaration to the court of Ava, in which all the facts were distinctly set forth in the most temperate manner, whilst it professed the utmost desire to remain at peace. This declaration was accompanied by a letter to the Viceroy of Pegu, expressive of similar pacific sentiments, and of a cordial solicitude "to maintain the relations of peace and amity with the state of Ava unimpaired." To this communication, dated 17th October 1823, the following arrogant and insolent reply was returned on the 29th :

Mur Maha Mengee Krojou, governor of Denhawoody (Arracan), Minister and Commander-in-chief ruling over Yeoka-poor and one hundred and ninety-eight conquered provinces to the westward of the Great Golden Empire, to the Governor of Bengal.

A stockade having been erected on the island of Sheen-ma-bu, belonging to Denhawoody ; adverting to the friendship and commercial intercourse subsisting between the two great states, I sent Darem Yagea and Hussein Ally linguist * with a letter to the Company's Governor, who pretends that Sheen-ma-bu belongs to the English on the proof of certain papers. The island was never under the authority of the Moors or the English : the stockade thereon has consequently been destroyed in pursuance of the commands of the Great Lord of the seas and earth.

If you want tranquillity, be quiet ; but if you rebuild a stockade at Sheen-ma-bu, I will cause to be taken by force of arms the cities of Dacca and Moershedabad, which originally belonged to the Great Rajah of Arracan, whose chokies and pagodas were there !

A further letter (8th January 1824) from the four rajahs of Arracan, contained an intimation that, to enforce the orders of " the fortunate King, the King of the World, and Lord of the White Elephant, whose ear is as of gold," they were advancing " with innumerable armies, headed by captains and colonels."

Even these audacious and contemptuous threats did not prevent subsequent endeavours to divert the Government of Ava from the course it seemed ignorantly bent upon ; but the disgraceful seizure and detention of Mr. Chew, and the designs which the Burmese court developed towards Cachar and Jyntea, neutral states, but under engagements with the Company, rendered hostilities upon a grand scale not merely politic, but absolutely unavoidable ; except by risking the invasion of Bengal.

The last letter from the Viceroy of Pegu (17th March) stated that " the petition of the Bengal Government being submitted to the ministers of the most fortunate King of the White Elephant, Lord of the seas and earth, &c. &c., they observed that the English protect the Arracanese rebels, who have violated

* This word, the equivalent for Doobashee, the office of Hussein Ally, is printed in the Parliamentary papers as part of the name (Siquist) ; indeed most of the proper names of places as well as persons are miserably deformed by the copyists, which is to be regretted, as these documents must form the basis of history.

violated their oaths of allegiance, as well as Jora-jeit, Mora-jeit, the Cassayers, and natives of Eckaba; also Boora-Courchay, Chunder Gunda Sing, and the Assamese people; and that Chittagong, Ramoo, and BENGAL, form part of the four great cities of Arracan!"

Can it be doubted for a moment that views of conquest were the motives which actuated the Burmese Government in provoking hostilities, or that the contemptible dispute respecting the paltry island of Shapuree was a mere device, to try the temper of the British Government, in order, if it proved yielding and compliant, that the system of encroachment should be continued, until the pusillanimity of the latter, by increasing the confidence of the Burmese troops and rendering the British contemptible, should make the Bengal provinces an easier prey to the ambition of the despot of Ava?

The condition of our eastern frontier, which in a former article we described as by nature "almost defenceless," has been stated by other writers to be so secure as to defy all the efforts of the Burmese. Upon this question the following paragraph, in an official despatch from Bengal,* will perhaps be admitted to be conclusive:

Since the above date (4th February 1824), we have reflected deliberately and maturely on the insecure and exposed state of our whole eastern frontier at the present critical juncture; the evident policy, if not the urgent necessity, of measures being at once adopted for expelling the Burmese from the threatening positions which they now occupy in Cāchar and Assam, whilst the season yet admits of an effort being made; the extinction of all hope of an amicable and honourable adjustment of our differences by correspondence or negotiation with the haughty and barbarous government of Ava; and the discredit and manifold evils attending a protracted state of passiveness and inactivity on our part, whilst our adversaries are constantly offering fresh insults, and are gathering strength and courage for some yet more daring attack upon our possessions. The result of our deliberations has been a conviction that whilst we are fully authorized in considering war as actually commenced, by the hostile and injurious proceedings of the Burmese Government, there is in reality no course left us, compatible with our honour and safety, but to issue immediate directions for prosecuting such a system, both of offensive and defensive arrangements, as is indispensable for the security of our eastern districts of Bengal.

With regard to the mode and the period of commencing the war, nothing seems necessary to be added to the satisfactory statements furnished by the Bengal Government.† In respect to the manner in which it has been conducted, as those who are hostile to the Indian Government have judged hitherto by the event, we may also be allowed to do the same; and we ask what farther success could be desired?

The opponents of Lord Amherst stand in a very ridiculous predicament; they have stigmatized his government as "weak and imbecile," whilst, short as it has been, it is already signalized by two contemporaneous events, each one of which would have diffused a lustre upon preceding administrations; namely, the capture and demolition of Bhurtpore, the *ne plus ultra* of Lord Lake, and the only food of hope amongst the disaffected in India; and the subjugation of the vast Burmese empire, which many of the friends of British Government in India feared (and which its enemies hoped) to be impracticable.

* Despatch from Gov. Gen. in Council, Fort William, to Secret Committee, dated 24th February 1824. Parl. Papers, presented February 1825.

† See p. 148 of our present volume.

THE DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I observe in the *Oriental Herald* of last month a short article under the head of "Deccan Prize-Money," which, though fathered by the Editor, is probably the dregs of that opposition and calumny, which has already proved so fatal to the interests of the army to which I belong. Viewing it in that light, I cannot resist my inclination to expose at once the complete ignorance and malice in which it is written.

With respect to the insinuations and sneers, with which the writer of the paragraph assails Sir John Malcolm, I leave that gentleman's character to its own strength; limiting myself to the expression of a conviction, that the firm and conscientious honesty of his writings and actions will continue, as they have hitherto done, to render harmless the calumnies of those, to whose feelings and views his proceedings and sentiments are, happily for the interests of India, completely opposed.

The article alluded to contains two attacks: one is directed against the right of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, in his capacity of Governor General's Agent, to share, as belonging to the staff of the head-quarters of the Deccan army, with all the divisions of that army: or, in other words, to be included in the prize-roll of head-quarters, with adjutant generals, deputy adjutant generals, quarter-master generals, deputy quarter-master generals, commissary generals, secretaries, aides-de-camp, interpreters, postmasters, and all those who were termed staff of head-quarters, but the majority of whom had never during the campaign any duties beyond the first division, which the Commander-in-chief commanded in person.

The undeniable claim of Sir John Malcolm to share with the staff of the head-quarters of the Deccan army is grounded on his appointment as political agent with that army, by the Governor General in Council, which we find in a letter to Sir T. Hislop, under date the 10th May 1817.

"Being of opinion that the public interests and your Excellency's personal convenience will be materially promoted, by your having it in your power to employ the services of a political agent of experience, character, and talents, in your negotiations with the native chiefs and states, and as a channel of communication with the political residents and agents, with whom you have to correspond, we have availed ourselves of the recent return to India of Colonel Sir John Malcolm, of the Madras establishment, whose character, talents, and former distinguished services are well known to your Excellency, to appoint that officer to be agent of the Governor-General, and to depute him to your Excellency's *head-quarters*, to be employed under your orders, in such political duties as you may be pleased to assign to him, in the prosecution of the measures you are now, or may hereafter be, authorized to execute."

The Deccan army will not complain of Sir John Malcolm's sharing generally; but they will and do complain that many of the personages who have been before-mentioned should, by an early acknowledgment of their claims to general share, participate in prize to which their efforts were in no way, directly or indirectly, conducive: whereas, the following facts will show, that while the claims of Sir J. Malcolm to share generally, as belonging to the head-quarters of the Deccan army, rest in one view upon precisely the same ground as their own; they take a very different shape in another, where we find that

that officer under the control and direction of Sir Thomas Hislop, corresponding and acting with every one of those political and military authorities, upon whose combined operations the success of the war depended.

The writer of the article asks, in his ignorance, if political agents ever shared in the former Mahratta war? Certainly, they did. Sir J. Malcolm, who was political agent with the head-quarters of Major-General Wellesley, in 1803, though then only major, shared as lieutenant-colonel, the rank above that which he held. This was on the ground of a precedent, established by Marquess Cornwallis, in the case of Sir John Kennaway, the political agent at Seringapatam. The decision for Sir John Malcolm to draw the share he did in 1803 was made by the Supreme Government of India, and communicated to Major-General Wellesley, in a letter under date the 16th of April 1804, and in consequence he was included in the staff prize-roll as lieutenant-colonel.

With such precedents (and there are more of a similar description,) it was impossible to exclude Sir John Malcolm from his right to share with the general and head-quarter staff of the Deccan army. That right could never be affected by the Commander-in-chief's exercising the latitude the Governor-General gave him, to employ Sir J. Malcolm in a military capacity, should circumstances require it. This will clearly appear from the following paragraph in the despatch from his Lordship in Council, under date the 10th May 1817: "The rank of brigadier general, which will be conferred on Sir John Malcolm, will enable your Excellency to employ him in a military capacity on any particular service on which you may desire to send an officer possessing your peculiar confidence, or in the performance of which an union of political with military experience may be requisite."

Sir Thomas Hislop in consequence appointed Sir John Malcolm to command the 3d division; but, in order that this casual duty might not interfere with his permanent duties as Governor-General's agent at head-quarters, a specific officer, first Colonel Walker and, on his death, Colonel R. Scott, was nominated to the 3d Division, to command it when Sir John Malcolm was absent, performing those general duties to which he had been appointed by the Governor-General.

We will suppose a case, that Sir John Malcolm occupied with his general duties was absent from the division to which Sir T. Hislop had nominated him; he could not, under the Treasury-warrant, share in any actual capture made by his division if absent from it, and would therefore, if excluded from his claims as attached to head-quarters, not share at all!! A result which might be pleasing enough to the writer of the article in the *Oriental Herald*, but which would create other feelings in an army, every division and detachment of which recognized the pervading spirit of this officer. But of the extent and nature of those duties, from which his claim to share generally was undeniable, we can have no better proof than the general orders issued by Lord Hastings, under date the 14th September 1817, to provide for the suspension of the active duties of Sir Thomas Hislop caused by his temporary illness.

While Lord Hastings assumed the direct command of the separate divisions that composed the army of the Deccan, during the inability of Sir T. Hislop to conduct operations, he added—

"But as distance and the pressure of time will not allow of any new arrangement, the movements which the Lieutenant-General had prescribed are to be carried actively into effect without further instructions from his Lordship, Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being, as agent to the Governor-General

General, in possession of his Lordship's political directions; all officers are to give him the most zealous support for the accomplishment of those objects which he shall state to be undertaken in pursuance of the Governor-General's instructions."

Yet this is the officer who, according to the writer in the *Oriental Herald*, had during the campaign of 1817, his duties limited to the temporary command of a division to which Sir T. Hialop had, for the convenience of the service, nominated him, and which he exercised independent of the higher and more general duties which he had been appointed to fulfil with the army of the Deccan by the Governor-General of India.

The next point noticed by the writer is the address of Sir John Malcolm in obtaining for himself and other brigadier-generals, the same share as major-generals, which arrangement he dogmatically pronounces to be "absurd."

It is hardly worth while for me to notice an observation, that displays such an entire ignorance of facts and usage. Would it be credited that the slightest inquiry must have satisfied the writer, that the brigadier-generals who commanded only brigades, and acted merely on letters of service, in the armies of Holland, Egypt, and in the peninsula, shared with major-generals; and would the writer of this article, or any man, when satisfied of that fact, contend that brigadier-generals, who had not only commissions from the Company, but the crown (for those commissions signed by the Commander-in-chief, by royal warrant, are the same as under the sign-manual), who commanded not brigades, but armies, with the same staff as major-generals, should not share the same?

The Company's government were formerly much in the habit of appointing brigadier-generals, though they had not done so for several years previous to 1817, but their power continued the same; and from the moment such were appointed, they succeeded in course to all the rights and claims belonging to the rank to which they were promoted.

The above facts and observations appear to my mind conclusive on the subjects to which they relate, and being so, require no further comment or argument.

With respect to the wretched attempts at wit toward the conclusion of the article in the *Oriental Herald*, if they excite a smile in any reader the least informed upon the subject, it will certainly not be at the expense of Sir John Malcolm.

AN OFFICER OF THE DECCAN ARMY.

ON THE KING OF AVA'S GOLDEN FEET.

"The golden monarch"—"the golden ears"—"the golden feet."—*Vide Burmese Epistles.*

"The raj-gueroo says, the king of Ava is unable to pay."—*Vide Indian Papers.*

Strange is the tale by Ava's monarch told;
He cannot pay, though all his limbs are gold.
When Bardolph did his penury disclose,
His friend, fat Falstaff, bade him coin his nose:
So I would thus the princely pauper treat;—
"Sir, if you're poor, melt down your royal feet.
"When into ingots turned, then boast, and say,
"My feet, like all my chiefs, have run away.'"

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF A BURMESE PRIEST.

THE following whimsical description of the honorary funeral rites paid to the body of a Poonhgee, or priest, in the golden empire, appears in a Calcutta paper;* it displays (if it can be depended upon) a trait in the manners of the people altogether peculiar.

A little before the arrival of the *Enterprize* at Rangoon the last time, the obsequies of a Poonhgee had been celebrated near Rangoon, at the Elephant trees, with much pomp. If we describe the ceremony as detailed to us, we shall, we believe, give our readers a general idea of the mode of paying honour to the remains of a Poonhgee, which differs entirely from that observed towards a common corpse. When the breath was out of the Poonhgee's body, he was embalmed with the costliest spices procurable: his embalmed body was then put into a large box, full of honey, which was locked up. Intelligence was then sent by express to the neighbouring provinces or districts, stating that the Poonhgee was dead and lying in state, or rather in honey; and that on a certain day the ceremony of caring him would take place at the Elephant trees. This ceremony of caring consists in placing the corpse of the Poonhgee in a vast and stately car. The assembled multitude from the different districts then strive to drag the car, one party one way, and one the other. The first may be called waterers, and the second firers: if the waterers succeed in dragging the car their way, in spite of the opposing party, they have the right of committing the Poonhgee, car and all, to the river. If the fire party, on the contrary, gain the victory, they dispose of the Poonhgee and his appurtenances by fire.

Three months after the demise of our Poonhgee, the box containing his holiness was produced at the Elephant trees, in the presence of a vast multitude of men, women, and children, the most of whom had come many days' journey to do honour to the Poonhgee, and indeed to *wake* him with a degree of spirit, that wanted only the whiskey to render the whole scene Irish to a high degree.

The morning was ushered in not with the *ringing* of bells, but with the *wringing* of ears and noses; or, in other words, wrestling and pugilistic contests. It was, we learn, a highly interesting spectacle to see the chivalry of Ava and Pegue in active energy on this most imposing occasion. As far as the eye could reach, it was met by an amphitheatre of human heads, and the ear was greeted on every side by the confused but continuous hum of human voices. In the rear of all sat or stood the sage and aged, the children, the old women, and the young *squaws*, if we may be allowed the phrase, for really we are nescient of the Burmese phrase of courtesy in mentioning a young lady;—let squaw pass then.

The young squaws were dressed with a degree of splendour, which evinced that much anxiety to the duties of the toilet had been felt on that eventful morning. Some of them wore a tight muslin boddice, but the most were garnished forth in a very "*Norna creina*" style indeed. Instead of the muslin, others chose a kind of silk tartan, and their beautiful forms were by no means in any part too much veiled from the eye of the connoisseur; on the contrary, there was a Spartan freedom about the limbs and *torso*, which would have been particularly engaging in the eyes of an artist.

In the midst—and no doubt excited to feats of gallant daring by the presence

* The *India Gazette*, March 13.

sence of the ladies—stood the young men and dandies. Some cudgeled, some wrestled, some sang, and some absolutely *boxed*, in a manner that convinces us, that civilization is not confined to the Fives Court, or the Fancy. This exercise gave an appetite for breakfast, and the multitude sat down to a *déjeuné à la fourchette*. In course of the day the dead Poonhgee was taken out of the box of honey and placed aloft on the top of the car, where he lay in state, looking down, as it were, on the vast assembly that were making merry for his honour. The car was filled with combustibles in all its parts, but the tug of war was not to come on till the evening. In the interim, the ladies and gentlemen, squaws and sages, and old women and children, enjoyed themselves in eating and drinking and making merry, and various gymnastic and Olympic exercises, some of which we have already alluded to, were kept up, till at length the hour for deciding whether the Poonhgee was to be disposed of by a Wernerian or Huttonian process,—by water or fire,—arrived.

The crowd range themselves upon either side; they lay hold of the enormous traces of the gigantic gilded car; they give pull, and pull, and pull, and tug and tug—but the car hardly moves. They continue thus for half an hour, with a stretch of sinew and a steadiness of wind worthy of Hercules. At length the car wavers, it shakes, it runs, and the Huttonians, with a shout that shakes the woods and wilds around, proclaim their victory!

The firers, having consulted a little, decided (as much the less vulgar mode) to blow up the Poonhgee. Accordingly, they quitted the car, and retired to a respectful distance, whence a number of rockets were thrown at the car, until at length it caught fire and blew up, carrying the Poonhgee, and every thing about him, zemithwards. When his holiness exploded, there was an universal shout, the act of consecration or canonification being deemed complete. The people then gradually began to retire, and the Elephant trees were soon deserted of “the merry mourners.”

We feel here an inclination to write a long article in praise of economy; but we must defer it, having already extended our observations something too far. The joke of *tapping the Admiral*, we presume, is familiar to our readers. Had honey been used, as in the preservation of the Poonhgee, the Admiral's cask would never have been tapped. The Burmese, however, have the decency always of leaving the honey untouched,—while the Poonhgee is in it; but, what becomes of the honey when the Poonhgee is removed? Shall we tell? We had rather not; and yet we feel that we ought, even though the information may produce a qualm in some of our sweet-toothed readers. Seriously, we have heard it asserted as a fact, that the Poonhgee's honey was immediately bottled up and sent to Calcutta, and that such honey has been habitually sent to the Calcutta market from Rangoon, &c. Let our eaters of honey look to it; for, however fond they may be of that viand, we presume they would rather have it from the comb than from a Poonhgee.

N E C R O L O G Y.

No. XIV.

BISHOP HEBER.

We take the earliest opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of the late lamented Bishop of Calcutta, by the following slight biographical sketch. More full and elaborate details of his history and of his excellent character will, we have reason to expect, appear before the public in another form.

The Right Reverend Reginald, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was the second son of the Reverend Reginald Heber, of Marton Hall, York, and of Hodnet Hall, Salop, a clergyman remarkable for his amiableness as well as learning. He was the son of Thomas Heber, Esq., of Marton Hall, one of the oldest families in that district of Yorkshire. Mr. Reginald Heber had been fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and rector of Chelsea. The rectory of Hodnet, which he subsequently held, was in the patronage of his own family, by bequest from the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Hodnet, Bart.* He married in 1773, Mary, the third daughter and coheiress of the Reverend Martin Baylie. She died in the following year, leaving an infant, the present member for Oxford University, Richard Heber, Esq., well known as a literary character and eminent collector of bibliographical rarities. In 1782, Mr. Heber married a second time, Mary, the eldest daughter of Dr. Allanson, rector of Wath in Yorkshire, by whom he had the subject of the following memoir, who was born in the year 1784.

Reginald, the late Bishop, was sent, at the usual age, to Oxford. He was first of Brasenose College, whence he was elected a fellow of All Souls. Previous to this, he paid a visit to Russia, in company with Mr. Thornton. The journal of his travels in that country, from which copious extracts are given in Dr. Clarke's great work, with a compliment from that traveller,† evince a remarkable talent for observation at an early age, for he could have been little more than seventeen. In 1801 he gained the Chancellor's prize at the University by his "*Carmen Seculare*," a very spirited and classical specimen of Latin verse. In 1803, his talents were displayed to still greater advantage in his celebrated poem of "Palestine," which gained the prize for English verse.

His father, Mr. Reginald Heber, was present in the theatre, and had the felicity of witnessing the great triumph of his son, when only nineteen years of age. It seemed as if his life had been reserved until this sure pledge of his son's future eminence; for immediately upon his return home, he was seized with a dangerous malady, under which he lingered, with intervals of remission, until the month of January 1804, when, in the 76th year of his age, he closed an exemplary life in the most exemplary manner, exhorting his children to the last to continue steadfast in religion, and put their trust in God and their Saviour.

In 1805, young Heber produced an English essay, "The Sense of Honour;" and in 1808 he took the degree of M.A. In 1809 he published a poem entitled "Europe, Lines on the present War," which met with great approbation. In the same year, he published his "Palestine," to which he added "The
Passage

* He became possessed of a considerable estate by the death of his elder brother in 1766, who inherited from his mother the Vernon property.

† "To the Rev. Reginald Heber, of Brasenose College, Oxford, the author is indebted for the valuable M.S. journal which afforded the extracts given in the notes. In addition to Mr. Heber's habitual accuracy, may be mentioned the statistical information which stamps a peculiar value on his observations." He adds a further acknowledgment to Mr. Heber for some beautiful drawings. *Travels*, Preface, pp. iv, v.

Passage of the Red Sea, a Fragment," a piece displaying great boldness of conception and vigour of execution. Soon after this he relinquished his fellowship and married: his patrimonial preferment, the rectory of Hodnet, being of sufficient value to render a dependence upon college preferment unnecessary. In 1812 he published a small volume of poems and translations; and in 1815 he was chosen to deliver the Bampton lectures before the University of Oxford; an office which he discharged with great ability. The lectures, conformably to the directions of the founder, were published the ensuing year, under the following title: "The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter asserted and explained, in a Course of Sermons on *John* xvi, 7." This was his first appearance in the character of a theological writer, in which he did not disappoint the sanguine expectations formed from his juvenile talents in poetry. The Quarterly Reviewers, speaking of these sermons, say: "His conception is, in our judgment, strong, his imagination fertile, his expression nervous, and his general style well sustained. They are highly creditable to the talents and learning of Mr. Heber."

In 1822 an edition of the works of Jeremy Taylor appeared, to which was prefixed a life of the bishop, written by Mr. Heber, which is highly commended by Mr. Dibdin, as "a charming and instructive piece of biography." It was separately published soon afterwards, accompanied by a critical examination of the Bishop's writings. In May 1822, Mr. Heber was chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

Upon the death of Dr. Middleton, the bishopric of Calcutta was offered to Mr. Heber, who, although in possession of clerical preferment of nearly equal revenue to that of the see, and justified in indulging sanguine hopes of advancement in England, if ambition had been his object, consented to sacrifice his comforts and his expectations, in order to make his talents useful, for a toilsome life in a distant and unhealthy clime. He was appointed to the vacant see 14th May 1823, and arrived at Calcutta the 11th October following. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D., by diploma, in June.

The confidence inspired by a knowledge of the new Bishop's learning, talents, and activity, caused this appointment to be hailed as a most auspicious event by the Christian world at large. His intention to devote himself wholly and fervently to the establishment of the Christian religion, by every prudent means, was explicitly declared in his addresses, previous to his departure, to the various societies in England engaged in the work of conversion. The ardent hope, which he expressed to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, that he might be a useful instrument in the propagation of our religion, will not be forgotten, nor the zeal with which he declared he looked forward to "the time when he should be enabled to preach to the natives of India in their own language." His first charge,* at his visitation, on the 27th May 1824, abundantly proved the right spirit in which he entered upon his office.

To detail the expeditious manner in which his Lordship redeemed the pledge he gave previous to his departure, to describe the judicious and prudent manner in which he exercised his high ecclesiastical jurisdiction throughout the extensive territories which compose his diocese, to specify the long and laborious journies he performed from one side of the vast Indian peninsula to the other, including the island of Ceylon, performing at each station the active duties of an apostolical bishop, would be a superfluous waste of our readers' time,

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 173.

time, since they must be familiar with the evidences of these facts from the statements furnished by every number of our Journal for the last two years. The following is a passage in the last report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, read before the Archbishop of Canterbury, several bishops, noblemen, clergymen, and gentry, in May last:—"The efforts of the Society in India have received a powerful impulse from the cordial co-operation of that eminently pious and learned prelate, who now presides over the church of India. His vigorous and active mind is anxiously directed to the general advancement of religion in his diocese; but in the concerns of this Society he has at all times evinced a peculiar interest and zeal."

The minutiae of his inquiries into the ecclesiastical system of India, his sound and skilful suggestions for its improvement, his excellent counsel to the Societies in this country, are strongly displayed in a copious letter which his Lordship addressed to the Christian Knowledge Society, in December last, portions of which have appeared in various religious publications; the whole is given in two successive numbers of the *Christian Remembrancer* for June and July last. We forbear quoting from this letter, which has probably been read by all who are interested in the subject of which it treats. We have only to express a hope that his prudent suggestions may be hearkened to, and that "though dead he may yet speak."

It is needless for us to add, after what we have stated, that the loss sustained by those who have at heart the success of missionary exertions in India; is, through the death of Bishop Heber, great indeed. The sensation which the event has produced in the public mind throughout India, including members of government as well as private individuals, natives as well as Europeans, and the very flattering tributes already paid to his memory there, evince the value set upon his character in that country.

From the testimonials just referred to, we cannot refrain from extracting the succeeding passage from the eloquent and powerful speech of Sir Charles Grey, the chief justice of Bengal, delivered at a meeting held at the Town-Hall of Calcutta, on the 6th of May last: the sentiments are valuable, not only because of the high authority they emanate from, but on another consideration; the speaker was an early friend of the bishop, and intimately acquainted with his character.

"Deep as my sense is of the loss which the community has sustained, yet do what I will, the sensation which I find uppermost in my heart is my own private sorrow for one who was my friend in early life. It is just four-and-twenty years this month since I first became acquainted with him at the university, of which he was, beyond all question or comparison, the most distinguished student of his time. The name of Reginald Heber was in every mouth, his society was courted by young and old; he lived in an atmosphere of favour, admiration, and regard, from which I have never known any one but himself who would not have derived, and for life, an unsalutary influence. Towards the close of his academical career he crowned his previous honours by the production of his '*Palestine*;' of which single work of the fancy, the elegance and the grace have secured him a place in the list of those who bear the proud title of English poets. This, according to usage, was recited in public; and when that scene of his early triumph comes upon my memory, that elevated rostrum from which he looked upon friendly and admiring faces; that decorated theatre; those grave forms of ecclesiastical dignitaries, mingling with a resplendent throng of rank and beauty; those antique mansions of learning, those venerable groves, those refreshing streams and shaded walks; the

the vision is broken by another, in which the youthful and presiding genius of the former scene is beheld, lying in his distant grave, amongst the sands of Southern India: believe me, the contrast is striking, and the recollections most painful.

“ But you are not here to listen to details of private life; if I touch upon one or two other points, it will be for the purpose only of illustrating some features of his character. He passed some time in foreign travel before he entered on the duties of his profession. The whole continent had not yet been re-opened to Englishmen by the swords of the Noble Lord who is near me, and his companions in arms; but in the eastern part of it the bishop found a field the more interesting, on account of its having been seldom trodden by our countrymen; he kept a valuable journal of his observations, and when you consider his youth, the applause he had already received, and how tempting, in the morning of life, are the gratifications of literary success, you will consider it as a mark of the retiring and ingenuous modesty of his character, that he preferred to let the substance of his work appear in the humble form of notes to the volumes of another; this has been before noticed: there is another circumstance which I can add, and which is not so generally known. This journey, and the aspect of those vast regions, stimulating a mind which was stored with classical learning, had suggested to him a plan of collecting, arranging, and illustrating all of ancient and of modern literature, which could unfold the history, and throw light on the present state of Scythia; that region of mystery and fable; that source from whence eleven times in the history of man, the living clouds of war have been breathed over all the nations of the south. I can hardly conceive any work for which the talents of the author were better adapted, hardly any which could have given the world more of delight, himself more of glory; I know the interest which he took in it. But he had now entered into the service of the church, and finding that it interfered with his graver duties, he turned from his fascinating pursuit, and condemned to temporary oblivion a work which I trust may yet be given to the public.

“ I mention this chiefly for the purpose of shewing how steady was the purpose, how serious the views, with which he entered on his calling. I am aware that there were inducements to it, which some minds will be disposed to regard as the only probable ones; but I look upon it myself to have been with him a sacrifice of no common sort. His early celebrity had given him incalculable advantages, and every path of literature was open to him, every road to the temple of fame, every honour which his country could afford, was in clear prospect before him, when he turned to the humble duties of a country church, and buried in his heart those talents which would have ministered so largely to worldly vanity, that they might spring up in a more precious harvest. He passed many years in this situation in the enjoyment of as much happiness as the condition of humanity is perhaps capable of. Happy in the choice of his companion, the love of his friends, the fond admiration of his family—happy in the discharge of his quiet duties and the tranquillity of a satisfied conscience. It was not, however, from this station that he was called to India. By the voice, I am proud to say it, of a part of that profession to which I have the honour to belong, he had been invited to an office which few have held for any length of time without further advancement. His friends thought it at that time no presumption to hope, that ere long he might wear the mitre at home. But it would not have been like himself to chaffer for preferment: he freely and willingly accepted a call which led him to more important, though more dangerous, alas, I may now say, to fatal labours.”

His

His lordship had recommenced his journeys into the distant parts of his diocese. He arrived at Tanjore on the 25th of March. Each day till that of his departure was devoted to some public office connected with his ecclesiastical functions: on the evening of the 26th (Easter-Sunday), his lordship gratified the native congregation, at the mission chapel of Tanjore, by pronouncing the benediction in the Tamul language.

On the 31st of March he left Tanjore, and arrived at Trichinopoly on the 1st of April; and on the next day (Sunday) he preached twice. On Monday, April 3d, he visited a congregation of native christians. This day, and the day previous, he complained of head-ache, and was unusually drowsy; but no serious apprehensions were entertained by himself or his friends. On his return from his visit he entered a bath, as he had been accustomed; he was soon after seized with apoplexy, and expired in the water. The examination of the head after death, shewed that the vessels were turgid. His age was forty-two.

The mental character of the Bishop combined qualities not often found in unison. He possessed liveliness and solidity, imagination and judgment. At the outset of his literary career he was reproached with treating serious subjects in a style approaching too much to the poetical. His maturer writings prove how well his reflection had corrected this error. Although his capacity for poetry, and the success he acquired in this department of literature, justify a belief that he had a *penchant* for the cultivation of it, yet his serious concerns seem to have absorbed his whole mind, and to have left no room for attention to that or other studies unconnected with his episcopal duties.

Of his Lordship's poetical talents, we cannot, perhaps, afford a more elegant specimen than the following lines, which are inscribed on the monument of a child in East-Bourne Church. They are translated from a beautiful Greek hymn of Synesius, Bishop of Cyrene:—

“ Grant me, released from matter's chain,
To seek, O God, thy home again;
Within thy bosom to repose,
From whence the stream of Spirit flows!
A dew-drop of celestial birth,
Behold me spilt on nether earth;
Then give me to that parent-well,
From which this flitting wanderer fell!”

LANGLÈS AND REISKE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The exposure of the late M. Langlès' attempt at appropriating to himself the contents of a MS. work of Reiske, by the Baron de Sacy, given in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, induces me to send you an extract from the Memoirs which Reiske has given to the world of his own life, wherein he seems to foresee that some literary character may endeavour to rob him of the fruit of his labours in the very manner which is imputed to M. Langlès by the Baron de Sacy. In speaking of some works of his remaining unpublished, he expresses a confident hope that the world will eventually do justice to them. He continues: “ If they should appear during my life, they will repay me for my labour; but if not, a vigilant Almighty will interpose and prevent any sacrilegious hand from seizing upon my work, and appropriating it to himself.”

Yours, &c.

10th September, 1826.

A.

BUCHARIA.

THE scanty knowledge possessed in Europe respecting the countries of Northern and Central Asia we are anxious to increase, by collecting from every source whatever intelligence we can glean. Our intercourse with those countries, though improving, has been far less frequent than that of Russia. It is by means of Russian travellers that we have acquired much of what we know concerning Kokand, Khiva, Bokhara, &c. A literary journal, published at Moscow,* contains an historical and geographical description of Great Bucharia, a territory comprehending all those countries called by the Arabians Mawaura-ul-nehr, and by the Greek and Romans, Transoxiana, from their being situated (in relation to them) beyond the Oxus, or Jihoon, now called Ama or Amu: it likewise included part of the countries denominated Sogdiana and Bactriana by the ancients.

After the conquest of Great Bucharia by the Mongols, towards the year 1220, it fell to the lot of Jagatai, the second son of Genghiz Khan, and received, out of compliment to him, the name of *Land of Jagatai*. When the Mongols were expelled thence by Tamerlane, this country was named Taixeia, and finally Bucharia, an appellation which, according to Aboulgazi, is derived from the Mongol word *Bokhara*, signifying *learned*; all those who wished to acquire instruction in the arts and sciences being obliged, he states, to make a journey to Bucharia.

Although Bucharia was celebrated in Eastern annals, not less for cultivation of learning than for the wealth and luxury which reigned there, and although several European writers in modern times have considered it as the place where the nine tribes of Israel sought refuge, as well as the inhabitants of all the Asiatic countries where the Christian religion most flourished in former times, it is not less true that genuine historical accounts of this country cannot be met with which extend beyond the sixteenth century, or the period when it was conquered by the Uzbeks, who wandered in the Dach-kipchak, or the desert of the Kirgheez. Previous to this conquest it had been inhabited by the Jagatais, the Karvines, and the Aimaks, who were, like the Usbeks, Nomade tribes of Turkomans.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of this country during the three last centuries, from Shabeni-khan to Gaïder or Hyder-khan, who reigns at present.

1. Mohammed Shabeni Shahbakta begader-khan (i. e. happy prince), who filled the throne from A.D. 1505 to 1510, having inherited it from his uncle Aboulkahr-Sultan, and after the death of Abousaïd, a descendant of Tamerlane, who divided the countries which belonged to him between his sons Hussein and Bedi-Uzaman: the former received Transoxiana, and the latter Balkh and Badakshan, which then were dependencies of Bucharia. In 1510 he lost his crown and his life in a battle, which was fought under the walls of Meursk with Shah Ismael, of Persia, whose intention was to place Bedi-Uzaman upon the throne of his father. According to other accounts, Shabeni exercised a dominion over Transoxiana, Bactriana, Sogdiana, and many other countries situated on the left bank of the Oxus, in 1496, the date of the death of Sultan Hussein-Mirza, descendant of Timour, whose family reigned in these countries for 150 years.

2. Aboul-

* The *Asiatiki Vestnik*, or Asiatic Courier, January 1826. See *Bull. Univ.*, Juill. 1826.

2. Aboulhazi Obeïd-Oolluk the First, son of Mohammed-Sultan, nephew of Shabeni, reigned from 1510 till 1530. In 1512, Mirza-Badour, a descendant of Tamerlane, and chief of a dynasty in India, got possession of Bucharïa, with the aid of the Persians; but Obeïd-Oolluk drove him thence. He made Bokhara the capital of his dominions, where he died about the year 1530.

3. Abdoul-Aziz the First, son of the preceding, reigned from 1530 till 1550. At his death, his brother Mohammed Rakem, sovereign of Tashkand, died on his way to Bokhara, whither he was proceeding to succeed his father. He left the crown to his son. However,

4. Shah-Bourkhan, nephew of the preceding, mounted the throne of the khans without any opposition on the part of the emirs and nobles of Bucharïa; but he soon provoked general indignation by his bad conduct and drunkenness. He was destroyed in 1564, having attached himself, by advice of his favourites and his muftis, to Abdoullah-Sultan, of Kerminsk, or Kerman.

5. Iskander-khan was raised to the dignity of khan by his son, Abdoullah-Sultan, who subjected to his arms the rest of Bucharïa, made himself master of Herat, and ravaged all Khorasan. He reigned from 1564 to 1570.

6. Abdoullah reigned from 1570 to 1598. As soon as he ascended the throne, he augmented his acquisitions by subjecting Turkestan and Cashgar to his arms; he made the Kirgheez and Kalmucs tributary to him, penetrated into the interior of the Dach-kipchak, and pushed his conquests as far as the Oulouk-tag and Kitchik-tag, two branches of the Oural mountains. Respected by his neighbours as well as his subjects, he died at a very advanced age, on the last day of the year 1598.

7. Abdoul-Moumin, son of the preceding, inherited the cruel character of his father, without his better qualities. He was killed on a hunting excursion, by the nobles, of whose power he was jealous, in the year 1599. The race of Shabeni was extinguished with this prince; and henceforward, for a long period, Bucharïa was a prey to all the evils of anarchy.

8. Den-Mohammed-khan, son of Jani-khan, of the family of Batoukhan, and of Zekhr-Kanamah, daughter of Iskander, and sister of Abdoullah-khan, was elected khan of Bucharïa by the Usbek nobles, his father having refused this dignity, upon the extinction of the family of Shabeni. At this period Bucharïa was ravaged by the Persians; and Den Mohammed was slain by his own subjects, unintentionally, at the moment of his entry into the city of Candahar, whither he had fled for refuge, in the year 1600.

9. Baki-Mohammed-khan, son of the preceding, after having revenged the death of his father upon the inhabitants of Candahar, and obtained a decisive victory over Shah Abbas of Persia, reigned in a very prudent manner, and died about 1606.

10. Vali-Mohammed-khan, brother of the preceding, abandoned himself, from the moment of his ascending the throne, to drunkenness and debauchery, entrusting the government to Tourk-Hongol-Tash, ex-guard of the two sons of Den-Mohammed-khan. Imam Kouli the elder, having been proclaimed generalissimo of the army, in consequence of an insurrection of the people, defeated the Persians who came to the assistance of Vali-khan, caused the latter to be beheaded, and took possession of Bucharïa in the year 1608.

11. Saïd Imam Kouli reigned till the year 1644. Wise and just, as well as brave, this khan was beloved by the people. His reign was a long peace, interrupted only by a single expedition which he made against the savage hordes adjoining his states. Having lost his sight, in consequence of a disease, he

he resigned the throne to his brother, and performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he died in the 62d year of his age.

12. Saïd-Nadir-Mohammed reigned in a manner very different from his brother; he made the people groan beneath the most cruel yoke, until at length the vizirs placed the sceptre in the hands of his son. The furious Nadir fled to Balkh, the government of which he seized before the news of his dethronement was known; he then applied to the Great Mogul for aid against his son; experiencing, however, nothing but treachery, he had recourse to the Shah of Persia, who granted him an asylum in his states, as a descendant of Imam Kouli. He at length abdicated, by his own act, and, according to the custom of Musulmans, set out on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He died on the journey, in the year 1657.

13. Saïd-Abdoul-Aziz the Second, son of the preceding, reigned from 1657 to 1680. He defended Bucharia for a long time against the incursions of the people of Khorasm (the Khivians); and at length, in compliance with the advice of his nobles, who wished to take advantage of his superstitious piety, he resigned the crown to his brother, and departed for Mecca, where he died at the age of 74. He is described as brave, magnanimous, fond of learning, and resembling a library composed of the choicest manuscripts.

14. Saïd-Soubkhan-koul, brother of the preceding, filled the throne till 1702. Under his reign Bucharia suffered much from the attacks of Anusha, khan of Urgunj, the editor of Abulgazi's history. His son put out his eyes. Saïd, like his brother, loved learning, and founded a celebrated school at Bokhara, his capital, where he died.

15. Obeïd-Oolluk the Second, son of the preceding, reigned from 1703 till 1705. He was crowned by the Usbeks whilst very young. His reign was nothing but a series of disputes with his subjects.

16. Aboul-Faïz-khan, the last offspring of the race of Tamerlane, succeeded, and reigned till 1740. During his reign Nadir Shah, of Persia, obtained possession of Bucharia, and took as hostage the son of a Bucharian chief, named Mohammed-Rakem-beg, with some thousands of soldiers, leaving Aboul-Faïz upon the throne.

17. Mohammed-Rakem, on his return from Persia, filled for nine years the post of Atalik to Aboul-Faïz; he then, having killed this prince, as well as his two sons, married his daughter, with the view of connecting himself with the family of Genghiz Khan; and, stained with these crimes, took possession of the crown. He reigned till 1752.

18. Saïd-Aboulhazi-khan, descended from one of the branches of the family of Genghiz Khan, succeeded, and was khan of Bucharia till 1785. Too weak to direct the government himself, he entrusted it, with the title of Atalik, to Dangia-bek, an Uzbek. At the death of this person, the affairs of government were managed by a Persian named Deflet, formerly a slave of Rakem. At length, the son of the former, Shah Mourad-bey, caused Deflet to be put to death, and became sovereign regent of Bucharia. It is supposed that Aboulhazi died in 1785; but this is a mistake, since he was living in 1795, though he took no share whatever in the government.

19. Shah-Mourad-Bey, or Massoumi-Hazi, reigned till 1801. In the lifetime of Aboulhazi he married the widow of Rakem-khan, in order to establish a relationship between his own family and that of Genghiz Khan. He mounted the throne of Bucharia in 1786, under the name of Massoumi-Hazi. He reunited to the empire different tribes of Usbeks, who had made themselves independent, and accomplished some prosperous expeditions against Tashkand,

Kokand, and the Khivians. Massoumi-Hazi was the first sovereign of Bucharia who took the title of Emir-ul-Moumanin, or chief of the true-believers. He assumed it on the occasion of his reducing the Persian towns of Mervā, which are still governed by the brother of the khan of Bucharia.

20. Emir-Galder, or Hyder, Emir-ul-Moumanin Saïd Pādishah, son of the preceding by the daughter of Aboul Faïz, has filled the throne of Great Bucharia since 1801. He was born in 1779;* at the age of sixteen he commanded an army of 15,000 men, with which he took four towns. In 1808 he gained a splendid victory over Iltazar, khan of the Khivians, brother and predecessor of Rakem Khan, who now reigns. Hyder Khan has two brothers; one of them resides at Kokand, the other at Khiva. He is father of nine children, the youngest of whom is endowed with great talents. The people are extremely attached to this young prince, because, by his mother, he is descended from Mahomet.

* This date proves the accuracy of Mr. Moorcroft's account of the age of this prince (*Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi, p. 711), and the error of the statement made in a subsequent article.

THE ARROW-SHAPED CHARACTERS OF PERSEPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—Through the medium of your work I beg to inquire, whether any progress has lately been made in decyphering the characters, variously named arrow-shaped, nail-headed, and cuneiform, found in the inscriptions at Persepolis, and of which an excellent specimen may be seen in the museum at the East-India House? In an early number of the French *Journal Asiatique*, it was announced by M. Saint Martin that he had not only discovered the mode of decyphering these ancient characters, but that his mode had been confirmed in a most extraordinary manner by means of a vase in the Bibliothèque Royal at Paris, which bears an inscription in these characters, and another in Egyptian hieroglyphics. By the application of his rules to the former (M. Saint Martin stated), and those of M. Champollion to the latter, the same result was obtained: thereby confirming the respective systems of both these gentlemen. Such being the fact, I expected (in common with others) to hear something further upon this subject. But in vain have I inquired; the matter seems to have dropped. Should this inquiry meet the eye of any member of the Société Asiatique of Paris, he will perhaps think it worth while to notice it.

Yours, &c. حاکم

P.S. I observe upon reference to the article in the *Journal Asiatique* (No. 8) that M. Saint Martin speaks in a very sanguine and confident manner of the results of this discovery, and talks of the light which it will throw upon the history of the ancient eastern people of Media, Armenia and Assyria. Surely, then, the discovery ought not to remain in abeyance; there are abundant specimens to which it might be applied. The inscription on the stone at the East-India House has been most accurately copied and engraved.

THE COTTON TRADE OF EUROPE.

THERE is no subject more calculated to excite admiration than the commerce carried on throughout the world in the article of cotton, the refuse of a very humble shrub,* the seeds of which it envelops. Whether we consider the vast extent which this commerce has now attained, the astonishing rapidity of its growth, or the ingenious machines which have been devised, in the course of its progress, to economize and accelerate the operations whereby this rude production of nature is transformed into the most delicate and beautiful specimens of human skill, our wonder is almost unbounded.

The history of cotton is traceable to an early period.† It was cultivated in Egypt in very ancient times; and there is every reason to believe that it is referred to in the Sacred Scriptures.‡ Herodotus (who wrote his history before 445 B.C.) and Theophrastus (who flourished 320 B.C.), describe with tolerable accuracy the plant which produces cotton. It is probable, likewise, that its cultivation in India was nearly coeval with agriculture among the very ancient people who inhabit that country.

The first modern European writer who mentions cotton is De Vitry, who died 1244. In his Eastern History he speaks of it as a product of the Levant countries, and describes both its origin and its use.

From those countries it is probable that England was supplied with cotton by the Genoese, as soon as the arts were in such a state of advancement as to need a supply of this delicate material. The first mention of cotton, as an article of trade, by an English author, occurs in a little work, entitled "The Processe of the libel of English Policie," quoted by Hackluyt.§ The original words of the author, whose work is in verse, are so curious, that they are subjoined:—

The Genuois comen in sundry wises
Into this land with divers marchandizes,
In great caracks, arrayed withouten lacke,
With cloth of gold, silke and pepper blacke,
They bring with them, and of *crood* great plentee,
Woll, oyle, woad ashen, by vessel in the see,
Cotton, Roch alum, and good gold of Genne,
And then be charged with wolle againe I wenne,
And wollen cloth of ours of colours all.

This work was printed in 1430. The Genoese enjoyed this trade till about 1511; from that period till 1534, ships from London and Bristol, according to Hackluyt, traded with Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus, importing from thence, amongst other articles, cotton-wool. The Levant trade was soon after engrossed by the merchants of Antwerp, and until 1575 entirely abandoned by the English. After the sacking of that city the English trade to the Levant revived, and in 1621 was in a flourishing state, as appears from Mr. Munn's treatise on the trade of India, wherein cotton is enumerated as one of the many articles imported from the Mediterranean.||

This

* There are several species of the *gosypium*, or cotton plant: one is an annual, and another a biennial plant. The produce of the cotton tree (*bombar*) is not used for making fabrics.

† See an account of the early history of cotton, *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 778.

‡ See Ezek. xxvii, 7 and 18. The *white wool* spoken of in the latter verse is probably unwrought cotton.

§ Vol. I, p. 193.

|| Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*, vol. i, p. 280.

This supply from the Levant appears to have continued for some time after we were possessed of colonies in the West-Indies. But the importation of raw cotton into England was very inconsiderable until the beginning of the eighteenth century. The following statement will show the increase in this item of our trade during the whole of the last century:—

Quantity of Cotton-Wool imported into Great Britain from all parts, from the year 1701 to the year 1800, inclusive.

	Total.	Average per Annum.
From 1701 to 1705..... lbs.	5,854,407.....	1,170,881.
1716 to 1720.....	10,866,435.....	2,173,287.
1771 to 1775.....	23,822,945.....	4,764,589.
1776 to 1780.....	33,530,065.....	6,706,013.
1781 to 1785.....	54,709,671.....	10,941,934.
1786 to 1790.....	127,216,352.....	25,443,270.
1791 to 1795.....	132,724,117.....	26,544,823.
1796 to 1800.....	185,537,192.....	37,107,438.

The actual quantity imported in the first of the latter five years (1796) was 31,969,935 lbs., and that imported in the last (1800) was 55,586,341 lbs. In the succeeding twenty years the increase of importation was in a far greater ratio. In 1821 the quantity imported was 128,573,275 lbs., which in 1825 reached the astonishing amount of 228,005,291 lbs.!

“The late cotton speculation took its rise partly and chiefly from an idea that there was a greatly increased demand for raw cotton in this country and the Continent, and partly from a belief that the stocks on hand were unusually low. But instead of being well-founded, the hypothesis on which the whole thing rested was perfectly visionary. There was no deficiency in the supply of cotton, but, on the contrary, a great superabundance; and though there had been such a deficiency, the excess to which the price was carried must have checked consumption so much as to have occasioned a ruinous decline.”*

The foregoing observations are confirmed by the operations in the market. The number of bags of cotton-wool imported up to the end of August last is 136,000 less than up to the same period of 1825. The export of 1826 is nearly double that of 1825, two and a half times more than that of 1824, and three times that of 1823.

The impulse given to our home manufactures, by this prodigious augmentation in the import of the raw material, cannot be shown with the same accuracy, but must be conjectural. It appears that, in 1790, the quantity of cotton consumed in manufactures was estimated at about twenty-three millions of pounds weight, of which about thirteen millions were wrought into calicoes and muslins, half that quantity into fustians, and the remainder was applied to hosiery, or used for candle-wicks, &c. In 1823 the quantity of cotton-wool taken for spinning was *one hundred and fifty millions of pounds weight*, exceeding by more than twenty millions of pounds the total quantity imported from all parts of the world for twenty-five years, from 1701 to 1785!

The augmentation in the supply of cotton from the East-Indies is equally worthy of notice. In the year 1792, when the total quantity imported into Great Britain from all parts was thirty-four millions of pounds, the contribution from the East-Indies to this amount was exactly *seven pounds*! The subsequent addition to the supply from this quarter is shewn in the following statement:—

Quantity

Quantity of Cotton-Wool imported into Great Britain from the East-Indies from the year 1793 to the year 1809 inclusive.

	Total.	Average per Annum.
From 1793 to 1797..... lbs.	3,360,084.....	672,017.
1798 to 1802.....	22,836,647.....	4,567,329.
1803 to 1807.....	10,853,859.....	2,170,772.
In 1808	5,420,845	—
1809	6,434,481	—

The large amount in the second line is owing to an excessive importation, in the years 1799 and 1800, of nearly fourteen millions of pounds. The quantity of East-India cotton-wool imported in 1825 was 20,294,262 lbs.

The preceding statements and observations will serve as an introduction to the following abstract of a memoir on the subject of the extent and value of the commerce in cotton and cotton manufactures, by M. Moreau de Jonnès, which was read before the Académie des Sciences at Paris, on the 24th July last.*

The plan which the writer pursues in his memoir is this: he begins with France and England, and from the accounts furnished by the custom-houses of both countries, he determines the following *data*; namely, 1st, the value of the cottons imported into their respective ports; 2dly, the portion of the imported cotton wrought up by the industry of the manufacturers of either nation; 3dly, that part which, exceeding the demand, has remained unemployed; 4thly, the value of the fabrics manufactured; and 5thly, the quantity of those manufactures consumed in the country, and the quantity exported. He then proceeds to the maritime and commercial countries of the second class, and points out how far they are incapable of administering to their own wants in this particular, and what probability there is that their ability will increase, so as to diminish the advantages which France, and more especially England, enjoy from the export of their manufactures. He concludes with some curious observations upon the number of persons to whom the commerce in cotton affords the means of subsistence, in the five countries which have hitherto engaged in it, and upon the profits which France, as well as England, derives from duties and taxes on this commodity.

FRANCE. He observes that France received into its ports on the Mediterranean and the ocean, upon an average of the two years 1824 and 1825, a quantity, each year, equal to nearly fifty-seven millions of pounds weight of raw cotton, or 227,823 bales of 250 lbs. each.

The manufacturers of France consumed 185,573 bales of cotton, or more than forty-six millions of pounds weight: thus the importation exceeded the demands of the manufacturers only by about one-fifth or one-sixth part.

The cottons imported into the French ports were sold there, one sort with another, at about twenty-three sous the pound; and the customs received were nearly three sous. From these *data*, and from the consideration that the manufactures of France are progressively increasing in prosperity, the author concludes that the quantity of raw cotton necessary at present for their supply must not fall short of the value of seventy-five millions of francs (£3,125,000), furnishing nearly ten millions (£416,000) in taxes to the public treasury.

In the existing state of improvement in French fabrics, generally speaking, the

* The title of the paper is as follows: *Aperçus Statistiques sur l'étendue et la valeur du Commerce du Coton, de la fabrication des tissus de cette matière, et de leur consommation actuelle dans les principales contrées de l'Europe.* A pretty full report of the contents of the paper appears in *Le Globe*, a French literary journal, of August 1st and 5th, from whence we borrow our abstract.

the addition imparted to the value of the raw material, by manual labour and the operation of machinery, is nearly four times and a half, instead of five times, which is the case in Great Britain; whence it follows, that the approximate valuation of French cotton manufactures, for the present year, is 387 millions of francs (£14,000,000); which gives an average expenditure, on this account, for each individual, of ten francs. This is a third more than it was four years ago, and nearly as much as in England.

The value of French cotton manufactures exported in 1825 was twenty-four millions and a half of francs (£1,020,000); in 1823 it amounted to thirty-five millions (£1,458,000).^{*} This augmentation, to the extent of ten millions and a half from one year to the other, authorizes the assumption of forty millions of francs (£1,666,000), as the lowest sum at which the cotton manufactures exported during the present year can be stated; which consequently forms but the eighth part of the quantity produced.

ENGLAND. Although France imported 114 millions of pounds weight of cotton during the two past years, this immense mass is not equal to a third part of the importation into the British isles, which, during the same period, reached the amount of 351 millions of pounds.[†]

Notwithstanding the flourishing state of English industry, this importation is out of all proportion to its demands: so that in January last, 416,000 bales remained undisposed of in the three great ports of the British islands. Consequently a sum of 104 millions (£4,333,000), at least, remained unemployed, at the cost of the speculators; a circumstance which may have contributed to the distress of English commerce. In France there remained in deposit only 35,000 bales, worth nine millions (£375,000). It is evident, nevertheless, that too much circumspection cannot be employed this year in regard to the importation of cotton, since the quantity remaining in the English ports is sufficient for two-thirds of the consumption of English manufacturers, and France is provided with a sixth part of the cotton necessary for its demand.

If half of the cotton-wool imported into England in the two last years remained unsold, they have only to blame the excess of importation, since, from an exact computation, it appears that English commerce demanded in 1825 twenty-seven millions and a half of pounds weight of cotton more than in the preceding year; which is equal to a moiety of the entire quantity annually wrought by the manufacturers of France!

THE NETHERLANDS. The writer, extending his researches to the maritime manufacturing powers of the second class, finds that in the Netherlands, the raw material imported is manufactured into fabrics worth about forty millions of francs (£1,666,000) per annum; which gives an annual consumption of only about eight francs for each individual: so that there is reason to believe that the inhabitants of this country draw from foreign parts cotton manufactures to the value of from ten to fifteen millions of francs at the least.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. The consumption of cotton is making great progress in the north of Germany: double the quantity of cotton-wool was employed in manufactures there in the year 1825 than in the preceding year. It has resulted from this increase that fabrics to the value of from twenty to twenty-two millions of francs have been made in the north of Germany, which have

^{*} It would seem, from what follows, that the years are here transposed; that the larger quantity belongs to 1825 and the smaller to 1823.

[†] The quantity imported into Great Britain from all parts in 1823 was 191,402,503 lbs.; in 1824, 149,380,122 lbs.; making together 340,782,625 lbs.

have diminished so far the external custom of France and England. In respect to South Austria, she has received through the port of Trieste more than seven millions of pounds weight of cotton, whereof about six millions, used by the manufacturers, furnished somewhere about thirty-five millions of francs' worth (£1,458,000) of fabrics. But this is merely the commencement of a prosperity in their manufactures, which may develop itself as rapidly as those of France, and occasion a considerable diminution of the English trade in the Mediterranean.

Hitherto the industry of the Germanic confederation, and of Austria, has furnished but about a franc's worth of cotton manufacture, on an average, for each inhabitant: the rest has been supplied by foreigners.

After bringing together the foregoing facts, for the purpose of showing the state and condition of the different nations engaged in the cotton trade, M. Moreau de Jonnès next proceeds to demonstrate the danger of the scheme, which, he says, is in agitation amongst the French ministers, of imposing an extraordinary duty upon cotton-wool imported, equal to five times the present amount, with the view of promoting the culture of the article in Corsica, and diminishing the importation from abroad; as well as of taxing the home cotton manufactures, for the benefit of the agricultural interest. In the course of his argument he exhibits the following table, as an approximate representation of the present extent and state of the cotton trade in Europe:—

	Quantity of Cotton Imported. lbs.	Quantity of Cotton employed. lbs.	Value of Cotton-Wool employed. francs.	Value of the Cottons after fabrication. francs.	Value of Cottons exported. francs.
England	212,000,000...	167,000,000...	167,000,000 ...	835,000,000...	620,000,000
France	57,000,000...	54,000,000...	75,000,000 ...	337,000,000...	40,000,000
Netherlands ...	9,000,000...	9,000,000...	11,000,000 ...	40,000,000	—
North Germany	5,000,000...	5,000,000...	6,000,000 ...	22,000,000	—
South Austria	9,000,000...	9,000,000...	11,000,000 ...	35,000,000	—
Total...	292,000,000...	244,000,000...	270,000,000	1,269,000,000...	660,000,000

The writer observes, that the 1,140,000 bales of cotton imported into Europe in 1825, were the produce of a forest of cotton plants extending over the space of at least 380 square leagues, employing, it is fair to suppose, 570,000 men in cultivating them, who, with their families, compose a population of 2,850,000 individuals. This mass of produce was purchased on the spot at the rate of fifty centimes (5d.) per pound, upon an average; which makes the prime cost nearly 150 millions of francs (£6,250,000), and gives about 450 francs (£18. 15s.) for the price of labour of each cultivator. The freight and commercial profits equal in amount the prime cost of the cottons.

In England, the customs in 1824, upon 150 millions of pounds weight of cotton having amounted only to £251,000, are consequently much less than a sou ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per pound, even after converting the pound English into the pound French. In France the same tax is triple this amount.

If, therefore, this tax was quintupled, every pound of cotton-wool, which, through the much higher rate of freight in France costs already three sous more than in England, being charged with a duty equivalent to nine times that payed by the English, would be advanced to thirty-two sous, that is, to a price exceeding by more than one-third that for which the English manufacturers purchase the commodity.

It is superfluous to add, that a disadvantage of thirty-three per cent. in the cost of the raw material would leave to the manufacturers of France no chance

of competition with those of England in supplying foreign countries ; and that an export trade amounting annually to forty millions of francs must cease immediately. An advance so considerable could not fail even to open to foreigners the supply of the internal consumption of France.

The extent of these effects may be judged by considering the proportion which the cotton trade forms of the commercial wealth of France.

The acquisition of the raw material being made by means of an exchange against the products of the soil and industry of the country, an annual exportation is secured of thirty millions, whereof a moiety is trafficked with the United States, a fourth part with the two Indies, a sixth with Egypt, and somewhat less than a tenth with the Brazils. The manufactured cottons which annually leave the French ports, amount in value to nearly forty millions of francs : the external commerce receives an accession, from these transactions, of 100 millions. The value of cotton fabrics which at present enter into consumption in France, reaching nearly 300 millions every year, constitutes about one-sixth of the value of the products of French industry.

The manufactured cottons which annually leave the ports of England, amounting to the value of 620 millions of francs, form a proportion of three-fourths of the products of labour exported from the British Isles ; and if this manufacture had been stopped thirty years ago, English industry would now furnish only 200 millions of francs' worth of articles for foreign commerce, and would be far inferior to that of France, instead of being treble in value.

An extensive calculation, formed upon authentic bases, affords a presumption that, independently of the mechanical power employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture, there are in France not less than 270,000 workmen who derive from it their means of subsistence. In Great Britain it is certain there are more than a million, and about 120,000 in Germany and the Netherlands. The importation of cotton-wool and the exportation of cotton manufactures require the services of 40,000 seamen, and at least an equal number of persons to transport them by land : whence it follows that this branch of industry employs more than a million and a half of individuals, in the five countries of Europe which are alone engaged in it. The value of the products accruing from the manufacture of cotton in those countries amounts, at the present day, to twelve or thirteen hundred millions of francs (£53,000,000).

" Thus commerce, by a single article of importation, and industry, by means of those operations which transform that article and promote its utility, produce at the present day in Europe, every year, a branch of public wealth which had no existence fifty years back, and the value of which is treble the amount of the whole revenue which the Emperor of Russia derives from his fifty millions of subjects, and five times greater than that which is yielded by all the vast possessions of the House of Austria put together. The cottons which were imported into the single port of Havre in 1824, amounting in value to forty-five millions of francs (£1,875,000), equalled, consequently, the whole of the revenues of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily ; and the fabrics which were produced therefrom, worth upwards of 200 millions of francs (£8,333,000), yielded a sum greatly exceeding all the resources of the Spanish monarchy."

EMIGRATION.

THIS subject has attracted our attention, from the probability that the British colonies in Africa and Southern Asia will be chosen, amongst others, as dépôts for the transportation and location of the unemployed population at home. We have consequently perused with care the very able report* of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging emigration from the United Kingdom, as well as the extensive body of valuable evidence which accompanies it; and we shall lay before our readers the result of our examination.

The Committee set out with stating that the following important facts are established by evidence:—That there are districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, where there exists a very considerable proportion of able-bodied and active labourers beyond the number required by the existing demand for labour; that the effect of this redundancy not only reduces a part of this population to great misery, but deteriorates the general condition of the labouring classes; that, in England, this redundant population has been in part supported by parochial rates, which threaten in the end to absorb the whole rental of the country; and that in Ireland, where no such rates exist, and where the redundancy is greater, a considerable part of the population is dependent for the means of support on charity, or is compelled to resort to plunder and spoliation. On the other hand, they state that we have colonies and settlements in North America, South Africa, and Australasia, where there are tracts of unappropriated land of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving and subsisting any proportion of the redundant population of this country, for whose conveyance thither means could at any time be found; that whilst such population is practically found to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace, of the mother country, the industry and safety of the colonies will be materially encouraged and preserved by the reception thereof; that the unemployed labourer at home necessarily consumes more than he produces, whereas, when transferred to new countries, he produces infinitely more than he consumes; and that consequently the wealth of the empire at large will be increased by the change.

All these propositions, established as they are by unexceptionable evidence, may be considered as incontrovertible. The measures to be pursued in order to secure the object recommended are next considered; and the Committee lay down the following as the fundamental principles of a system of emigration encouraged by Government:—It should be essentially voluntary on the part of the emigrants; it should include only persons in a state of permanent pauperism: and the expense incurred thereby, to be contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid. The emigrations of 1823 and 1825, which were carried into effect by means of Parliamentary grants, without provision for repayment, were merely experiments. These experimental trials have not only succeeded, but have, in fact, demonstrated that the persons transferred could repay the sum advanced, and would willingly do it, provided it were not exacted in the shape of rent for land, which, it appears from several witnesses, is objected to by emigrants.†

The

* Report from the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26th May 1826.

† "The very name even of a pepper-corn for rent, is revolted against: talk of interest of money, and then every body will meet you; but when you put it in the shape of rent, though it is but a pepper-

The sum to be advanced by, or on behalf of, the emigrant (which would differ in amount according to the distance of the colony), it is not intended by the Committee should be actually repaid and transmitted to England; but it is proposed that such a return of it should be made as might be applied in the colony to purposes, which it is now necessary to defray exclusively from the funds of the mother-country. The Committee justly observe, that "the industry of the emigrant would be more effectually stimulated and confirmed by subjecting him to the re-payment of the greater part of the debt incurred, the particulars and nature of which debt could be distinctly explained to him previously to his being received as a candidate for emigration, and which debt, if it be duly analyzed, will not be found to differ in principle from any other debt which may be incurred by any individual for the object of bettering his own condition and that of his family."

It will be seen that the immediate object in view, in organizing a regular, authorized system of emigration, is not merely to benefit the individual emigrant, but to relieve the classes at home, namely, the landholder and the agriculturist, from the pressure of exorbitant parochial taxes, or other indirect contributions, necessary to preserve the unemployed poor from starving; these classes, therefore, are considered by the Committee as equitably bound to furnish, in some shape or other, pecuniary aid towards the object in view. In England the poor-rate affords an immediate fund which can be made applicable to the repayment of any expense incurred for emigration. In Scotland, where there is either no poor-rate, or where it is variously modified, more especially in Ireland, where nothing in the nature of a poor-rate exists by law, voluntary contribution on the part of the proprietors of land for this object must, the Committee observe, be indispensable. They add:—

Your Committee at the same time are fully aware that neither the parishes in England nor in Scotland, nor districts or proprietors of land in Ireland, will be induced to contribute for this purpose, *unless it can be demonstrably shown that their interests, both general and pecuniary, will be benefited by such contribution.* Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing their opinion, that the general tenor of the evidence received by them justifies the expectation that such benefit will be thereby derived.

It moreover appears, from the evidence of Mr. Hodges, that some parishes have spontaneously adopted the measure of patronizing emigration. That gentleman states that a parish in the Weald of Kent, during the month of April last, advanced £13. 10s. per head for emigrant paupers who shipped themselves for New York; and that he had made inquiries throughout several parishes, and found that all were most desirous of the opportunity of doing the same. The expense of maintaining a pauper from the parish rates during the year, he says, would be at least £20.

To effect completely the object of a general plan of emigration, certain auxiliary measures have been suggested to the Committee: such as an act or acts to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor-rates for the purpose of forming a fund to encourage emigration; to enable tenants for life in Ireland and Scotland to charge their estates for that object, and parishes to effect a similar charge; to provide against the erection of cottages where rates had been mortgaged; to establish a Board of emigration, with protectors of emigrants; to hold a lien upon the lands of emigrants for security of the original

pepper-corn, a man would say, 'I did not come here to pay rent;' but if you were to say, 'I paid £50 for settling for you here,' he would say, 'I will pay you £50 and the interest upon it.'—*Ev. of Mr. Uniacke (relating to Nova Scotia), p. 41.*

original debt; to legalize apprenticeships, part of the wages in which cases should be reserved by the master in liquidation of the expense incurred in the transport of the emigrant, &c.

Such is an outline of the report of the Committee. Before we enter upon a consideration of the expediency of the plan, as far as regards our Asian and African colonies, we would call the attention of the reader to the proofs afforded in the evidence of the beneficial results of the experiments already made.

It is scarcely necessary to weary and disgust him by the frightful pictures which might be drawn, from the statements in the evidence, of the redundant population in Ireland, more particularly the "*surreptitious* tenantry," as they are termed by the Bishop of Limerick,* who are ejected and left in a state of destitution and starvation upon the roads, "to raise miserable hovels in the ditches." The picture presented by their condition when transferred to Canada is a far more agreeable one.

Mr. Boulton, the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, says that the emigration of 1823 has answered in that country most completely. He conversed with these emigrants (from the South of Ireland), and found them particularly satisfied and grateful for having been sent thither; he did not hear a single murmur; he saw forty or fifty letters from individuals, expressing the highest satisfaction at their change of circumstances, and recommending their friends "to leave no stone unturned to join them."† Similar testimony is given by Dr. Strahan, the Archdeacon of York in that province; and by Mr. W. W. Becher, the member for Mallow, who speaks to the anxiety manifested by the distressed part of his tenantry to follow their countrymen.

Perhaps no stronger proof of the success of the project, as far as regards the relief afforded to the emigrants, can be adduced than is furnished by the number of applications made to Government for permission and aid to emigrate to British America. The appendix to the Report contains short abstracts of not less than 180 petitions from individuals and parties, some amounting to upwards of a thousand. One from Youghall (Ireland), on behalf of the poor of that place and its vicinity, states as follows:‡

Several of the emigrants having returned wealthy to Youghall from British North America, and giving a favourable account of the country, the poor people of Youghall are very anxious to go there. Two timber ships are ready to sail for New Brunswick, and the desire of the poor people to emigrate is so great, that they cannot convey the applicants, who, in many instances, part with their all to pay £3. 10s. for their passage, and to lay in provisions for their voyage: the petitioner requests some small assistance from Government to enable the poor to emigrate in the timber ships.

Mr. Robinson, the superintendent of the emigration of 1823, states the readiness of the Irish to emigrate, and the great satisfaction evinced by them at their place of settlement, where they were able to provide for themselves after the first year. He adds a very pleasing fact: "In justice to these poor people I should remark, that during the three months I was with them in the forest, there was neither constable or magistrate within twenty miles of us, and that they at all times shewed the greatest readiness to obey me in every thing; and I never met with people more grateful for any little acts of kindness."

The experiment of a systematic emigration of paupers has been tried at the Cape of Good Hope, where a small body were conveyed by Mr. Ingram, under
a con-

* Minutes of Evidence, p. 143.

† Ibid., p. 13.

‡ App. to Rep. p. 352.

a contract with Government. This experiment seems not to have been very judiciously conducted; the majority of the individuals were indifferent characters, and not selected with proper regard to the wants of the colony. Yet the emigrants appear to have obtained ready employment, and in some cases high wages. Even the children of eight years old were able to earn their subsistence and clothing. The Commissioners of Inquiry, in their report,* state that a repetition of the experiment would be beneficial to the colony; that the English settlers, in the district of Albany especially, are most anxious for the arrival of parties of agricultural labourers, to relieve the great want which is now experienced there; and that "any facilities which his Majesty's Government may deem it expedient to afford to the British settlers in Albany, in obtaining the further assistance of labourers from Europe, would be a seasonable relief to them after their late privations, and constitute a satisfactory indemnity for their early disappointments."

The evidence of Mr. Wm. Shepherd,† a resident at the colony, furnishes additional details respecting the advantages that would accrue, both to the settlers and emigrants, from a further transfer of labourers to the Cape of Good Hope. He states that when he left the colony (in August 1825), a proposition was in agitation for hiring labourers in England; that there is a deficiency of labourers in the colony; that the want of them and of artizans is so severely felt, that the colonists, were they able, would contribute towards the expense of their emigration. The average wages at the Cape he represents as follows: agricultural labourers from 3s. to 4s. per day, English money; artizans from 5s. to 6s. per day; whilst the sum they would be required to expend for their maintenance, in a state of average comfort, is from 2s. to 3s.: so that the former could lay by from 1s. to 2s. per day, and the latter from 3s. to 4s. The following passages in this person's evidence are worthy of being quoted:

Supposing a pauper in Ireland, destitute of all means of subsistence, to be taken to the Cape as an agricultural labourer, and apprenticed for a certain term of years, during which time he is to receive a limited rate of wages; what is the lowest amount of wages which, in your opinion, would be sufficient to support him in the colony?—To support him comfortably, 2s. per day.

What, in your opinion, would be the expense of his removal from Ireland to the Cape?—I think, about £16 per head.

Do you suppose that a resident settler at the Cape would be disposed to pay 8s. per day for the services of such a man, if he were to be landed there?—I think he would.

How many working days in the year should you estimate as those on which he would receive wages?—I should think he would be fully employed throughout the year, except on Sundays.

Then, by deducting 1s. per day from his wages, in little more than one year he would have repaid the expense of his removal from Ireland?—I suppose he would.

What wages do you think a settler at the Cape would be disposed to pay to an artizan?—5s. per day.

Then in very little more than half a year, he would be able to pay back the expense of his passage?—Yes.

What number of emigrants, with reference to those two classes, agricultural labourers and artizans, do you consider might be introduced into the colony, without lowering the rate of wages below the rate to which the preceding questions and answers refer?—I should think about five hundred.

You think that the wants of the whole colony would not be beyond five hundred?—Not at present; I think it would consume that number very well.

Should

* Append. to Rep., pp. 204., 205.

† Minutes of Evid., p. 226.

Should you think that five hundred the first year, and five hundred the second year, would be too many?—I think not so many; perhaps five hundred the first year, three hundred the second, and three hundred the third.

The testimony of Mr. Carlisle,* another witness, is more favourable still; he calculates the average rate of wages of artizans at from 10s. to 12s. per day; of labourers at 4s. to 5s. The expense of conveying persons from Ireland to the Cape he averages at £15 per head.

Such are the strong inducements to emigration at the Cape of Good Hope; the only drawbacks consist in the *un-English* character of the Government (as depicted in an article in our last number), to which even Irish paupers could not easily adapt themselves; and that blot upon its institutions, the existence of negro slavery, which, it appears from the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape, has a tendency to discourage Europeans from the subordinate offices of industry, by reason of “the degradation and discredit that the servile character is supposed by them to impart to manual labour.”

The latter obstacle exists, in some shape, at the Asian settlement, to which the report of the Committee also refers, where the employment of convicts in manual toil debases its character in the estimation of the free inhabitant. In other respects, New South Wales offers a very promising theatre for the adoption of the scheme so successfully tried elsewhere. Here the field of experiment is unbounded in extent; here no neighbouring foreign state exists to tempt the emigrant from his allegiance and comforts, as in America;† here he will not experience the ill-effects of inconstancy of climate, as at the Cape (which must affect the interests of the labourer as well as the farmer); neither will he be subjected to the harshness of a Roman-Dutch code of laws, or to the arbitrary authority of a fiscal.

The information contained in the Report respecting the character of New South Wales as a receptacle for our pauper population, has been obtained from Mr. Edward Eager, the author of a pamphlet on the advantages of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as colonies for the reception of poor emigrants. This witness does not appear under very favourable auspices, since the commencement of his testimony consists of admissions contradicting the statements advanced in his pamphlet. In short, he seems to have read the Report of the Committee for the Employment of the Poor in Ireland in 1823, the calculations contained in which he disputes, with a very censurable degree of negligence. As, however, these slips would naturally induce him to be more cautious in his subsequent statements, and as he possesses local knowledge and experience, we do not scruple to adopt his testimony.

This witness‡ states that, for a long period to come, land, upon which emigrants might be located, may be found upon the banks of navigable rivers communicating with the sea; that the cost of sending out a married man, even by the existing expensive mode, would not exceed £35; that as an artizan he would earn money wages in the colony to the amount of 4s. per day (he has himself paid 5s. and 7s.), whilst “a single man could subsist himself comfortably and decently, as well, if not better than he could in England, at 2s. per day.” He further states, in answer to a question as to the ability of an artizan with a wife and three children, as follows:

If a number of these artizans were sent out, and they could not find employment in the

* Minutes of Evid., p. 27.

† It is stated in the evidence, that emigrants occasionally desert from the British provinces in America to the United States, but almost invariably return again.

‡ Minutes of Evid., pp. 98, 100, 110.

the towns, they would be distributed amongst the settlers as they wanted them, who would pay them part in provisions and part in money wages. The expense of an artificer of that kind, his wife and three children, taking it that he earned £62 with a settler, but in the way the settler would pay it the man would have a certain quantity of provisions for himself and family, and a certain quantity of clothing. A family of that kind would require 33 bushels of wheat for bread, a weekly ration of 21 lbs. of meat, 2 lbs. of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of tea, for his family; and these would cost about £28. The clothing, probably, such as is used in the colony, would be somewhere about £12; and I think the settler, after giving him provisions of that kind and clothing him, could very well afford paying money wages £20 a year, the whole or any part of which could be paid to the Government in liquidation of the expense of sending the mechanic out. I reckon it in this way: I value wheat at 7s. the bushel, meat at 3d. per lb., sugar at 6d. per lb., and tea at 4s., which the mechanic will be supplied with, and clothing; and I set that off against the value of the labour: the difference is what the settler could afford to pay in money to Government.

In the foregoing calculation, the witness afterwards states, no reference is made to the possibility of the wife or children contributing, in some proportion, towards the liquidation of the expense; it is founded on the labour of the man alone. But he has no doubt that the demand for the labour of the wife would be quite sufficient to provide subsistence for herself; and he would say the same in respect to children above ten years of age.

If these data are to be depended upon, an emigrant pauper artizan would redeem the debt incurred for the transport of himself in little more than a twelvemonth, if even so high a rate of passage as £35 were charged; and if he carried out his wife and three children, supposing the aggregate expense of conveying the five persons to be £90 (as estimated by Mr. Eager),* he would emancipate himself in three years; a perseverance in habits of economy and industry would lead to accumulation, or to a change in his character beneficial alike to the colony and to himself.

An important question here arises; namely, how the increased quantity of surplus produce in the colony is to be disposed of? It appears there is little if any demand for the wheat of New South Wales, in the countries to which the commerce of that colony is confined, because India is able to furnish them with grain at a cheaper rate. It is answered, that the soil and climate are suited to a multitude of productions; such as wine, vegetable oils, flax, hemp, tobacco, besides a variety of other articles.

There is another material fact to be stated: in the present circumstances of the colony, the quantity of *compulsory* labour, owing to the number of convicts, is so great, that there would be a want of demand for *free* labour (as is the case, to a certain degree, at present, in the town of Sydney), if an influx of pauper emigrants were to take place, unless a proportionate quantity of additional capital were acquired at the same time. Mr. Eager proposes to obviate this, by employing the convicts, previous to the arrival of the emigrants, in preparing houses for them, furnishing implements of agriculture, &c., and fencing lands, so that they would immediately become, in some sense, small capitalists. He thinks that Government might charge this labour of their servants, as an outlay of its funds, to the account of the emigrants, who would soon be able to reimburse it. He calculates that the rate of expense incurred by Government hereby would be £3 for each emigrant, for materials, besides the maintenance of the convicts.

The plan of Mr. Eager is to raise a loan, bearing four per cent. interest, to be

* Min. of Ev., p. 155. He elsewhere (p. 93) estimates the expense at only £86. 10s.

be secured by stock created on the parish rates (in England) and guaranteed by Parliament; and to assess the emigrant, on the expiration of the third year of his settlement, at the rate of £10 per annum, as rent for his farm (of thirty acres of land), to reimburse the Government for its outlay.

Lieut. Col. Sorell, late Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land, was examined * before the Committee with relation to the applicability of Mr. Eager's observations to that colony. He observes that, with respect to emigration, the same observations would apply equally to both colonies. He is of opinion that a settler (with the assistance before mentioned), accustomed to agricultural labour, of industrious and sober habits, would be able to pay a rent after three years, not in money but in produce, which the Government could take at a certain rate. Col. Sorell makes the following qualifying remarks:

The assistance proposed for the pauper emigrant is in lieu of capital; for to send out people without capital, unless they receive adequate assistance, would certainly fail. The plan suggested for settling pauper emigrants on lands with assistance from Government, assimilates itself, in some degree, to the system which prevailed in the earlier stages of these colonies, in settling emancipated persons who had no capital, but who became settlers by the creation of Government: this settler received thirty acres of land, and provisions for a period, and he had implements of husbandry, clothing, and seed, repaying in produce, which Government received at a fixed and liberally remunerating price. The success of a settler, and his ability to pay rent, must depend much upon his fitness for the undertaking; for I do not think that the plan would succeed with persons not bred to agricultural occupations: if the emigrants come from the peasantry or agricultural population, I think they would fulfil the expectations which are here contemplated.

Col. Sorell adds, that there is a demand for other labourers in Van Diemen's Land besides the agricultural; and he thinks there will be no difficulty in apprenticing mechanics to settlers, so as to secure on their wages a repayment, by instalments, of money advanced for their emigration. He states that there was so great a want of such persons that he was spoken to by several respectable settlers on this subject. He concludes his evidence as follows:—

Provided that the emigration was carried on, on a judicious system, and the number of emigrants sent annually was not too great for the colony to receive, are you of opinion that it might be carried on, in point of extent, subject to that caution, almost indefinitely?—I see no occasion to apprehend any limit in New South Wales, which is almost of an unlimited extent; in Van Diemen's Land it would have its limits, but I conceive these colonies afford a considerable opening for it. There is no difficulty, I think, but from the length of the voyage and expenses attending it, that might not be got over, provided all those who were placed upon lands are of the class fitted by habit for agricultural occupations.

We fear to exceed the proper limits for such an article as this, and shall therefore draw to a close. There is a choice of two expedients in regard to the colonies last mentioned: Government may either locate the emigrants in the way recommended by Mr. Eager, as nominal capitalists, or they may discontinue the transport of convicts to the present settlements, and even reduce the number already there (by fixing on other spots upon the vast territory of Australasia, for penal settlements), so as to open a demand for free labour, which even now exists in a limited degree. We cannot terminate this article more appropriately than by quoting a passage from an original paper on the subject of systematic emigration, laid before the Committee of 1823 on the Employment of the Poor in Ireland:

With

* Min. of Ev., p. 104.

With such a system in regular and effective operation, no inconveniences could ever again result to this country from a temporary stimulus being given at any time to the population, which could not permanently be sustained. It must not be forgotten, in a comprehensive view of such a system, that the pauper, for whose labour no remuneration can be afforded at home, will be transmuted by this process into an independent proprietor, and at no distant period will become a consumer of the manufactured articles of his native country; nor, on the other hand, can any calculable period be assigned for the termination of such a system, until all the colonies of the British empire are saturated, and millions added to those who speak the English language, and carry with them the liberty and the laws and sympathies of their native country.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BABYLON FORETOLD.

From Isaiah, xiii, 2—22.

Lift up a banner on the lofty hill ;
 Let the loud trumpet every valley fill ;
 Call forth the tribes whose arms can wield the sword,
 And let the chiefs and nobles hear the Lord !—
 “ I, the Almighty, call : by my decree,
 “ Ye are my ministers : go, fight for me.”—
 Whence that deep roar, like thunder heard afar,
 Or nations fiercely crowding to the war ?—
 'Tis the tumultuous rush of countless bands,
 That flock to execute the Lord's commands :
 With eager joy from climes remote they come,
 Far as the extremest verge of heaven's vast dome.
 Howl, howl, O, Babylon ! and shriek for fear ;
 Howl ! for the dreadful day of God is near.
 Then hearts shall melt, arms faint, and strength decay ;
 Courage, like morning dreams, shall fade away.
 Terror shall seize the boldest ;—bitter woes,
 Like pangs by women felt in nature's throes.
 With dread each man his fellow shall inspire,
 And every eye dart forth consuming fire.
 The firmament shall mourn in gloomiest night :
 Nor sun, nor moon, nor stars shall shed their light ;
 The heavens shall tremble, the firm earth shall move,
 At the fierce anger of the Lord above.
 A man more scarce than purest gold shall he ;
 Not Ophir's precious wedge more rare than he.
 As flies the timid lamb or hunted roe
 To its own herd—swift shall the stranger go,
 For who remain shall die :—not costliest gem
 From the impending doom shall ransom them :
 All, all must die.—Proud Babylon shall stand
 No more,—a waste like tainted Sodom's land.
 On its cursed site shall spring no pasture green,
 Nor Arab's tent nor shepherd's fold be seen :
 Thither shall ravenous desert-beasts repair,
 And owls shall shriek and satyrs gambol there.
 In those gay halls, where minstrel-notes now swell,
 Shall howling wolves and hissing serpents dwell.

ACCOUNT OF THE *PLAU*, A BURMESE TRIBE.

THE following account of a peculiar tribe in the Burmese territory is given in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*.

Amongst the tribes brought to more particular notice by recent events, is a race of some interest entitled *Plau*, the inhabitants of a district north-east of Pegue, called by the natives Thaum-pe, and by the Burmans Tong-su. The people have been occasionally encountered at Penang, to which they have been brought by the little commerce they carry on, but their country and condition were but imperfectly appreciated: we have been favoured with the following particulars with respect to them:—

The district of Thaum-pe, when conquered by the Burmans, received from them the appellation of Tong-su: it lies about twenty-five or thirty days' journey N.N.E. of Tongo, close on the borders of Siam and Laos. The chief town, bearing the name of the district, is situated about forty miles from the hills, and in N. lat. 19°.

The *Plau* are a distinct people from both the Siamese and Burmans, and from the neighbouring tribes, differing in language, feature, and character. They are shorter and less robust than the Burmans, and bear a greater resemblance to the Chinese than to any other people. Their dress partakes also of the Chinese costume: they wear their hair twisted into a knot like the Burmans, and are tattooed like those people and the Laos: like the former, also, they thrust small cylinders of wood or silver through holes made in the lobes of their ears. Their clothes are very usually quilted, which, they say, is made necessary by the frigidity of their climate. The people are a lively simple race, addicted to agricultural and commercial pursuits, and of very unwarlike propensities: they have therefore readily been reduced to subjection by the Burmans and Peguers, for whom they, nevertheless, entertain a profound contempt, and from whose rule, whenever it becomes very irksome or oppressive, they withdraw into the thick forests, and the mountains in their vicinity.

The *Plau* profess the faith of Buddha, and, like all Buddhists, burn their dead. Many of their customs, however, are peculiar, of which their marriages furnish an example.

Women are not immured in Thaum-pe; young men, therefore, pay addresses in person to the objects of their affection. When a youth fancies that the girl to whom he is attached favours his pretensions, he takes an opportunity of placing his silver bracelet before her; if she takes it up, he considers his suit accepted, and immediately endeavours to obtain the consent of her parents to the union. Their approbation is the prelude to an entertainment, the prominent viands at which consist of poultry, buffalo and cow beef, venison and other game, monkey's flesh, and large rats, which are found below the roots of the bamboo, on which they subsist. The feast, which lasts one or more days, according to the wealth of the parties, concludes with copious libations of an ardent spirit, distilled from rice, by a process nearly similar to that by which the Chinese distill samsoo. Marriage being with these people a purely civil contract, they do not require the attendance of a priest at the solemnization; but were it otherwise, which the invocation of superior powers at the ceremony might lead us to suspect was once the case, the priest of Buddha is absolutely forbidden to converse with a woman, or be present in the company of one.

Some old person, who has gained the respect of the society, gives a cup of weak spirit to each of the contracting parties, repeating certain invocations of benignant

benignant deities and genii, to prove propitious ; and when they have drank the spirit, he ties their arms together by the wrist with a slender cord, which is the conclusion of the ceremony.

The province of Thaum-pe is governed by a Burman chief, who resides at the capital, which is stockaded, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The face of the country is flat, and tolerably clear. Rice is cultivated to an extent sufficient for the consumption of the district ; there are numerous herds of cattle, and a considerable number of small horses : a few buffaloes are employed in agriculture.

Thaum-pe is exceedingly rich in raw produce of various descriptions. The people grow several kinds of cotton, one of which appears to be the brown or nankeen cotton : the tea plant is also cultivated, and the leaves are pickled : two sorts of indigo are grown, the creeping indigo, and the true. Blue is the prevailing colour of their dresses. Stick lac is brought down for sale by the *Plau*, in considerable quantities ; and the silk-worm is reared, being fed on the leaf of a plant called *paja*. The forests contain a number of valuable trees, but the want of water-carriage renders this source of traffic unavailable. The mineral products of the mountains are more easily transported. Gold is found in the sands of the mountain streams ; iron is abundant, and is smelted and wrought into swords, knives, and other implements ; tin, after disappearing to the north of Tavai, again presents itself here, and is found, in considerable quantities, in the beds of rivers, in the form of a fine black sand. The most productive mines, however, are those of lead ; and from them, it is said, the Burman armies are wholly supplied : the ore is obtained in lumps, but in what state of combination we are not informed. The working of the mines is sufficiently rude, and nothing like a horizontal shaft is attempted ; the *Plau* merely digging deep pits, till they come upon the veins. From these sources the annual exports to Rangoon are estimated at 1,20,000 rupees, and might, no doubt, be much extended. The *Plau* carry back from Rangoon and other Burman ports, salt, areca nuts, salt fish, broad-cloth, woollens, piece-goods, crockery, and spices.

A commercial intercourse is also maintained between Thaum-pe and China. Traders from the frontier districts of the latter bring spices, including the clove and nutmeg, silk, cloth, woollens, paints, paper, cutlery, and other articles, and take back the products of the country. They come annually in a caravan, consisting sometimes of a thousand persons, well armed : the merchandize is transported by asses and horses.

THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.

I conquered Love, and spoiled the boy
Of weapon and of shining toy ;
I broke his bow and quiver gay,
And threw his polished shafts away.
His wings I clipt, and made him stand,
A slave to serve at my command.

Fool that I was ! I should have driven
Him hence, and let him soar to heaven.
No weapon doth the urchin need
To make the bravest mortal bleed.
I blush, the world my shame should see :
An unarmed slave has vanquished me !

E. R.

THE CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : With reference to the article inserted in your last number, on "The Jews in China," I cannot help thinking it desirable that some efforts should be made to procure further intelligence respecting this curious colony. When Dr. Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking, he made inquiries on the way concerning the present state of the Jews of Honan ; but he could only learn that they had greatly diminished in number.

It is noted in the article referred to, as a remarkable circumstance, that the Jews of Cai-fong-foo should, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, have been ignorant of the existence of Christianity. I agree that it is unaccountable ; because it is a curious fact, that the name of "Jesus" (Ya-soo) occurs in the Emperor Kang-hi's dictionary, published in 1711, with the explanation that he is denominated the "Saviour of the West."* Besides the Chinese work referred to in the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, which might have been the production of a Jesuit missionary, or one of his converts, a Spanish missionary, Fernandez Navarette, furnishes an account of a vituperative work written by a Chinese author, against the Christian tenets, sixty years previous.

Navarette was a Dominican friar, sent over by his order in the year 1646 from Spain to the Philippine Islands, from whence he proceeded to China, and spent several years in the service of the Christians there, having acquired the language, and applied himself indefatigably to the investigation of the history, manners, and literature of that country. His account of China may, even now, be profitably read for the very accurate details it affords. He returned to Spain in 1673, and was subsequently promoted to an archbishopric in Hispaniola.

Whilst he resided at Peking, there appeared, in 1659, a work, published by a Chinese author named Yang-Kwang-Sëen, entitled *Pe-Seay-Lun*, which the friar translates "take heed of false prophets." This work was an attack upon the Christian religion, which the author represents, either through design or ignorance, in the following disadvantageous manner, in the form of detached propositions, the first or *major* of which is not a little amusing :—

He says, that heaven has no other principle than matter and form, from which it naturally flowed, without admitting any efficient cause distinct from the heaven itself to produce it !

That what the Christian missionaries call the Lord of Heaven is no more than one of the two component parts of heaven ; wherefore it is impossible it could singly produce heaven !

That if Jesus is God, how can he be said to be man ? And if he is truly so, who governed the universe from heaven during the thirty-three years he was upon earth ?

That it would have been better if God had become man at the beginning of the world, to redeem Adam and all mankind, instead of so many thousand years after.

That from the beginning of the world till the (then) reigning Emperor, millions of years have passed.

That

* It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Morrison, in his journey with Lord Amherst into the interior, discovered in the apartment of a Chinese, an European picture of our Saviour, crowned with thorns, holding a reed, &c., which the owner of the apartment (not a Christian) paid adoration to, and regarded with great veneration.

That it was scandalous that Christ should have no father, since even brute beasts have fathers.

That there is no such thing as heavenly glory, nor hell; heaven is nothing but the pleasures of this life, and hell its evils and sufferings.

That sins cannot be altogether forgiven; for that if they be, and wicked men are saved through the intercession of the Virgin, heaven will become a loathsome place.

That it is false to say prophets have existed who foretold the birth and death of Christ.

That God did ill in creating Adam proud, knowing he was to be the cause of all men's calamities.

That he ought to have created all men virtuous, and that Christ ought to have applied himself to virtuous actions, for the imitation of the people, and not have employed himself, unconscious of the importance of virtue, in healing the sick, and preaching the joys of heaven and pains of hell; whence it followed that he was put to death for his crimes.

That since Christ prayed and kneeled in the garden, he could not be God; being inferior to him he kneeled and prayed to.

That the visible heaven (*téen*) is the beginning of all things, and there is no lord above it; therefore it ought to be adored as lord.

That the Christians call heaven *God's slave*, whereas the pious Chinese call their emperor the son of heaven. (*Téen-tsze*.)

That the Christians are commanded to break the tablets of heaven, earth, the emperor, parents and masters.

That the Christians do not worship heaven, because it has no head, belly, hands, and feet; nor the earth, because we tread and throw filth upon it.

That the Christians do not honour the emperor because he is the son of a slave, that is, heaven.

That they do not honour their parents,* because Christ had no father.

That heaven and earth (*téen* and *te*, two of the three great powers of the universe) weep at seeing the law of nature trampled upon by Christians.

That any ordinary man may be accounted king of the upper region with more reason than Christ, who was crucified as a malefactor.

That there never was a really holy man punished for his crimes.

That if Christ, being God, could govern the world, how happened it that he could not govern (*i. e.* defend or preserve) himself?

That the books of the law of God do not treat of Christ's passion, because it was shameful; but only of his miracles, resurrection, and ascension.

That it is a mere fiction that Christ healed the sick and raised the dead; and that it was unbecoming in God to be so employed.

That it is a matter of small merit to relieve sinners, and that it had been very meritorious if Christ's benefits had reached the whole people for ever, like those of the Emperor Yu, who drained China (drew off the waters of the deluge).

That it had been a greater benefit on the part of Christ if he had caused men not to fall sick or die, than to heal or raise them.

These

* Sir Geo. Staunton represents the "neglect of forefathers" as the chief obstacle to the progress of Christianity in China. The principal subject of reproach from a pagan of China to Christians is, that "they neglect their forefathers." In an early period of the missions sent from Rome to China, attempts were made by the Jesuits to reconcile the head of the church to the tolerance of this mode of showing respect to the departed spirits of their ancestors by Christian converts: but the court of Rome expressly forbade it.

These are a few of the objections which the Chinese writer urges against the Christian faith : I do not quote them merely to show that the tenets of that faith were not strange in China at this period, but to demonstrate also the aspect in which those tenets are regarded, and the nature of the arguments by which they are to be established in the minds of the Chinese.

The state of Christianity at the present time in the interior of China is by no means well-known. The number of Christians is not inconsiderable. Sir Geo. Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's embassy, computed the number of converts to Christianity dispersed throughout the empire at 160,000. By a statement in a Roman journal, from a missionary bishop in China, it appears that in 1824 there were 46,287 Christians in the province of Szechuen, where, however, previous to the persecution in the year 1815, there were no less than sixty thousand.

The vacillating policy of the government with respect to the propagation of the Christian faith, and the countenance given to its professors, is extremely pernicious to its interests. The enlightened Emperor Kang-hi seems to have entertained a friendly feeling towards Christianity. During his reign the seeds of it were very extensively scattered by the Roman Catholic missionaries. His successor adopted different views, and circumscribed the efforts of the missionaries to disperse their doctrines throughout the empire.

In the reign of K'een-Lung, the Christians, though not subjected to bloody persecutions, were the objects of great jealousy. The missionaries resident at Peking were interdicted from attempts to propagate their principles, and were watched with scrupulous care.

In the reign of his successor, Kea-king, the Christians were the objects of violent and sanguinary persecution. His sentiments and policy are disclosed in the following edict, which, as it has never appeared in your Journal, may perhaps be acceptable to your readers :—

“ Imperial Edict of the Emperor of China, 10th Year of Kea-King, A.D. 1805.

“ The Supreme Criminal Court has reported to us the trial, investigation, and sentence of that tribunal against Chin-yo-vang, a native of the province of Canton, who had been discovered to have received privately a map and sundry letters from the European Te-tien-tse (Father Odeato, a Catholic missionary at Peking); and also regarding several other persons who had been found guilty of teaching and propagating the doctrines of the Christian religion.

“ The Europeans who adhere to the Christian faith, act conformably to the customs established in their countries, and are not prohibited from doing so by our laws. Their establishments at Peking were originally founded with the auspicious view of adopting the western method in our astronomical calculations; and Europeans of every nation, who have been desirous of studying and practising the same at this court, have readily been permitted to come and reside upon the above establishments; but from the beginning, they were restricted from maintaining intercourse with, and exciting troubles among our subjects.

“ Nevertheless, Te-tien-tse has had the audacity secretly to propagate and teach his doctrines to the various persons mentioned in the report; and he has not only worked on the minds of the simple peasantry and women, but even many of our Tartar subjects have been persuaded to believe and conform to his religion; and it appears that no less than thirty-one books upon the European religion have been printed by his order in the Chinese character.

“ Unless we act with severity and decision on this occasion, how are these perverse doctrines to be suppressed?—and how shall we stop their insinuating progress?

“ The books of the Christian religion must originally have been written in the European languages; and, in that state, were incapable of influencing the minds of our

our subjects, or of propagating the doctrine in this country; but the books lately discovered are all of them printed in the Chinese character. With what view, it is needless to inquire; for it is sufficient, that in this country such means must not be employed to seduce our simple peasantry to the knowledge and belief of those tenets; and much less can it be suffered to operate thus on the minds of our Tartar subjects, as the most serious effects are to be apprehended from it on the hearts and minds of the people.

“ With respect to Chin-yo-vang, who had taken charge of the letters; Cheu-ping-te, a private of infantry under the Chinese banner, who was discovered teaching the doctrine in a church; Lieu-chao-tung, Siao-ching-ting, Chu-chang-tay, and the private soldier Vang-meu-te, who severally superintended the congregations of Christians, as they have been respectively convicted of conveying letters, or employing other means for extending their sect and doctrine, it is our pleasure to confirm the sentence of the court; according to which they shall severally be sent into banishment at Elu, in Tartary, and become slaves among the Eleuths; and, previous to their departure, shall wear each of them the heavy *cangue* for three months, that their chastisement may be corrective and exemplary.

“ The conduct of the female peasant Ching-yang-shy, who undertook to superintend a congregation of her own sex, is still more odious. She therefore shall also be banished to Elu, and reduced to the condition of a slave at the military station, instead of being indulged with the female privilege of redeeming the punishment by a fine.

“ The peasant Kun-han, who was employed in distributing letters for the congregation, and in persuading others to assist in their ministry, and likewise the soldier Tung-hing-shen, who contumaciously resisted the repeated exhortations made to him to renounce his errors, shall respectively wear the common *cangue* for three months; and after the expiration of that term undergo banishment to Elu, and become slaves among the Eleuths.

“ The soldiers Cheu-ping-te, Vang-meu-te, and Tung-hing-shen, who have gone astray, and willingly become proselytes to the European doctrine, are really unworthy to be considered as men; and their names shall be erased from the lists of those serving under our banners. The countrymen Van-shy-ning, Ko-tien-fo, Yu-se-king, and Vu-si-man; and the soldiers serving in the Chinese infantry, Tung-ming, Tung-se, and Cheu-yung-tung, have each of them repented and renounced their errors, and may therefore be discharged from confinement; but as the fear of punishment may have had more effect in producing their recantation than any sincere disposition to reform, it is necessary that the magistrates and military officers, in whose jurisdiction they may be, should keep a strict watch over them; and inflict a punishment doubly severe, if they should relapse into their former errors.

“ Te-tien-tse, who is a European, entertained in our service at court, having so far forgot his duty, and disobeyed the laws, as to print books and otherwise contrive to disseminate his doctrines, is guilty of a very odious offence. The alternative proposed by the court of dismissing him to his native country, or of remanding him from the prison to his station at Peking, is very inadequate to his crime. We therefore direct that the Supreme Military Court do appoint an officer to take charge of the said Te-tien-tse, and conduct him to Ge-ho, in Tartary, where it is our pleasure he should remain a prisoner in the guard-house of the Eleuths, and be subject to the superintendence and visitation of the noble magistrate King-ki, who must carefully prevent him from having any correspondence or communication with the Tartars in that neighbourhood.

“ The noble officer Chang-fae, who has hitherto superintended the European establishments, having been ignorant of what was going forward in his department, and having made no investigation or inquiries during the time that Te-tien-tse was writing letters, printing books, and spreading his religion, has proved himself insufficient and unworthy of his station; wherefore, we direct the Interior Council of State to take cognizance of his misconduct.

“ In like manner, it is our desire that the Council of State take cognizance of the neglect

neglect and inattention ascribable to the military commanders, who suffered the soldiers under their orders to be corrupted with these foreign doctrines; and then report to us the result of their deliberations, in order that we may refer the adjudication of punishment to the proper court.

“ The Council of State shall moreover, in concurrence with the Supreme Criminal Court, appoint certain officers to examine all the books of the Christian doctrine which have been discovered; after which they shall, without exception, be committed to the flames, together with the printing-blocks from which the impressions were taken.

“ The governor and other magistrates of Peking, and the commanders of troops stationed at the capital, shall strictly attend to the subject of these instructions; and severally address edicts to the soldiers and people in their respective jurisdictions, declaring that all persons henceforth frequenting the Europeans, in order to learn their doctrines, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, without exception or abatement, for having acted in defiance of the present prohibition. As for the rest, we confirm the sentence of the court.—Khin-tse.”

The intolerant spirit manifested in this proclamation was practically exemplified in several subsequent attempts to crush the Christians in China. During the year 1815, the viceroy of Sze-Chuen represented to the Emperor the growth of “ the depraved and irregular religion of the west;” he specifies the seizure of persons and books (admitting that none contained expressions offensive to the government), and the measures he took to force a recantation on the part of the accused: the details remind one strongly of those given by Pliny respecting the persecution of the early Christians by the Roman governors. Many of the Chinese refused to recant.

The Emperor on this occasion ordered such as persisted in the Christian tenets to be strangled; some (including women) he directed to be exiled to Tartary, and the rest to wear the *cangue* for ever!

In the year 1817 a furious persecution took place at the capital of China. Some hundreds of Christians were cruelly tortured; several abandoned the faith, and many sacrificed their property and deserted their families and Peking for the rest of their lives.

The reign of the present emperor (Taou-Kwang), who ascended the throne in 1820, has been hitherto undistinguished by any very violent persecution of the Christians. About two years back, a conspiracy formed against the Emperor by some religious sect* served as the pretext to oppress the Christians: they were subjected to exaction, and some were banished; but none suffered death. According to the statement of Mr. Ellis, in his account of the last mission, they are still regarded with great suspicion and jealousy by the Chinese Government.

I am, Sir, &c.

X.

* This refers, probably, to one of the secret societies mentioned by Dr. Milne, in his account of the Triad Society. See *Trans. of Royal Asiatic Soc.*, vol. i, Pt. ii, p. 240.

ON THE UTILITY OF THE STUDY OF ARABIC POETRY.

BY BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.*

THE celebrated Reiske, who, amongst all the orientalists of Europe, was the most intimately acquainted with the Arabic poets, in the commencement of the preface prefixed to his edition of the *Moallaka* of Tarafa, has deemed it necessary to justify or excuse the choice he made of that poem, to give the public the means of appreciating the success obtained by him, under the direction of the celebrated Schultens, in the study of the Arabic tongue. He does not disguise the objections to which his determination might give rise. Some will ask, he says, what end the knowledge of Arabic poetry can answer, and what advantage would accrue thence to society in respect to the improvement of the mind, or the increase of the enjoyments of life. Others will complain of the obscurity which enwraps the thoughts, and of the labour required to comprehend them. Some men of difficult taste accuse oriental poetry in general of hyperbole, and confound in the same sentence of condemnation all the poets of the East, without distinction of age or of place. Why, say others (moved by a feeling of friendship, and a motive of real interest for the author), why, since you wish to publish something which may conciliate public esteem towards your favourite studies, have you not chosen an historical work? In reading the history of events which have occurred in another portion of the world, in acquiring a familiarity with the places which have witnessed them, scholars may, perhaps, concur with you in respect to the utility and importance of those studies. By a different choice may you not cause them to be disesteemed, instead of conciliating favour towards them? I acknowledge, says Reiske, that there is some reason in these objections, and I did not wait to hear them before I was of a similar opinion myself. In fact, what charms does Arabic poetry offer like that of Greece and Rome? The Arabs understood not the art of fiction, which is the essence of poetry: they knew not how to manage a fable, and conduct it, by ingenious artifices, to a happy conclusion. Epic poetry is unknown to them; and they are not better acquainted with comedy and tragedy.

One might be tempted to ask whether it is really in earnest that Reiske has uttered an opinion so unfavourable to Arabic poetry, and by taking the trouble to read a page or two farther of this same preface, one might be inclined to entertain a strong doubt of it; for this censor of Arabic poetry finds it still less objectionable than that of the Greeks. In his splenetic humour he spares not even the divine Homer himself, of whose poems, he says, but little would remain, if we retrenched *tot tædiosa, garrula, rhapsodica, frigida, stupida, stulta, execrabilia*. These literary blasphemies, which I have not dared to translate, are, however, a species of pleasantry; and Reiske returns to a principle more rational; namely, that we should not reject what has been consecrated by the admiration of ages, nor extol what is evidently reprehensible; and that when we would rescue from the shade of neglect and oblivion the literary productions of a nation, in order to study them and derive profit from them, justice demands that in judging of their worth we should take into consideration the places and the periods which gave them birth, as well as the character, the genius, and the manners of the people they belong to.

I have quoted the animadversions bestowed by Reiske upon Arabic poetry in

* Read before the Asiatic Society of Paris, April 27, 1828.

in preference to the reproaches which other literati have directed against it more recently, because very few orientalists are so competent to deliver an opinion thereupon as he was, who had investigated it deeply, whereas others have merely skimmed the surface. I shall not, probably, in other respects, be contradicted if I assert, that in proportion as Reiske's authority is high in point of erudition, it is subordinate in a matter of taste. If I should be called upon to adduce proof of both assertions, I should need to seek no other than his translation of the poem of Tarafa and the commentary he has added thereto.

But since the questions, which this learned orientalist has himself obtruded, concerning the merit of Arabian poetry, and the advantages to be derived from a study of the relics of the poetical genius of that nation, do not appear yet to be definitively settled, I may perhaps be permitted to claim on the present occasion a few moments of the Society's attention, whilst I endeavour to demonstrate that this study is not so barren and ungrateful as its detractors imagine; and that so far from too much attention having been bestowed upon it, the avenue thereto has been scarcely opened; and it is impossible to offer too much encouragement to the efforts of those who devote themselves to this important branch of oriental literature. Previous, however, to entering upon the subject, I should observe that, in order to concentrate what I have to say, it is my design to speak only of Arabic poetry, and to abstain from quotations.

When I speak of the advantages to be derived from the study of Arabic poetry, I assume it for granted that no more is expected from thence than from Greek and Latin poetry; and secondly, that I am to be understood as referring only to compositions really poetical, not to grammatical treatises, dictionaries, the elements of physic, of theology, of jurisprudence, of astronomy, &c., written in verse, the poetry of which consists merely in reducing the subject to a certain measure and rhyme; and which, in other respects, are no more poems than the technical verses of Despautère, or the Greek roots of Port Royal.

Among the motives which recommend the study of Arabic poetry, some are general, and apply to the literature of every nation; others are special, and deduced from circumstances peculiar to the Arabian nation. The former may all be reduced to this single observation, namely, that, in order to understand a language well, even when our only object in studying it is to employ it in the ordinary purposes of life, we should embrace it in its whole extent. By this observation it is not meant that we should possess ourselves of all the technical terms of the arts and sciences, the use of which, even in the language we have spoken from infancy, is confined to the narrow circle of persons devoted to these particular studies; but, it signifies, in its true sense, that we should not be ignorant of any of the modes of speech, any of the forms of expression, employed by the best writers, in prose or poetry, who compose the literature of this language. Could a person, for instance, flatter himself that he was thoroughly acquainted with the Greek, without having read Homer, Sophocles, Æschylus, and Pindar? Would a person be regarded as skilled in the language common to the literature of all Italy, if he could not comprehend Petrarch, Tasso, or Ariosto? The more the language of poetry in a given nation differs from that of prose, the more is the study of its poetry indispensable to all who aspire to gain a perfect knowledge of the language; and it cannot be denied that, in this respect, the general proposition under consideration is peculiarly applicable to the Arabic tongue. But, if we quit these general considerations, to descend to the particular motives which render the

study of Arabic poetry necessary, we shall soon be convinced of the incalculable advantages of this study. We observe, in the first place, that in respect to the period anterior to Mahomet, and even as low as the second century of the Hegira, there exists no historical relic which can acquaint us with the state of civilization amongst the Arabs, with their opinions, their prejudices, their manners, their laws, their politics, in short, with the condition of society amongst them, regarded in every point of view, except the poems which have descended to us from those ancient times, the proverbs and the traditions more or less changed, which have been preserved by the commentators on the Alcoran, and those grammarians who have dedicated their efforts to the elucidation of those antique poems, or to an investigation into the origin of the proverbs. In all the obscure passages of antiquity, they have recourse invariably to fragments of poetry, in order to show the genuineness of the customs or opinions, which they attribute to the idolatrous Arabs, the ancestors of the Musulmans. And if any regret is experienced by those who love to penetrate to the origin of nations, and to trace their history and the progress of their civilization, it is that these ancient monuments of Arab literature, these wrecks of a cultivation more advanced than is commonly believed, have not reached us in greater number. Is it possible, in fact, to read, with the slightest reflection, some of these ancient poems, in which the complicated system of the Arabic grammar is observed even more rigorously than in the Alcoran, in which all the rules of a prosody, eminently remarkable for its artificial structure, are followed with scrupulous exactness, without being convinced that long before the establishment of Islamism, not merely in the peninsula of Arabia, but amongst the numerous tribes scattered over the plains of Mesopotamia and at the court of the Kings of Hera and of Gassan, there were geniuses which impressed their character upon that of the age in which they lived, and became the model of those which succeeded? It was doubtless men of this kind who fixed irrevocably the laws of the language, and dictated that code which was to govern Arabic poetry, and which, after so many ages have elapsed, still continues to govern it and has subjected to its authority the Persians and the Turks. Should we desire to become intimately acquainted with the life of that astonishing man, who, without perhaps at first cherishing any other design than that of purifying the religion of his country and destroying polytheism, found himself forced, by a train of circumstances, to found a theocratic government which was to change the aspect of a large portion of Asia, Africa, and Europe; we shall meet in every page with innumerable fragments of poetry, which will prove so many enigmas, if we are not familiar with the bold figures and peculiar phrases which characterize the poetical language. What relic of Arabian literature is more important than the collection which, under the modest title of *Kitab-alagani*, or Book of Songs, contains a vast fund of erudition, and which might alone afford materials for composing a delineation of the condition of the Arabs previous to Islamism, and during the most glorious periods of the empire of the Caliphs! But where is the man who, circumscribed by system, and confined to the perusal of dry chronicles and frigid annalists, would dare to launch his fragile bark on this immense ocean? What do I say? In these very annals, meagre as they often are, it is very rare that the oriental writers do not gratify their taste by quoting fragments of poetry, sometimes long and sometimes short, which serve either as authorities for facts, as ornaments of style, or as a relaxation to their readers. What has been remarked respecting the *Kitab-alagani*, may be applied with equal propriety to the collection of Arabic proverbs of *Maëdani*, which

which are still unedited, to the lives of illustrious men by Ibn Khilkan, and to many other works, the importance of which cannot be disputed.

I have hitherto spoken as if Arabic poetry did not deserve *per se* to become the object of special study; and it may be thought that, admitting the faults with which it has been reproached, I might content myself with soliciting favour for it in consideration of the services it may render to historical science. I am very far from thinking so; and provided it be conceded to me, that a man of taste may still, without incurring the risk of compromising his reputation and exposing himself to the sarcasms of scornful and morose philosophy, consecrate his honourable labours to investigating the beauties of the Greek and Roman poets, and facilitating the study of them to others; I will boldly affirm that Arabic poetry has no less claim upon the talents of those who have cultivated (in order to be useful to themselves, and honourable to their country) the fields of oriental literature.

I shall here institute no comparison between the poets of Arabia and those of pagan Europe. I shall not inquire whether mythological questions and discussions respecting traditions often contradictory confer upon Greek poetry a great advantage over that of poets possessed of an ardent imagination, who have had to represent only the grand effects of nature, the passions of mankind, the interests of a pastoral life, or the rivalship of their tribes. It is sufficient for me that in this as well as the other case, I find an exercise useful to the understanding, noble conceptions which elevate the soul, lively impressions which strongly move the imagination, just expressions which make my sensibility harmonize with that of the poet. And who can refuse these great qualities to many of the Arabian poets, if he has only read that work, so remarkable though incomplete, of the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones; or if he is familiar, even by means of translations, with those renowned poems composed at the period of the establishment of Islamism, or a few years before that event, which breathe the grand sentiments of that fierce and noble character which belonged to the independent Arab, and in which the masculine beauties of genuine nature are unadulterated by the admixture of thoughts more delicate than solid, ornaments more ingenious than just, expressions more remote than natural, which at a period less distant have in some measure debased the true character of Arabic poetry. I fear to abuse the attention with which I have been favoured by lengthening this discourse with quotations; indeed any person may be convinced of the truth of what I say by a slight inspection of the poems called *Moallakas*, all of which have been published with translations, or those of Shanfara, Nabaga, Asha, and Caab, all which, though discriminated by peculiar traits, breathe the same poetical genius, the same elevation of sentiments, and captivate by the same pictures drawn immediately from nature, rude, sometimes, and severe, occasionally smiling and agreeable, or by the delineation of virtues or passions which, amongst these children of the desert, are displayed without the disguise of conventional modesty or false shame. In the midst of these scenes of lively and unconstrained imagination, moral sentiments often intervene, and by their profound sagacity and their concise and impressive expression, strike, like an unexpected ray of light, the astonished mind of the reader, and place before his eyes those great truths which are inscribed by the Creator himself upon the hearts of all intelligent beings, or stamped upon the universe itself.

What I now observe respecting the most ancient relics of Arabian poetry, is likewise true of many poets who, in succeeding ages, took for their models the immortal master-pieces of antiquity: the collection known under the name
of

of *Hamasa* furnishes a multitude of examples. In many other poets, it is true, and even in the most celebrated—such as Motanabbi, Abou'lala, Ibn Doraïd, Tograï, Busiri, Omar, the son of Faredh—the defects I have mentioned just now, modify, more or less, the true character of Arabic poetry. But in acknowledging this truth, are we to close our eyes against an assemblage of real beauties? Are we justified in condemning to neglect all the poets who have proved themselves inferior to Homer and Virgil, or all the orators who have failed in rivalling the renown of Demosthenes and Cicero?

It must be confessed that those who read the compositions of the most celebrated poets of Arabia in Latin or French translations only, will be very far from being enabled to appreciate them at their just value. If it be so difficult to transfer the poetical beauties of Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Virgil, Horace, Catullus, Shakespeare, Dante, Tasso, and Camoens, into an European language foreign to the respective countries of these great poets, although modern literature is universally formed upon the model of those of Greece and ancient Italy; although the mythology of Homer and Virgil has passed, in a complete state, into our poetical language; although, in short, an identical mass of ideas common to all the modern nations of Europe, and a state of civilization nearly equal, unite them, as it were, into a single people; yet what obstacles beset the path of the most skilful translator; who ventures upon a poetry produced under a different climate and in the midst of circumstances of which we can form but an imperfect idea; a poetry which borrows its similitudes from a variety of objects, the remoteness of which conceals from us their shapes and characteristic traits; a poetry, in fact, nourished by opinions, prejudices, creeds, and superstitions, of which we can acquire a knowledge only by means of long and painful study! Certainly, when these interpreters of nature tell me of the violence of love, the torments of jealousy, the thirst or the gratification of revenge, the honourable sacrifices of generosity and of friendship, the passion of glory, the enthusiasm of virtue, the sublimity of resignation to the decrees of heaven, the seductive pleasures of an idle and voluptuous life, or the heroism which braves the buffets of adversity and regards even death itself with an eye of tranquillity—their words re-echo from the bottom of my very soul, and even the imperfect vehicle of a translation scarcely injures the effect of the impression which their genius is calculated to produce. But will the effect be the same when the poet paints to my imagination either those eternal solitudes furrowed by the gale of the desert, where nothing guides the traveller, and where the thirst which consumes him is aggravated, the intenser the heat, by that illusive vapour which perpetually haunts him, without the possibility of his reaching it; or the representation of those accumulated clouds, which the inhabitant of an arid plain, unvaried by a single hill, follows with anxious look through the wide expanse of heaven; those flashes which flatter and often deceive his hopes, those torrents of water which heaven abundantly bestows upon far distant countries, or those inhabited by rival tribes, whilst his own flocks perish with heat and thirst upon a parched soil, denied that refreshing comfort which propitious stars lavish upon other regions? Can I partake of the lively interest which inspires him, when he describes all the beauty or the marks of vigour and of strength in the beast which Providence seems to have expressly formed for the inhabitant of the desert; or when, to interest me in the alarm and the sufferings of a tender antelope, terrified at the sight of the hunters and the cry of the dogs, whilst seeking in the depths of the vallies or on the crest of the mountains, her dear offspring devoured by some ferocious beast of prey, he paints the delicacy

delicacy and flexibility of her neck, the languor and softness of her look, the whiteness of her skin, the lustre of which diffuses a radiance amidst the gloom of night, and her trembling limbs exhausted with fear and fatigue ; or when, to make me feel more sensibly the torments he experienced from thirst in those solitudes where he sought an asylum from the ingratitude and the malignity of mankind, he compared himself to a troop of famished wolves, and fills my fancy with a picture of these ferocious animals, their frightful aspect, their manners, their unsuccessful expeditions, their despair, or their resignation ? Doubtless, if I had made myself master of the language of the poet, if I could follow him without recurring every moment to the aid of an interpreter or a commentator ; if, by means of long study, I had acquired the faculty of transporting myself in fancy into those solitudes where the poet conceived his pictures, amidst that state of savage nature which employed his pencil, I might participate in the pleasure which his countrymen experience from perusing his productions, and add my applause to that of his contemporaries ; but if, impelled by the gratification I enjoy, I strive to impart it to those around me, and to transplant these exotic flowers on the banks of the Seine or the Thames, I must prepare myself to behold a portion of their beauty gone, and to find that I could make but a very imperfect distribution of my admiration amongst those on whose account I undertook so painful a task. Long ago I observed,* that “ the translation of Arabian poems is extremely difficult, more particularly from this cause, namely, that they consist almost entirely of descriptions, and that these descriptions consist of a multitude of details which do not possess that interest and that virtue in the eyes of people arrived at a higher degree of civilization, which they offer to a nomade people inhabiting deserts. The latter, whose imagination is attracted by only a small number of natural objects, observe their forms even to the minutest circumstances. To them two clouds are never alike ; the tempest of spring differs from that of summer or of autumn. The animals in their service, being always under their observation, they notice all the varieties of their habits, every tinge of their inclination ; every pace of the camel, each period of the life and of the pregnancy of this most useful animal, has its peculiar name ; the office of giving it water is differently expressed according to the number of days it endures thirst. With the Arab, every action, every neigh of his horse is discriminated from another by an appropriate expression. He has as many different terms to denote a cloud, a rock, a torrent, a valley, a well, as these objects can present themselves in nature under different circumstances. Mankind never comes within his view, but he can read the affections of the soul in the air of the countenance, the motions of the eye, the change in the features, the agitation of the limbs, the swelling or the subsidence of the veins, the shivering, the contraction, or the relaxation of the muscles, the elevation, the depression, or the knitting of the brows, the darkness of the complexion or the openness of the forehead, the closing or the expansion of the nostrils, the paleness or the freshness of the lips : all these external signs, which we reciprocally disguise and dissimulate, being more obvious amongst these people of nature, and striking their observation in a more lively manner, their language abounds also in terms to express them, and furnishes their poetry with just and energetic images, but which appear to us a species of caricature.”

If I have succeeded in showing the causes which render translations of the most beautiful pieces of Arabian poetry difficult and always imperfect, does it therefore

* *Journal des Savans*, Mars, 1817.

therefore follow that we should renounce all attempts to translate them, and that those who are bold enough to undertake this toilsome task render no service to literature, and consume in vain time and talents which they ought to dedicate to weightier objects and those possessing another kind of interest? I will consent to believe this when the same rule is ventured to be applied to all the foreign literature of antiquity as well as of modern times, nay, to all the arts which engage the human imagination alone, or are calculated to excite in us certain emotions in order to reach thereby the understanding and the heart.

I ought not to forget a very useful purpose to which Arabic poetry can be applied; I mean the light which it diffuses upon another poesy, divine in its source, and sublime as the heaven from whence it derives its origin, but human as far as regards its design, since it is consecrated to our instruction, to the reformation of our manners, and to the elevation of our souls towards our common Author; since it is intended to inspire us with fear of his judgments, gratitude for his favours, and confidence in his paternal goodness; since, in short, it is meant to triumph, by means of holy and elevated feelings, over the deceitful charms of pleasure, the seductive illusions of pride, and the combined efforts of a wandering mind and a corrupt heart. If the study of the antique Arabic poetry can assist us, as there can be no doubt it may, in penetrating deeply into the sanctuary of the poesy of ancient Sion; if with its aid, we can dispel any of the obscurities which impair the effect of the sublime songs of Isaiah, the eloquent lamentations of Jeremiah, the energetic and terrific pictures of Ezekiel, the bitter groans and keen expression of the tried innocence of Job, and the varied accents, always dignified and always affecting, which issue from the lyre of David; will it still be said that we should regret the efforts expended for the purpose of acquiring knowledge from whence such results can be obtained?

Nevertheless I admit, that whatever be the intrinsic merit of the Arab poets, and whatever advantages may attend the study of them, I would contentedly see the exertions of the amateurs of oriental literature exclusively directed to the publication and translation of historical, geographical, and philosophical works, if we already possessed, as some believe, a complete library of Arabic poets: but this is an hyperbole which certainly rivals any to be found in Motanabbi or Aboulfeda. The edition of Aboulfeda's Annals alone exceeds all that has been hitherto published of Arabic poetry, either separately or in collections; and even if we include the Sessions of Hareery the aggregate would be far from equalling the volume of the works of Avicenna. I do not refer to the complete translation of Motanabbi, in the German language, which we owe to M. de Hammer, nor to that portion of the romance of Antar which Mr. Terriek Hamilton has translated into English, because, for a serious study of Arabic poetry translations can only be considered as auxiliaries; what it is important to multiply are the Arabic texts and comments. Let it be added, also, that up to the present moment, a collection of the works of an Arab poet, in the original language, has never issued from a European press. It is without doubt desirable to be able to compare the compositions which belong to different authors or different ages, and we ought to rejoice that the early efforts made in this particular have taken that direction; but certainly those persons are but little acquainted with the wants of Arabic literature amongst us, who are eager to tell us:—

Claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.

If

If I have been able to inflame the ardour of the new generation now entering upon the lists, by my example and by my exhortations, I shall think that I have not ill employed the slender talents which Providence has been pleased to confer upon me, and I shall presume to look for some acknowledgment from those who will succeed me in the career which I have passed.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

IN former times, Mr. Editor, the officers of the corps of engineers and artillery were not versed in the abstract principles of their profession. Much to the credit of the Court of Directors, the defect is now, in a great measure, obviated: and it was gratifying to see, during the course of the war, the good effects of the previous education given at Addiscombe. I well know it to be the intention of the Honourable Court to have the cadets of cavalry and infantry educated during two years in the various branches of military knowledge adapted to their relative lines. A Director informed me, that it was probable that additional buildings at Addiscombe would be erected, to accomplish this essential and indispensable object, called for as a fair act of justice, independent of its necessity. It would, of course, cost the parents of the cadet what is now expended in giving a very imperfect education; and in the mean time, some adequate temporary situation might be found for carrying into immediate effect a plan of vital consequence to the welfare of India; and on which there are not two opinions. Seeing that so many cadets must be sent out every year, the serious disadvantage of any farther delay must be obvious.

It has been always experienced in India, that books on military science and history are much wanted. A library of this useful description is requisite at each presidency; and it ought to contain duplicates of works, sent out as often as they appeared, either here or on the Continent. It is unnecessary to say how much officers would benefit in the theory of their profession by the efficient aid of such libraries. Let me touch, Mr. Editor, on one other useful consideration. In the army at home, professional enterprize and ardour are excited by distributing *medals*, as gratifying rewards for brilliant services, independent of those attached to the grades of the Bath. The monarch on the throne, and the illustrious commander-in-chief, have ever been true friends to military merit; and were a power of granting these distinguishing medals delegated to the commander-in-chief in India, the spirit of emulation thus generated would be productive, at all times, of the happiest consequences.

Your's, &c.

*Summerlands, Exeter,
September 4, 1826.*

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. I quite agree with an intelligent correspondent of yours (p. 11), that the young men intended for the Company's marine service ought, previously, *at home*, to receive the rudiments of a nautical education. A mathematical teacher, conversant in the higher powers of the science, would be extremely useful at each presidency, in order to instruct all young officers so disposed. We had formerly such, at Calcutta; and he was found essentially useful, more especially to the officers of the corps of engineers.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

[Concluded from page 304.]

: In various papers I recommended such land researches as Capt. Franklin is now engaged in, because I supposed the magnetic pole to be situated near the north coast of North America. The existence of a north-west passage for tides and fish has been always evident; but for purposes of navigation and commerce, it is equally manifest, that it must be totally useless. Leaving the surveying of the north-west coast of America to men of sufficient knowledge among the north-west companies, in order to promote their own commercial purposes, it is to be much lamented that such a character as Captain Franklin had not been directed to proceed over the short land-line from Slave-Lake to Bathurst-Inlet, leading to Cape Turnagain. There, an open sea, abounding with fish, had been found. From this Cape to the *approximated* polar position the run is very short, and might be effected in such boats as Captain Franklin formerly used in his survey. Thus, the truly important discovery of the *precise site* of the north-west magnetic pole would be actually made this very summer. Not only this, but also the survey of the coast to the straits of the Hecla and Fury would be completed, if that can be of any use beyond mere geographical credit. The Admiralty have really enough to do in attending to the stability and welfare of the British navy, connected with marine surveys, naval improvements, and the advancement and melioration of telegraphic science, which, in a recent able work, the French accuse us of not understanding. The progress of abstract and general science ought to be under the direction and guidance of our Royal Society, which includes and concentrates all that is eminent in science and philosophical research.

In former papers it was made out, that the pole did not, as Churchman and others supposed, move under a parallel of latitude; that it did not move in a curve or straight line under a meridian; that it did not move in any line, on any side of the pole of the earth; and consequently, that its movement must be in some unknown and very eccentric curve round the pole of the earth. While the medium annual increase of the variation, during 160 years, has been $9^{\circ} 16' \cdot 5$, from 1816 to 1823, the average does not give three minutes annually. This is to be evidently ascribed to the great eccentricity of the curve, as the movement is *seemingly*, respecting London, now in nearly a straight line, though the actual space moved over, in reference to the north pole, may amount to the average. The dip of the needle in 247 years, from 1576 to 1823, gives a decrease of only $1^{\circ} 20'$, or $19'' \cdot 43$ annually. Imperfect as the instrument may be, as evinced by anomalies in the same place, at nearly the same time, this uniformity of *dip* clearly farther indicates the great eccentricity of the curve of polar movement, we are sorry to say, remaining undiscovered, with no small fear that foreigners may anticipate us in a most essential discovery due to this great nation, unaccountably neglected, and obviously within our reach, during a hundred years to come, after which the pole will have moved under inaccessible regions. If the north-west and south-east magnetic poles acted on the needle merely in proportion to relative distance, it would be easy to find the variation at any given place, were the real position of these poles known. For instance, let it be supposed that the positions assigned to the poles are true, lines drawn from them on a globe will form certain angles with the place of observation: thus, at London, a line from the south-east pole will give an angle of about 10° on the west side of the meridian of London; and a line from London to the north-west pole will give 27° ; but the difference of these angles will not give the variation, because the south-east pole acts only in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance; and this would occasion a diminution of the angle of 27° to what that actually appears by observation. Nevertheless, this mode of judging of the variation may be useful where the state of the weather may not admit of ascertaining it in the usual manner. On land, according to the simple mode stated in a former paper, a true meridian may be laid off, and a needle applied to it will give the variation to minutes, if a *nonius graduation* on the flat ends of the needle refers to a few subdivided degrees of the circle of which
half

half the needle is radius. It was with such an apparatus that I observed the diurnal variation on Sumatra and St. Helena, as stated in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The French have confirmed these observations; and if the distance from the magnetic equator had been as far south as London is north, the quantity of this description of variation would have been found as great. It is now generally supposed that this kind of vibrating variation is occasioned by solar heat, more especially as in Europe the amount is greater in summer than in winter, while such effect is not observable in India, where the heat is uniform. It is the difficulty of accounting for the variation in different places, that has induced philosophers to imagine *two* poles in *each* hemisphere. With two poles (one in each hemisphere) most of the cases may be probably accounted for. On the east coast of China, the east variation would be greater than appears if the south-east pole under that meridian did not draw the south extremity of the needle eastward, diminishing what would otherwise be a greater east variation; this consideration applies generally. Contiguous to some islands, and in situations such as Captain Franklin was in, the action of the needle is unaccountably irregular; and the New Zetland Islands furnish an anomaly of variation of a similar nature, as the variation among them differs suddenly, sometimes above ten degrees. Professor Hansteen's south-west pole would be convenient enough to account for the great east variation irregularly prevalent there, but then we cannot account for the neutrality of Captain Waddel's compass respecting this pole; when on the east side of it, he passed on to $74^{\circ} 15'$ south, in longitude west $34^{\circ} 16' 45''$; nor for no adequate dip found near it by Captain Cook.

No satisfactory theory of the variation of the magnetic needle can be established, but on the rational supposition that the earth is not solid. Recently a good deal of satisfactory discussion has taken place on this interesting subject. The *Polyglot Bible* has been referred to, where in the various versions are found the expressions, "*Terra erat inanis, vacua, et cooperta.*" Were the earth and planets solid to the centre, the requisite centripetal force would be so great that substances would be thrown off from its surface, more especially at the equator; while no advantage would arise from an useless weight and solidity, whose very pressure from density increasing from the surface, would generate a heat that would explode the globe. Had the earth been a solid, the rotatory and orbicular motions could not have produced the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters. It is manifest that the magnetic polar power moves, and is deeply situated within the earth: a consideration alone that excludes the idea of solidity. Thus scripture and philosophy confirm each other, having the earth filled with, probably, a magnetic fluid, and floating in Sir Isaac Newton's ether, on a similar principle to that by which a balloon mounts in our atmosphere, till the internal gas and the exterior air are of the same levity. If it pleased the Deity to give a balloon in this situation an orbicular motion, it would move round the earth, with necessarily a rotatory motion round its axis, keeping parallel to itself, and the whole would be analogous to the beautiful movements of the earth round the sun. This, though an imperfect illustration, may be somewhat to the present purpose. We want data for the solution of the mighty problem, how far each magnetic pole may be situated within the earth. Were the exact site of the poles ascertained, a straight line from such place, on the surface, to any place, such as London, could be deduced from the spherical surface intercepted between them. But here we should have but one side of the triangle, and one angle given by the dip, and consequently no calculation could ensue. There may be a tolerable experiment that might approximate to the depth of the pole. The dip of the needle accurately taken, in many situations in our hemisphere, would furnish the means of an approximating experiment, with a large globe formed of a thin substance. On a tangential line at each place of observation on this globe, and running in the direction of the variation (ascertained by a meridian) the angle of dip would be laid off. Wires running into the globe from the various places of observation, would intersect, or concentrate, not far from the position of the magnetic pole within the earth. The larger the globe the more accurate must be the result.

In former papers, the north-west pole was made out, on good grounds, to move at

the rate of half a degree annually; and the average alteration of the variation appeared to be $9' 6'' \cdot 5$. It is on record, that in 1600 there was no variation at the Cape of Good Hope. At that time, the pole which Captain Cook, in 1773, found under the meridian of 144° east, must in 1600 have been under the meridian of the Cape, and during 173 years it has moved westward 55° on a part of its parallel, on the other side of the south pole of the earth. This will give its yearly rate of movement at $19' 4'' \cdot 5$, and the time of a revolution will be 1132·36. The annual alteration of variation in the southern hemisphere appears to vary from 5 to 9 minutes. Where observations can be depended on, because made on shore, it may be taken to amount to six minutes and a half. I made the variation at St. Helena, in 1796, $15^\circ 48' 34''$ west, ascertained by a graduated needle applied to subdivided degrees on the right and left of a true meridian, as detailed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Captain Wallis, an accurate observer, made the variation at St. Helena, in 1768, amount to $12^\circ 47'$. This, in twenty-eight years, gives an increase of $3^\circ 1' 34''$, giving an annual average rate of $6' 29''$. Many accurate observations of variations and dips are wanted, on *terra firma*, in both hemispheres, to enable us to arrive ultimately at a *theory*, or *rationale*, of magnetic polar movement, and of the law of variation of the magnetic needle. The means of effecting these grand and important objects are obvious; and at present our Royal Society take a deep interest in what, I trust, enterprising and scientific foreigners will not be allowed to anticipate us. Through your able and useful periodical work, I would earnestly recommend it to men of studious habits, of scientific research, in India, to furnish us, from time to time, with accurate observations of magnetic dip and variation, to be taken at all stations in India; and the Court of Directors, who are always well-disposed to promote objects of essential utility, will readily furnish the means of effecting all this, by sending out a sufficient number of instruments adapted to the purpose in view. I mention this because I found, on recent inquiry at the India House, that no such observations as I state are transmitted from India, which can be ascribed only to a want of requisite instruments. I make no apology for the length of this paper, it being quite impossible, with every effort at condensation, to be brief on such a subject, to which excellent Professor Hansteen's researches, at this moment, give renovated interest in all scientific circles.

Yours, &c.

Summerlands, July 1st, 1826.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. It appears that from the time that Captain Cook, in 1773, passed the south-east line of no variation, to the present year, fifty-two years have transpired. On the grounds of Captain King's observations, the situation of this line may be deemed under the meridian of 118° east longitude, shewing a movement westward of 26° in that time. This gives half a degree of annual movement, making the *whole period of a revolution* round the south pole of the earth 720 years; being *precisely* the time in which the north-west magnetic pole moves round the north pole of the earth, in, manifestly, a very eccentric curve, the precise nature of which can be found only by the mode pointed out. This remark corrects an error in this part of the subject, in the first part of this paper. A discovery-ship from the Netherlands gives an island situated farther south than any land as yet known. It is situated in $70^\circ 18' 8''$ south latitude, and $177^\circ 35' 16''$ east longitude; having an east variation of seven minutes. Now, as this island bears to the south of east, from Professor Hansteen's south-east pole, the variation ought to have been 90° east, or about 60° on a supposition of the combined action of Hansteen's pole and the north-west pole lying to the east of the meridian of the new island. The found variation agrees well with the present position of Captain Cook's south-east pole, and Captain Parry's north-west.

Errata: Page 303 of last Number, line 12 from top, instead of "movement $16' 57''$ " read " $12^\circ 43'$ from the south pole of the earth, and in $236^\circ 43'$ east longitude, with an annual motion westward of $16' 57''$."

Page 303, line 11 from bottom, for 159° read 259° .

Review of Books.

Twentieth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting held on the 19th May 1826, with an Appendix, &c. London, 1826, 8vo. pp. 232.

THIS is the twentieth annual report of a society instituted to counteract the hateful traffic in the human species, and which was read fifteen years after this trade had been proscribed by the English Parliament, and eleven years after the Congress assembled at Vienna had denounced this commerce as odious, and strongly condemned by the laws of religion and nature. It is melancholy to find that, instead of congratulations and felicitations upon the cessation of this abominable traffic, and upon the consequent improvement in the civilization and legitimate pursuits of the people of Africa, this book is filled with proofs that the slave trade (contraband as it is called) is actually increasing. The extravagant expenses we have incurred in the shape of gratuities paid to states that have condescended to accept a pecuniary bribe to discharge the common offices of humanity, the heavy tax the British community is condemned to pay on account of naval establishments, judicial courts, commissioners and consuls, in order to extinguish the trade, appear to be so much money wasted: for the culpable remissness of those who are employed by foreign nations to superintend the fulfilment of stipulations required by specific treaties, but more by the paramount obligations of humanity, defeat all the efforts of the British Government and its officers. The following reflections are appended to that part of the report before us which describes (from official documents) the state of the slave trade in relation to the European powers:

But it is disheartening that we should have ourselves to keep up the police establishment of the world for the suppression of the slave trade, when the immediate effects of all our efforts, under the present law, are such as have been stated: so that, for the present, we seem only to drive it into other channels, and oblige it to adopt circuitous and fraudulent designations. The Spaniards and Portuguese do not affect, themselves, to be at the pains of taking a single naval precaution to secure the observance of their laws. The French squadron has been sometimes absent altogether, and always very insufficient; and the Senegal acquittals are not likely to remove the alleged reluctance of their cruisers. If it were not for the hope of better times, it might be asked, looking at the returns from the Mixed Commission Courts, wherefore are they established? In the last return from Rio Janeiro, comprizing the first half of 1825, the inadmissible appeal respecting the *Cerqueira* is the only case before them;—in Cuba, surrounded by slave dealing, not one. The condemnations at Sierra Leone for 1824 amounted to six—five Portuguese and one Spanish—or 1,245 slaves; the whole number of condemnations there, since the establishment of the Mixed Commission Court, being 52, or 5,160 slaves.

It excites astonishment as well as regret to perceive that amongst the execrable agents of this odious traffic, the subjects of his *most Christian Majesty*, individuals of a nation which aspires to be the model of polite and civilized society, should be most conspicuous. Whatever be the flag under which the slave vessel sails, the directing officer is very frequently a Frenchman. The intercepted and captured correspondence published in the reports is almost always French. The national character often protects the human cargo from seizure and confiscation, as is shewn in the following extract of a letter from Commodore Bullen, dated West Bay, Prince's Island, September 5, 1825:—

“ Yesterday

"Yesterday morning, at daylight, while cruising off Prince's Island, a large ship was seen a-head; chase was instantly given, and at 4 h. 30 min. P.M., after a hard run of eleven hours, I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships I succeeded in bringing her to, though not until my shot fell over her. She proved to be the *Orphée*, of Nantz, 377 tons burthen, commanded by J. Coquard, owned by M. Francis, and pierced for sixteen guns, but had only eight mounted, with a crew of fifty-four men. She was five days from the Old Calabar river, bound to Martinique, with a cargo of 698 slaves, originally 700, two having died since leaving the river.

"The state in which my Lieutenant found the miserable objects of their brutal traffic is truly revolting to the feelings of human nature. The whole of the men (550 in number) were heavily chained in couples, some round the ankles and arms, and many by the necks; the whole of whom he set at liberty, and suffered them, during the search, to inhale the fresh air. The confined and putrid air issuing from the slave-deck, a height of scarcely three feet, was so strong as almost to deter my Lieutenant from exploring it; but, considering it his imperative duty, and my orders to search every part of her as minutely as possible, that I might be the better enabled to particularize to their Lordships every circumstance respecting her, he did so, and found her as before described. My instructions positively forbidding my interference with French vessels, other than as before mentioned, it was with feelings of reluctant regret I allowed the master to triumph in his villany, by suffering him to proceed on his execrable and inhuman voyage."

The little compunction which the traders of Nantz evince at engaging in this trade is shown in an interesting communication from Baron de Stael, in p. 67 of this report: "The barefaced impudence," he observes, "with which the slave trade is carried on, exceeds every thing that I could have imagined from what I have read or heard on the subject. Slave dealing is the common topic at the Exchange and in the commercial clubs. They don't take even the trouble of concealing their human cargoes under the names of mules, bales, or logs." The testimony of their own countrymen is decisive as to the notorious participation of French traders in this infamous commerce, and demonstrates therefore the culpable blindness of the French Government. We opened the other day a periodical work published at Paris, and the following passage met our eyes:—

The zeal and the talent unceasingly employed by the English abolitionists against the slave trade and slavery, contrast with the deplorable and culpable apathy of other nations respecting those objects. In France, they have, it is true, some imitators; but the slave trade continues, and the negro-merchants of Nantz, seconded by their accomplices in other ports, and at Paris, regularly exercise their vocation of anthropophagists, and daily force victims from Africa, to sell them to the colonists of Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Havanna and other colonies, who are not ashamed to become traffickers in human flesh, and the torturers of their fellow-creatures.

Countenanced as they thus are by France,* how can we severely reproach the Spaniards and the Portuguese, whose preventive system is neither so pure nor so effective as that of the French? Nay, the very individuals who exercise this trade in the Spanish and Portuguese territories are sometimes *Frenchmen*. Hear what the Sierra Leone Commissioners say, in their report to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated April 10, 1825 (p. 99): "We regret to state that from every information we have received, the slave trade of the Cape de Verd Islands has rather increased than diminished, since the last report of his Majesty's

* By the treaty of Paris, in May 1814, the slave trade was declared to be "repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live;" and M. Talleyrand subsequently stated, in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, that the French traffic in slavery should cease "*every where and for ever.*"

Majesty's Commissioners. The principal persons who continue to be engaged in this trade at the Cape de Verds are, the noted Brandao, and Antoine Leger, a Frenchman by birth, but neutralized as a Portuguese subject." They further state that, on the coast of Africa, documents found on board captured vessels showed that "not only French, but Dutch property, employed in the slave trade, is covered by the white flag: and that, notwithstanding the undeniable proofs of such vessels being embarked in the slave traffic, yet they are allowed to remain unmolested, and the violators of the laws of France left to carry on the prohibited traffic with impunity. We would not," they add, "remark on the conduct of the French Commodore and his officers, who, in other instances, have enforced the instructions of their Government against the vessels and crews found engaged in the illicit trade, but it does really seem to us that there has been a great want of zeal evinced in their proceedings with regard to these vessels."

But we forbear further scrutiny into this painful and invidious subject. The following is that portion of the report which relates to the slave trade in Eastern Africa:—

Colonel Stanners [Stannus] informs Major Colebrook, [Colebrooke]* our commissioner at the Cape, that the Arabs in the Persian Gulf still respect their engagements entered into with Sir William Keir Grant. Captain Owen believes the Arab character to be materially changing under the commercial direction which the Imaum of Muscat is encouraging, and that but very little interference from home would put a final stop to the slave trade, which still prevails to a certain degree.

Captain Moorsom gives a favourable account of the disposition of Radama, and says that 2,000 children are attending the schools in Madagascar. But he states strongly his apprehension, that the lowering of the duty upon Mauritius sugar will increase the inducement to import slaves into that island, which, he says, "it is physically impossible altogether to prevent." This can only be effected by a *perfect* system of registration.

Captain Owen, in reference to Sir Lowry Cole's opinion on the extinction of the slave trade in the Mauritius and its dependencies, limits his supposed confirmation to the qualified declaration, that "he never understood, in his relations with the Eastern coast, that such trade was going on." His principal confidence seems to rest on the timidity of the French population, and the notoriety arising from the internal regulations. What little security exists in the internal regulations, is proved by the state of the registry: indeed, in the next paragraph he admits that this "information and remedy are not at all certain, should any of the islands be chosen as a *dépôt* for slaves;" observing further, that, "neglected as they have been, and even the coast of Mauritius itself (not immediately in the vicinity of Port Louis), the business of landing slaves on any of these points might be effected even without risk to the vessel which might transport them." In such case, it is not difficult to imagine what must be the fact, especially when its neighbourhood to Bourbon is remembered, and whilst, by his own account, "the vessels usually wear the French flag, and carry their slaves to Bourbon, where, by the laxity of its government, no obstacles appear to be opposed to them." Sir Lowry Cole states, that he is informed, from good authority, that no less than 1,800 blacks were introduced into Bourbon in the month preceding the date of his letter; and that five French vessels are believed to be engaged in the trade with Bourbon; and that (although Governor Freycinet expresses great abhorrence at the trade) no seizures are ever made, and nothing done to stop it.

Last August, twenty-one slaves were smuggled from the Mauritius into Bourbon. The Mauritius owner absconded; the first judgment in Bourbon was an entire acquittal.

* These errors we have ascertained are attributable to the Parliamentary Papers, which, generally speaking, display clerical mistakes, the number and importance of which would deserve the notice of Mr. Hume.—*Ed. A. J.*

quittal. In the Council of Revision, where the Governor is president, the vessel was, on appeal, confiscated; but, by a most incomprehensible contradiction in the judgment, the slaves are declared the property of the Bourbon claimants. The Governor had before written, "that it was possible to gloss over every thing in a court of justice; but that he had it at heart in this affair, to neglect nothing which might oblige his tribunals not to overlook the evidence." His efforts, however, were unsuccessful; and he now remits himself and Sir Lowry Cole to the hope that the Court of Cassation at Paris will amend the judgment given at Bourbon. It would be as well if the French Government would order the Senegal judgments also to be brought under the same examination and control.

In 1823 Captain Owen reckoned the number of slaves imported into Brazil from Mozambique at 16,500, the price being between two and three Spanish dollars: the commandant at the Portuguese Factory, M. Lope de Cardinas (having provoked wars among the natives in order to cheapen slaves), paid actually, in goods, only about half a dollar each. On the Western Coast the price is much higher: a bar is fixed, in the Sierra Leone regulations, at a dollar; but Kussoo children are spoken of as very cheap at 20 bars; and by some of the intercepted accounts of the French purchases, it appears they gave 26 or 27 bars for children, and about 79 for men.

The exportation from Mozambique is evidently not diminished. In August 1825, Capt. Owen again declares that the Portuguese treaty with England is *not at all attended to*: they permit foreign vessels to buy slaves in their ports, and search for slaves themselves in the prohibited territories to the north. Until our Government is disposed to take a more decided part in the politics of Eastern Africa, he recommends that Portugal should be called on to fulfil her treaty; that a consular agent be resident at Zanzibar, with the Imaum; and a moveable agent placed on the coast, to superintend any convention that may be formed with the independent chiefs. A vessel of war should also be employed in visiting the several ports once in two months; and two small armed vessels seem urgently required for the Mauritius station.

Whilst we were looking through the pages of this report, a copy of the monthly publication issued by the Anti-Slavery Society fell into our hands, containing a notice of the Berbice Fiscal's official vindication of his report respecting the complaints of the negroes in that colony, and which attracted so much attention, in consequence of the animadversions of certain speakers at the Norfolk meeting last year. It does not form a part of our plan to discuss the system of slavery in the Western colonies, but we cannot refrain from recommending the little tract we refer to as a most able and triumphant answer to the Fiscal's hypercritical strictures, and as affording an authentic picture of the state of slavery in one of our best regulated *conquered* colonies.

A Concise Essay on the Nature and Connexion of the Philosophy and Mythology of Paganism. London, 1826; 8vo. pp. 56.

WE are not quite sure that we fully comprehend the exact scope of the author of this essay. He declares the intention of it to be this: "to shew the probability that moral depravity was the origin of pantheism; pantheism or theocosmogony, the origin of mythology; and idolatry and priestcraft, the origin of atheism." He observes also, in his preface, that the subject of the treatise is important to those who make the diffusion of divine revelation their study, from its affording "a probable clue to the moral state of the ages of antiquity and paganism, and as it exhibits the hopelessness of any permanent improvement being effected whilst the pantheistic system possesses the public esteem." But he has entered more largely into some of the philosophical problems connected with the subject of religion in the abstract, and treated of the questions concerning chaos, time, and space, with more metaphysical

metaphysical minuteness than could be necessary for the object he had in view : whence we infer that he entertained a more extensive design, which he did not deem it expedient to prosecute further.

Regarding religion in its widest sense, as including “every variety of notion respecting the nature of the universe, as connected with moral relations, which ever was entertained,” the author seems to think he can identify the great principles of ancient idolatry so far as to trace them to a common origin. “If the opinions respecting the universe,” he observes, “adopted by various families of mankind, widely removed from each other for ages in every particular but the possession of the same common nature, should really tend to mutual illustration, we may refer confidently to the known principles of that common nature for their origin; whilst it is equally evident that the wide-spread adoption of opinions not deducible from right reason, but mere hypothetical fantasies incapable of evidence, the several parts, apparently connected by so many compages of ratiocination, yet all a baseless fabric, cannot otherwise be accounted for but by the supposition of a common origin at some unknown period in remote antiquity; so that we may, without one word of direct instruction from history, deduce those lessons which are the chief end of history.”

He then arranges his arguments under the following heads :—

I. Concise examples, shewing that the same theocosmogony, or divine generation of worlds, may be identified as the universal foundation of the philosophy and mythology of all nations (one only excepted) in every age, of whose systems any traces are extant.

II. This pretended philosophy is a mere speculative fancy, without the least authority of right reason in human knowledge.

III. The probability maintained that this almost universal system was primarily an impure theism, contrived for the purpose of banishing the apprehensions necessarily arising in a guilty creature from the idea of moral responsibility, essentially connected with belief in an eternal creating mind; but that, through the conscious exigencies of human nature, this hylozoic theism had a speedy, and, as it were, spontaneous transition into a system of mythology, producing all the monstrosities of idolatry.

IV. The impropriety of asserting that the Brahmanical system teaches the creation of the universe out of nothing.

V. The origin ascribed to the universe in the Hebrew Scriptures is intentionally opposed to that of the theocosmogony or pantheism.

VI. The authority of the Brahmanic and other hierarchies is founded on the superhuman faculties assumed from the possession of a magical ritual.

The author examines severally the Hindu system of cosmogony, as developed in the code of Menu and the Vedas, the religious system of the Buddhists and Jainas, the Chinese systems, those of Egypt, Ethiopia, Chaldea, Arabia, Ancient Persia, Greece, and Italy, the northern European nations, those of America, and the Cabala of the paganizing Jews : from hence he collects the following dogmas as belonging to all.

The universe, consisting of infinite matter, with mind inherent, is the deity, an eternal, unchanging, and unknown God, abiding ever unrevealed.

The world and visible heavens, pervaded by a certain portion of divine mind, is the second divinity, manifested or produced from the substance of the first; subsisting for a certain quantity of time, then again resolved into its first elements or chaos, yet again in eternal successions reproduced and destroyed; or, to speak more correctly, manifested and absorbed.

This system regarding the Deity parturient, or producing from his own substance, the forms or sensible phenomena of existence are taught to arise from the union

of the paternal and maternal, or active and passive capacities. Hence the worship of male and female powers, and the union of the two sexes in the one animal divinity.

These forms or qualities of this animal divinity being considered as real entities, eternally existent of themselves, are entitled to adoration, and become the gods of idolatry.

Although mind is considered as the disposer in this system, yet does it never appear as an ordainer, but is supposed to be controlled by a certain undefinable necessity, the admission of which into the casual relations of the system, is a virtual acknowledgment that an unknown is after all the only cause rationally to be assigned to existence.

The author of the essay has omitted to notice that which constitutes a remarkable characteristic feature of the Hindu system of cosmogony, namely, that though the eternity of matter is admitted, all animated and spiritual beings, even the gods themselves, are supposed to be periodically destroyed, and creation to begin again: these stages are various, the yuga, the mahayuga, or great yuga, the manwantara, or aggregate of mahayugas, and the calpa, or great cycle. In a certain number of calpas, Brahma himself is supposed to be annihilated.

In the next step of his argument, to prove that "this philosophic depravation of religion is a mere speculative fancy," the author goes deeply into metaphysics. We regret that he has not distinguished with precision those passages which he has borrowed from Cudworth and other writers on the subjects discussed: hence there is not only a confusion arising from the indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun in the singular and plural numbers, but a very marked dissimilarity is apparent in the style and argument. We shall not meddle with the very intricate topics the author has introduced, because we are convinced that little advantage can be gained from the investigation of subjects not essential to be known, and upon which the most learned ever have disagreed, and ever will disagree.

Under the third head, the author extends his inquiry to a considerable length, which prevents our giving briefly such a summary of his arguments as would be intelligible to our readers. We do not ourselves find him so intelligible under this as under the former head. The following paragraph, for example, wants the clearness and cogency displayed in preceding passages of the work:

An argument has, it is true, been repeatedly put together, shewing how the origin of religious sentiments may be supposed to have been accomplished in the natural development of a concatenation of impressions, but which requires at its *a priori* basis evidence for the probability, at least, that the human was not at its origin a moral nature. If we discover no evidence to this point, we must be allowed to inquire, Why has it been omitted? Why is the very basis of the question at issue overlooked? That it has a tendency to induce a conception of human nature, as detached from moral responsibility, is as evident as that it was constructed for that purpose. The origin of society from a state of brutality is, however, with prodigious facility, effected by the same process as produced without an intellectual cause the universe.

The transition of the philosophical speculation of a theism into a mythology he considers was easy and spontaneous, and so imperceptible that "no line of demarcation can be assigned, founded on any characteristic difference, to shew that they were not indetical in the minds of the first inventors."

In shewing, under his next head of argument, the impropriety of asserting that the pantheistic scheme teaches the production of all things out of nothing, by creative energy, our author severely condemns Sir Wm. Jones, who, he considers, attributes to the Hindus a theory which their texts do not sanction.

He

He has clearly shown, under the fifth head, that the principles of the Hebrew Scriptures are designedly opposed to those of pantheism.

In his last proposition, the author, if he considers by magic the power of obtaining the agency of spirits, might safely have assumed that the hierarchy of every pantheistical system was founded, more or less, upon that basis; for the essential motive to the recognition of a holy priesthood must have been a belief on the part of the vulgar that they were the ministers and the agents of the gods.

Upon the whole, we think that this pamphlet merits perusal; and that it will afford some desirable information to those who contemplate visiting the East as teachers of Christianity to pagans.

FOREIGN WORKS.

FRANCE. *Mémoires relatifs à l'Expédition Anglaise Partie du Bengale en 1800, pour aller combattre en Egypte l'Armée d'Orient*, par M. le Comte de Noë, Pair de France. Paris 1826, 8vo.

THIS publication seems to be very acceptable to French readers, as nothing, it appears, concerning the operations of the Anglo-Indian expedition to Egypt has ever been published in France: it is on this account that the noble author has been induced to write the present work, the greater part of which, however, has but a very slight connection with the subject of it. No one would expect, for example, to find dissertations upon the government of British India, an account of the island of Ceylon, and of the massacre of the Mamelukes by the Turks at Aboukir, in a publication which professed to be confined to the subject mentioned in the title.

An English reader would perhaps be too familiar with the history of this extraordinary expedition to derive much amusement from the Count's *Mémoires*; but we cannot but rejoice at their publication, since it must tend to enhance the opinion which is entertained upon the continent respecting the comparative scarcity of our Indian possessions, even against an European force proceeding thither by land. A corps of 7,000 men, in four brigades, each consisting of a British European regiment and a battalion of sepoy, some of whom came from Calcutta, reached the walls of Cairo, having the terrors of the desert, as well as the dangerous navigation of the Red Sea. It is to be regretted that the capitulation of the French army in Egypt robbed these brave men of an opportunity to display their valour in the field; but the feats they did perform in this perilous march do honour to the Indian army, and ought never to be forgotten.

GERMANY. *Reisen im Innern Russlands*, by Dr. Erdmann. Leips. 1826. 8vo.

DR. ERDMANN travelled throughout the interior of Russia, as far as the Ural Mountains, including in his survey the governments of Wiatka, Perm and Tobolsk. The town of Tobolsk, according to this traveller, contains 19,917 souls; the number of houses is 1,978, of which only eighteen are of stone; the rest being constructed of wood. The cold is extremely severe, and scarcely a winter passes in which the mercury in the thermometer, exposed to the air, is not frozen. Cultivation is but slight in the country, though the climate is not unhealthy. The lower orders are in a very rude state.

Dr. Erdmann verifies the statement respecting the gold procured from the Ural mountains; he says the discovery has been but recently made, and that in 1823 more than 11,000 labourers were employed in washing the sands containing the gold, of which above 112 poods were obtained. The following year the product was expected to be 200 poods.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the society was held on the 1st March, at which the Hon. W. B. Bayley, V. P., presided.

Sir John Philippart was elected an honorary member.

It was determined on this occasion, that the meetings of the Physical Committee should in future be combined with the general meetings of the Society, and Dr. Abel, secretary to the committee, was nominated joint secretary to the Society.

Bows and arrows from New Zealand were presented for the museum, by Mr. Ross; some copper coins from Ramgaya, near Mirzapore, by Captain Wild; a chart of the course of the ship *Atlas*, by Mr. Paxton; a Chinese lady's shoe, with a model of the foot, by Mr. Ord, and specimens of graphite of the Himalaya, by Government.

A letter from T. Brooke, Esq., of Haripal, was read, presenting to the Society a comparison between some passages in the New Testament, and others in the Puranas, by a Bengali Brahman, a translation of which by the secretary was also submitted to the Society; the following is a specimen of the kind of analogy discovered:—

"Then said Jesus to him—Get thee hence, Satan, for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."

Analogy.—"It agrees also with our Sastras, that great and pious men enlighten the ignorant by inculcating the adoration and worship of the supreme."

A notice of the graphite of the Himalaya, by Dr. Abel, was read, an account of the discovery of which mineral, by Capt. Herbert, was given in our last report of the Society's proceedings; the observations of Dr. Abel render it probable that it is of a quality calculated to make it useful in the arts, as for crucibles, &c. if not for pencils.

Dr. A. observes, that the plumbago of mineralogists is divided into two species, the scaly and compact; their names depending on the relative size of the grains disclosed on their fracture, or, according to Mohs, "the former comprehending those which are still discernible, while in the latter, they are withdrawn from observation." According to this definition, the Himalayan mineral belongs to the order of compact graphites.

The Himalayan graphite is found on the surface of a hill composed of highly carburetted mica slate, a locality which corresponds with that of Aberdeenshire

and other countries, according to Mohs, Jameson, and other mineralogists.

Graphite varies so much in specific gravity, that it is impossible to take its weight as a perfect criterion of its purity: the lowest specific gravity of the specimens examined by Dr. Abel was 2.268, and the highest 2.488.

The following list is given, by Dr. A. of the specific gravity of the graphite, by various authors, as well as from various countries:—

Kerwan	1.987 to	2.267
Brisson	2.150 ...	2.456
Henry.....	2.089 ...	2.246
Ure and Jameson ...	1.9 ...	2.4
Thompson	1.987 ...	2.267
Thenard.....	2.08 ...	2.26
Borrowdale graphite, in Dr.		
A.'s possession		2.267
Spanish do. do.....		1.379
Ava do. do.		2.246
Ceylon do. do.		2.000
Himalayan do. No. 1,		2.268
..... 2,		2.375
..... 3,		2.463
..... 4,		2.488

Although the specific gravity is not of itself a sufficient criterion, it is found to bear a general relation to the purity of the mineral; and the Borrowdale and Spanish varieties, which contain the largest proportion of carbon, have the lowest specific gravity. In the same manner, of the Himalayan specimens, Nos. 1 and 2, which are the lightest, present the finest grain, and are freest from earthy admixture; and the specimens from Ava and Ceylon approximate to Borrowdale graphite, both in weight and external character. None of the specimens of the Himalayan graphite have a metallic lustre unless scraped, and it is then of inferior brilliancy to the other varieties. The smallest nodules have the finest grain, and make the blackest streak: by boiling in oil, the streak is deepened in colour and rendered softer. These nodules are hollow in the centre; the larger pieces have a slaty fracture, and exhibit a considerable proportion of siliceous admixture. The smaller specimens, deflagrated with nitre, afforded indications of earthy matter, as did the larger in more considerable proportion. The best specimens left a residuum of oxyd of iron of 5.2 per cent. and about a similar proportion, or 5 per cent., was left after roasting for five hours. There had not been time for a regular analysis, but Dr. A. considers the following as the mineralogical characters of the graphite of the Himalaya, taking the smaller specimens as a standard.

standard. Its colour is charcoal black; it occurs in rounded and angular fragments; internally it is barely glistening, externally dull and earthy; its fracture is very fine grained. The fragments are angular; its streak is shining and metallic; it is imperfectly sectile; it is frangible; it writes and soils; it feels rather greasy. The specific gravity is 2.268 to 2.375.

An abstract of the Agni or Agneya Purana was also read by the secretary. This Purana is supposed to have been communicated originally by Agni, the Hindu deity of fire, whence its appellation is derived. It is a work of a voluminous description; but does not answer, in the arrangement of its contents, to the usual definition of a Purana. Although including some of the usual cosmogonies and genealogies, it gives them with great brevity, and deals much more extensively in mystical rites and formulæ. It possesses more of the character of an encyclopædia than the other Puranas, and comprehends short systems of polity, law, medicine, poetry, rhetoric, and grammar. The chapters on the kingly government, as established amongst the Hindus, are considered as characteristic and valuable; the chapters on law are remarkable as being identically the same with the text of the Mitakshara. From a general survey of this Purana, the writer concludes it to be a compilation from various works, and that consequently it has no claim to any great antiquity, although from the absence of sectarian and exotic materials, it may be, with the exception of a few passages, earlier than the Mohammedan invasion of India.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The discussion which took place at the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, on the evening of Saturday last (the 4th March), was more interesting than usual.

An important paper, comprehending an extremely clear and well-written account, by the father of the child who lately fell a victim to the dreadful disease of hydrophobia, at Allahabad, of the symptoms under which the little sufferer laboured, was communicated and read by Dr. Abel. The descriptive detail, furnished by Captain Parlbby, does not leave the smallest doubt as to the nature of the dreadful malady which produced the fatal termination so afflicting to the parent's feelings. The circumstances connected with this case gave rise to an animated discussion, in which several curious and novel facts, relative to hydrophobia were adduced; and it was with much pleasure we learned it to be in contem-

plation, by Dr. Abel, to embody the different facts illustrative of this subject, with the view of submitting his opinions hereafter to the Society, as no subject is more difficult of investigation and more deserving of inquiry than the cause of hydrophobia. At Allahabad it was observed, and we have reason to know the fact to be so, that this terrible disease is excessively prevalent, not a year passing without instances occurring, and chiefly amongst children, who are exposed to the attacks of the *pariah* dogs, which are numerous in that city and its vicinity; but the disease, as every one is well aware, is unfortunately of frequent occurrence in Calcutta, as well as in the upper provinces of India, and too much caution cannot therefore be used by parents and guardians, and masters of schools, to prevent dogs from having access to children. In fact, cases similar to the melancholy instance adduced by Dr. Abel, on Saturday evening, would indicate a parent or schoolmaster in this country being fully as much justified in permitting his child, or pupil to have access, as an object of amusement, to the most venomous *cobra capella*, as to a strange dog.

The paper communicated by Dr. Abel was succeeded by a case of polypus, from Mr. Browne. No new light appeared to be thrown on the subject by means of this paper; nor did the symptoms, as recorded, seem to differ from those usually attending cases of that description in their progress to a mortal termination.

An attestation for signature, from one of the Life-insurance companies of Calcutta, was lastly submitted to the Society by one of the members, who complained of the terms of this document being totally contrary to the rules of the profession, inasmuch as it requires a medical man to violate the confidence which ought in all cases to subsist between him and his patient. The production of this document gave rise to a debate of some length, in which it was at last admitted, we believe unanimously (the only dissident declaring the certificate had lately undergone alteration), that it was highly improper that any secret report regarding a patient should be required by any person whatever, and that no member of the profession could with propriety subscribe his name to such a paper as was submitted to the notice of the Society.

LUMINOUS STONES.

At a late meeting of the Philomathic Society of Paris, M. Becquerel produced a stone possessed of very singular properties. It was a species of chalk, and was sent by M. Leman from Siberia, where it was met with in some granite rocks.

This stone when placed in the dark exhibits a very remarkable phosphoric light,

light, which increases in proportion as the temperature is raised. Its lustre, *ceteris paribus*, becomes greater when it is immersed in water. M. Becquerel, having put it into boiling water, found that it became so bright that he could distinguish printed characters close to the transparent vessel which contained it. In boiling oil the effect was still further augmented, and in boiling mercury it cast a light so brilliant that he could read at the distance of five inches. M. Becquerel was desirous of increasing the temperature in order to ascertain the effects, but was fearful of destroying the stone.

M. Eyriès remarked upon this occasion a curious fact. Sir John Mandeville, the author of travels performed in the middle of the fifteenth century, in Central Asia, relates that he found at the entrance of a city in Great Tartary two columns surmounted with stones, which shed a brilliant lustre in the dark. His statement has hitherto been classed amongst fables; but the above-mentioned fact affords, M. Eyriès observes, some ground for believing that he may not have told an untruth.

PERSIAN MECHANICS.

We may, perhaps, regard as specimens of ingenuity in clockwork many figures which Persian writers have described as almost miraculous, and impelled to move by means of talismanic art; thus in the rare manuscript entitled *Zeinet al Mejalis*, we read that, above the throne of Khusrau an arch had been formed, also a talisman under the form of a lion, with a ball or globe of gold, and a cup or basin, so contrived that as each hour of the day arrived, the golden globe dropped from the lion's mouth into the basin. We learn from Cedrenus, that in the seventh century an astonishing piece of mechanism was contrived to represent the Persian monarch Chosroes (the Khusrau above-mentioned), sitting, as it were, in the heavens, surrounded by the sun, moon, and stars; whilst showers of rain were seen to fall, lightning flashed, and thunder was heard to roll. The modern Persians are not without ambition to extend their mechanical knowledge. The King and Prince Royal of Persia (Abbas Mirza) not only encourage Europeans at their respective courts, but have sent within a few years some young men to England, that they might learn from our artists of different descriptions all the latest improvements. We must not forget, however, that before they visited England, a gunsmith of Shiraz, named Badr, had made fowling-pieces which bore every appearance of admirable English workmanship, as we learn from Sir W. Ouseley's *Travels*, vol. ii, p. 58. For

many ages Ispahan has been famed on account of the boxes, cabinets, musical instruments, panels of doors, and other things, of which the exterior surface is beautifully covered with a coat of Mosaic or inlaid work, called *Khatem-bandi*, comprizing innumerable small pieces of metal, wood, ivory, and various substances of different colours, arranged in regular patterns with exquisite neatness; yet sold at a price which our artists would not consider by any means proportionate to the time and labour expended in the execution.—[*Classical Journal*.]

THE TREE-FERN OF AUSTRALIA.

The following note, by Mr. Cunningham, on the tree-fern, will give some idea of the curious vegetation of these regions: "This beautiful tree-fern, which was originally discovered at the southern extremity of Van Diemen's Island, where alone it had hitherto been observed, I found also very general, in the dark forests on the mountain named by the aborigines *Tomah*, which is distant from the Hawkesbury Ford, at Richmond, about twenty miles. Some of the caudices or trunks of these trees, are thirty-five feet in height, and measure from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter at the base. The stupendous size and extraordinary windings of the climbers within these shades, particularly of a *Cistus* with quinate leaves, whose supple stems measured from twenty to twenty-four inches in the circumference, the weight of the parasitical *Orchidæ*, &c. borne by them as they swing to the violent winds of these elevated lands, adding to the grandeur and magnificent appearance of the tree-ferns, failed not to picture to me, and impress me with, that exuberance of tropical scenery, which in New South Wales is occasionally to be observed in the higher latitudes, particularly in the Five Islands."—[*Barron Field's Mem. of N. S. Wales*.]

EAST-INDIAN LAPIDARIES AND JEWELLERS.

A communication inserted in the *Technical Repository*, dated "Madras, 15th March 1826," contains as follows:—"Some of the native lapidaries and jewelers here have a knack of colouring the lower surface of inferior stones, which, when set, would almost deceive the best judges. Purchasers amongst them, however, never buy *set stones*, unless they get them at very reduced prices. Europeans and strangers, unaware of their tricks, generally become dupes to their own misguided judgment. Native purchasers, and many Europeans who have been in India for some time, bargain for stones by *weight*, at so much per ruttee, if

if emeralds, or by the *manjhudthee*, if diamonds: so that the purchaser has a fair opportunity of examining the stone, and detecting any attempt at imposition. Small rubies are invariably sold by the corgé of twenty pieces. They are always offered for sale in their original shape, but merely polished to shew the quality, and are bought and set into various ornaments in that state, as they look more to the size, than shape or fashion of the stone. They seldom or never set any stone coloured with foil if intended for their own private use, but scoop out the bottom of the ruby, and set it in burnished gold, which adds greatly to the beauty and lustre of the stone.

"They are also expert in making (what I believe to be called) *doublets*, and often set a thin or flat stone on *glass*, corresponding in shape and colour with the real gem. I saw a table-diamond, to which the upper side facets merely were given, set on a water sapphire, in the manner just described, and which I candidly acknowledge I mistook for a perfect well-shaped brilliant; and perhaps if it had been offered me for sale through any other than the hand of a native, I might unknowingly have purchased it for a brilliant.

"Rubies are held in very high estimation; and the superstition of the natives leads them to imagine that a perfect one possesses some extraordinary virtue (or good luck), and on this account they are unwilling even to allow it to be seen by a stranger; but if it happens to have any black specks, they consider it to have a contrary effect, and part with it almost immediately. The same may be observed of all other precious stones. A perfect ruby, of even the size of a pepper-corn, is rarely to be met with. Those in the market, or to be had of the Guzerattee stone-merchants, are generally of an inferior quality; either full of flaws, milky, or possessing some other unsightly defect. A friend of mine, among other valuable and curious gems, is in possession of an uncommonly rare one of this description, which he purchased of Mr. Moorat, an opulent gentleman, for the sum of 4,000 Madras rupees, equal to £456. I believe it does not weigh more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ carats; but in point of richness of colour, lustre and perfection, cannot be surpassed."

POPULATION OF CHINA.

An edict issued in the 27th year of Kang-he (1687) regulated the proportion of aid to be given to people of the lower orders above 70 years of age. Those of 70 years were exempted from service and had food allotted to them: those of 80 had a piece of silk, a *kin* of cotton, a

shih of rice, and ten *kin* of meat; those of 90, double the rest. The following table was at that period drawn up, shewing the number who enjoyed the benefit of the edict.

Provinces.	70 and upwds.	80 and upwds.	90 & upwds.	100 & upwds.
Chih-le, not yet recd.	11,111	535	0	0
Leao-tung .	244	88	5	0
Kan-suh ...	41,991	9,043	250	0
Shan-tung	65,225	26,067	1,330	9
Ho-nan ...	8,132	3,651	451	5
Keang-nan	—	34,068	1,065	3
Chih-keang	—	21,866	982	0
Shan-se ...	13,382	11,582	317	0
How-kwang	37,354	25,544	2,850	4
Keang-se ...	—	7,190	580	0
Kwangtung	17,369	9,415	591	0
Kwang-se ..	—	489	114	0
Foo-kéen ...	10,213	5,232	369	0
Sze-chuen .	176	99	13	0
Kwei-chow	—	749	94	0
Yu-nan	—	3,618	450	0
Total ...	—	169,850	9,996	21

[*Journ. Asiatique.*

TRAVELLERS IN AFRICA.

Private accounts state that Major Laing had been attacked on his way to Timbuctoo, and wounded in the shoulder, but had recovered; his servant was killed. If he should not meet Captain Clapperton, it is his intention to return to Tripoli, instead of proceeding to the Bight of Benin. Major Laing had married a daughter of Mr. Warrington, the consul at Tripoli. From Timbuctoo Major Laing originally purposed to descend the Niger, and trace its course eastward; his route will, therefore, lead him near to Captain Clapperton's station at Sackatoo; and as the appearance of a white man in these countries is too important an event to remain unknown, the travellers will, beyond a doubt, hear of each other's arrival, and in all probability effect a meeting. This would be fortunate; for should either be cut off by the climate, the discoveries of both being mutually communicated, would reach the public through the survivor. What pleasure would both individuals feel in meeting in the heart of Africa, after such a weary and dangerous pilgrimage! Timbuctoo, where Major Laing has arrived, is about 400 miles north-west from Sackatoo, where Captain Clapperton was residing, according to the latest accounts; and it is about 1,400 miles of direct distance from Tripoli, whence the Major started; but the distance he has actually travelled will not be less than 1,700 miles. — [*Scotch Paper.*

It is most satisfactory to learn, though there are no recent accounts from Captain Clapperton, R. N., who is engaged

gaged in the arduous service of tracing the Niger from the Atlantic shores to Timbuctoo, that Mr. Houston, who accompanied Captain Clapperton up the country towards Yourie, and returned to the Whydah Roads after being absent four months, gives the most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the mission up to the river Katunga. He says, "the climate in the interior is so much finer than on the coast, that I was only sick one day. We were every where throughout this long journey received with the greatest kindness and esteem by the Cabouceers, and by the people with acclamations. Provisions are in the greatest abundance, and carriers for the baggage were furnished at every stage by order of the King; and from the time we left Badagry until my return, not even the value of a cowrie was missed; nor did King, Cabouceers, or a slave even beg so much as one. This is surely unprecedented in the annals of African discovery. I left Katunga Eyco on the 14th of March, and arrived at Badagry on the 12th of April, having been absent four months and five days; fifty days in Katunga, which is a large city, having a wall from twelve to fifteen miles in circumference, part of the ground within being planted with corn, yams, onions, &c. Like Dahomey, it is distant from the Niger or Quallia river about thirty miles, and about 350 from Badagry; but above 400, taking the winding course of the road. The country is varied with hill and dale, prosperous and beautiful, great part like that behind Whydah, clear of wood and well-cultivated.—[*Hampshire Telegraph*.]

[We have seen no statement of Major Laing's arrival at Timbuctoo (mentioned in our last number) upon which we could rely as authentic.—*Ed. A. J.*]

TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.

In the year 1588, Queen Elizabeth directed the Lord Treasurer Burleigh to write to the well known Sir Edward Kelly, at Prague, who was reported to have "a certain powder, by his art prepared," that would transmute inferior metal into gold and silver, inviting him to England, or to send "such a portion of his powder, in a secret box, as might serve for a reasonable sum to defray her charges that summer for her navy."—*Strype's Annals*, Vol. iii, p. 599.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

"A cow, though lean, lying down on a pig, will it (the pig) not die of fear?" i. e. to shew the impracticability of a small state withstanding a larger one.

"A rat's head spoils affairs:" i. e.

excessive timidity and caution (as shewn by a rat) injures a person's object.

"Do not look at the face of the priests, —look at the face of Füh:" i. e. be influenced by superiors, not by inferiors or dependents.

"When you look at the hare, keep an eye to the dog:" i. e. act with caution.

"Tigers and wolves have fathers and sons:" i. e. how disgraceful to human beings not to be sensible of affections to relatives!

"Rain and dew fertilize;—thunder strikes;—have which you please:" i. e. the obedient feel the benevolence of government;—the disobedient its wrath.

"Force down your rice, and put on more clothes:" i. e. take good care of yourself—said to a friend when leaving home.

"When you come to the precipice, stop the horse:" i. e. when the affair becomes dangerous.

"To add hoar-frost to snow:" i. e. to heap calamities on him who is already oppressed.

SCOTCH CANNON AT BHURTPORE.

Among the ordnance captured at Bhurtpore is a neat iron 6-pounder, with the following inscription:

*Jacobus Monteith, me fecit Edinburgh
Anno Dom. 1642.*

NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF SIAM.

Perhaps in no part of the world is there a more despicable and contemptible race than the native Christian interpreters. They cringe and tremble, and bow down before a Siamese officer with more abject humiliation than a Siamese of the lowest rank. They are more dirty and lazy, and more supported by the labour of their wives, than the Siamese themselves. The part of the town which they inhabit, called Santa Cruz, is disgustingly nasty and filthy. Under each house pigs are reared, and after being allowed to wallow in the mud and mire for years, they form a principal article in the diet of animals more uncleanly than themselves.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

CLIMATE AT ARRACAN.

The greatest height of the thermometer at Arracan at three P. M. during the month of January was 82.2 the mean at that hour 77.1; the least height at nine A. M. was 57.8 and the mean at that time 61: the mean at nine P. M. was 69.7. The wind mostly N. W. strong in the latter part of the month; the fall of rain during the month was only about one-third of an inch.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*]

Burmese War.

Supplement to London Gazette, Sept. 1, 1826.

India Board, Sept. 1, 1826.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 7th April 1826, of which despatch, and of its enclosures, the following are copies:—

Copy of a Letter from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 7th April 1826.

Honourable Sirs:—We hasten to announce to your honourable committee that the *Enterprise* steam-vessel, having on board Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell and Mr. Robertson, the civil commissioner in Ava and Pegu, has arrived with the important and gratifying intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the King of Ava.

The ratified copy of the treaty, bearing date the 24th Feb., and executed at Yandaboo, within four days' march of the capital, together with the first instalment of 25 lacs of rupees, was despatched by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell from Rangoon, in his Majesty's ship *Alligator*, on the 17th March, ten days before the departure of the steam-vessel from that port, and may be hourly expected. A copy of the treaty having, however, been received from Sir Archibald Campbell, we now transmit it with this address to Bombay, for the purpose of being forwarded over land, and beg to offer our cordial congratulations on the honourable and successful termination of the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

The *Alligator* having been placed at our disposal by his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, and being also, we understand, appointed to return to England, we propose to despatch her immediately on her arrival to England, committing a copy of the treaty to the charge of Captain Snodgrass, military secretary to Sir Arch. Campbell, who will afford your honourable committee every information regarding the recent operations in Ava. In the mean time it will be highly satisfactory for you to know, that the main body of the force in Ava had returned to Rangoon, and several regiments had been actually embarked on the transports then in the river, and sailed for this presidency and Fort St. George.

Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, having communicated personally with us on various points, will return in the *Enterprise* steam-vessel to Rangoon, in the course of the ensuing week, to superintend the embarkation of the remaining troops, all of whom it is expected will be ready to leave the Burman territories by the time when the second instalment of 25 lacs falls due, namely, the 4th of June next.

We have, &c.

AMHERST,
J. H. HARRINGTON,
W. B. BAYLEY.

P.S.—April 9. His Majesty's ship *Alligator* arrived this morning.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., secretary to the Bengal Government, dated headquarters, camp at Yandaboo, 45 miles south-west of Ava, February 24.

Sir: The late defeats sustained by the Burmese army, and which led to its almost total dispersion, together with the vicinity of the British force to the capital of Ava, has had the effect (I trust sufficiently) to humble that haughty and arrogant court to a submission, which will, no doubt, be made for a length of time subservient to its policy, so as not again wantonly to disturb the peace of the British Government in India.

The treaty of peace this day concluded and ratified by the Burmese ministers of state, will be submitted to his Lordship in Council by the British commissioners in Pegu and Ava. I have, therefore, only to say, that I shall at once return with the force under my command to Rangoon, there to await the further commands of government. I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Major General.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 130.

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable East-India Company on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Ava on the other, settled by Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding the expedition, and senior commissioner in Pegu and Ava, Thos. Campbell Robertson, Esq., Civil Commissioner in Pegu and Ava, and Henry Ducie Chads, Esq., Captain, commanding His Britannic Majesty's and the Honourable Company's naval force on the Irrawaddy River, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Mengyee-Maha-Men-Klah-Kyan-Ten Woongyee, Lord of Lay-Kaeng and Mengyee Maha-Men-Klah-Shee-hah-the-Ahren-Woon, Lord of the Revenue, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other their full powers; agreed to, and executed at Yandaboo, in the kingdom of Ava, on this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1826, corresponding with the fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Tuboung, in the year 1187, Mandina era.

Article 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

Art. 2.—His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claim upon, and will in future abstain from all future interference with the principality of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty states of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipore, it is stipulated that, should Gumbheer Singh desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

Art. 3.—To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great nations, the British Government will retain the conquered provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey, and his Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Annonpetteetonnien, or Arracan Mountains (known in Arracan by the name of the Yeornabourg or Pokhengloun Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by commissioners appointed by the respective Governments for that purpose, such commissioners from both powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

Art. 4.—His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui, and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Saluen river as the line of demarcation on that frontier. Any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of article 3.

Art. 5.—In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the war, his Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of rupees.

Art. 6.—No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested by either party, on account of the part which he may have taken, or have been compelled to take, in the present war.

Art. 7.—In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two Governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men from each, shall reside at the durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence of permanent materials; and a commercial treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers.

Art. 8.—All public and private debts contracted by either Government, or by the subjects of either Government, with the other, previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honour and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two nations; and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the

the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and, according to the universal law of nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British subjects who may die in the dominions of his Majesty the King of Ava, shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British resident or consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenour of the British law. In like manner the property of Burmese subjects, dying under the same circumstances in any part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the minister or other authority delegated by his Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

Art. 9.—The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports that are not required from Burman ships or vessels in British ports; nor shall ships or vessels the property of British subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon river, or Burman ports, be required to land their guns or unship their rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese ships or vessels in British ports.

Art. 10.—The good and faithful ally of the British Government, his Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present war, will to the fullest extent, as far as regards his Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above treaty.

Art. 11.—This treaty to be ratified by the Burmese authorities competent in the like cases, and the ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether European or native (American) and other prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British commissioners. The British commissioners, on their part, engaging that the said treaty shall be ratified by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to his Majesty the King of Ava in four months, or sooner if possible, and all the Burmese prisoners shall, in like manner, be delivered over to

their own government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

LARGEEN MEONJA (L.S.) A. CAMPBELL,
WOONGHEE. Major General,
and Senior Commissioner.

(Seal of the Lotoo.) (L.S.) T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner.

SHWAGUM WOON (L.S.) H. D. CHADS,
ATAWOON. Captain R.N.

Additional Article.

The British commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for peace, and to make the immediate execution of the fifth article of this treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to his Majesty the King of Ava, consent to the following arrangements with respect to the division of the sum total, as specified in the article before referred to, into instalments, viz. upon the payment of 25 lacs of rupees, or one-fourth of the sum total, (the other articles of the treaty being executed) the army will retire to Rangoon; upon the future payment of a similar sum at that place, within 100 days from this date, with the proviso as above, the army will evacuate the dominions of his Majesty the King of Ava, with the least possible delay; leaving the remaining moiety of the sum total to be paid by equal annual instalments in two years, from this 24th day of February 1826, A.D., through the consul, or resident in Ava, or Pegu, on the part of the Honourable the East-India Company.

LARGEEN MEONJA (L.S.) A. CAMPBELL,
WOONGHEE. Major General,
and Senior Commissioner.

(Seal of the Lotoo.) (L.S.) T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner.

SHWAGUM WOON (L.S.) H. D. CHADS,
ATAWOON. Captain R.N.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Historical Researches on the Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans, in which Elephants and Wild Beasts were employed or slain. By John Ranking. 4to., with a Map and Plates. £3. 3s.

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The Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon, from a Cingalese Manuscript, now in the possession of Sir Alex. Johnston, under whose inspection the Original Translation from the Pali was completed; containing

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The Rājā-ratnācarī; or, the Jewel Mine, or Ocean of Kings.

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Narrative of an Excursion from Corfu to Smyrna, with some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Athens, and a Translation of the Erastæ of Plato. By T. R. Joliffe, Esq.

Timkowski's Mission to China, translated from the Russian language. Vol. II.

The Forget-Me-Not; a Christmas Present for 1827.

Ninety prose and poetical compositions by writers of eminence of both sexes, and thirteen engravings in the highest style of the art, after original designs, besides other decorations, are expected to impart to this Christmas present more than ordinary value and attractions.

PARIS.

Géographie d'Hérodote prise dans les textes Grecs de l'auteur, et appuyée sur un examen Grammatical et critique; par J. B. Gail. Imp. royale, avec atlas, &c.

Tableau de la Superficie de l'Égypte; par M. Jacotin. In folio, avec une planche des triangulations du Kaire, d'Alexandrie, et de Thebes.

Souvenirs de la Grèce pendant la Campagne de 1825; Mémoires historiques et biographiques sur Ibrahim, son armée, Khourchid, Séve Mari, et autres Généraux de l'armée d'Égypte en Morée; par H. Lauvergne. 8vo.

Extraits des Auteurs Grecs, traduits par M. Hautôme. 2 vols. 12mo.

Histoire Naturelle des Races Humaines du Nord-est de l'Europe, de l'Asie Boreale et Orientale, et de l'Afrique Australe, d'après des recherches spéciales d'antiquités, de physiologie, &c.; par A. Desmoulins, D.M. 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

A Dictionary of the Burman Language, with Explanations in English, compiled from the manuscripts of A. Judson, D.D., and other Missionaries in Burmah. (Profit devoted to the support of the Burman Mission.) 8vo. 20 Rs.

Annotations on the Mutiny Act, 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81. By Lieut. M'Naghten, late Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army. 6 Rs.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EXTRA REGIMENTS.

Fort William, March 2, 1826. — The six unofficered extra infantry regiments, Nos. 7 to 12 inclusive, will be reduced from the 1st of April ensuing, and the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates drafted, under instructions which have been furnished to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

March 2.—Mr. F. J. Halliday, a junior assistant to agent of Governor General in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 23.—Mr. G. Chester, senior member of Board of Custom, salt and opium.

Mr. H. Sargent, 2d ditto ditto.

Mr. G. F. Franco, sub-collector and joint magistrate at Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, ditto ditto at Pillibheet.

Mr. C. D. Russell, collector of government customs and town duties at Bareilly.

Mr. A. Cumming, deputy ditto ditto at Benares.

Mr. A. F. Lind, collector of Rajeshahye.

Mr. G. A. Busby, sub-secretary to Board of Revenue in Lower Provinces.

Mr. H. Lushington, 1st assistant to secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Torrens, assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue in central provinces.

Mr. G. Alexander, ditto ditto in western provinces.

March 2.—Mr. F. Hawkins, senior member of Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. G. H. Christian, 3d member of ditto in lower provinces.

Mr. G. Warde, a member of Mofussil special commission.

The Hon. J. E. Elliot, collector of Allahabad.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Meerut.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 23.—Mr. R. Barlow, magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. H. P. Russell, register of Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore and joint magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

March 2.—Mr. M. H. Turnbull, 2d judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Brown, 4th ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Braddon, 5th ditto ditto of ditto.

Sir R. Martin, bart., senior ditto of Moorsheda-
bad.

Mr. H. Oakeley, 2d ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. E. Maxwell, 3d ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. R. Morrieson, 4th ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Gorton, 3d ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. W. Cracroft, 4th ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. E. Lee Warner, 5th ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Cowell, senior ditto ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, 2d ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, judge of district of Jungle
Mehaul.

Mr. J. Curtis, ditto of Nuddeah.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, judge and magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, ditto ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. E. J. Smith, judge of Sylhet.

Mr. E. J. Harington, judge and magistrate of Ghaseepore.

Mr. J. W. Templer, judge and magistrate of Behar.

Mr. J. C. Brown, magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. Neave, register of Bareilly and joint magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. R. Best, deputy register of Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and preparer of reports.

Mr. J. Thomason, 1st assistant to register of Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, 2d assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. C. G. Udny, 3d assistant to ditto ditto.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 2.—The Rev. John Young, LL.D., junior chaplain at presidency.

The Rev. Thomas Robertson, ordinary of Calcutta jail.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1826.—3d N. I. Ens. W. Lyford to be lieut., v. Hanny resigned, with rank from 13th May 1825.

15th N. I. Lieut. A. Carnegie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. T. Gordon to be lieut., v. Irvine ret., with rank from 25th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Kiernander, inv.

28th N. I. Lieut. R. Colebrooke to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Nicolson to be lieut. from 25th May 1825, in suc. to Tod ret.

Medical Department. Assist.surg. J. Tytler to be surg., v. Grant ret., with rank from 24th Oct. 1825, v. J. Gibb, dec.; Assist.surg. W. Jackson to be surg., v. Lumsdaine ret., with rank from 20th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Hardtman, dec.; Assist.surg. J. Evans to be surg., from 23d Feb. 1826, in suc. to Gardner, ret. from service.

17th N. I. Ens. F. B. Lardner to be lieut. from 11th Feb. 1826, v. Stone, rem. to 49th N. I.

30th N. I. Ens. G. Gillman (from 41st N. I.) to be lieut., from 11th Feb. 1826.

49th N. I. Ens. E. S. Lloyd (from 25th N. I.) to be lieut., from 11th Feb. 1826.

3d Extra N. I. Ens. W. J. Rind to be lieut., from 11th Feb. 1826, in room of Robertson, rem. to 49th N. I.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. G. Lawson and S. B. Goad, to Cavalry, and prom. to cornets—Messrs. G. Ramsay, J. G. Rideley, C. Wright, G. Dod, T. W. Hill, R. L. R. Charteris, and G. P. Thomas, to Infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Sen. Superintend.surg. A. Ogilvy to be 3d member of medical board.

Cornets to be lieuts. to fill existing vacancies. T. Fraser, G. P. Ricketts, G. W. Master, R. A. Master, E. B. Conolly, J. Free, H. Marsh, and P. F. Story.

March 3.—Maj. W. Battine, regt. of Art., to be principal dep. com. of ordnance, v. Boileau, resigned that appointment.

Lieut. F. J. Bellew, 62d N. I., to be a sub-assist. to H. C.'s stud, in suc. to Hardtman dec.

Capt. Colnett, 17th N. I., to be assist. executive officer in 16th or Purneah division of department of public works.

Lieut. Col. W. Ball, 28th N. I., transf. to inv. estab., and app. to situation of regulating officer of invalid

Invalid thannas in Bhaugulpore and Tirhoot districts, v. Francklin; proceeded to Europe.

March 6.—Capt. Crisp, of Madras estab., to assume charge of duties of surveyor general's office, during absence of Capt. Chespe.

March 10.—*Infantry*. Maj. W. Wilson to be lieut. col. from 3d March 1826, in suc. to Ball transf. to inv. estab.

3d N.I. Ens. W. W. Jones to be lieut., from 11th Dec. 1825, in suc. to Richardson dec.

6th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Birkett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Fitzgerald to be lieut., from 24th Feb. 1826, v. Sneyd dec.

58th N.I. Capt. J. Hunter to be major, Lieut. F. Welchman to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Higginson to be lieut. from 3d March 1826, in suc. to Wilson prom.

Capt. S. Hawthorne, 15th N.I., and Lieut. C. Fitzgerald, 60th N.I., to be dep. assist. adj. gens., v. Broadbent prom. to a regimental majority, and Salter proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assist. surg. B. C. Sully, to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca Jelalpoore.

Cadets admitted. Mr. J. M. Drake, to inf., and prom. to ens.—Mr. J. Worrall as an assist. surg.

Capt. W. Sage, 48th N.I., to construct certain new commercial buildings subordinate to commercial residency at Radnagore.

Ens. J. E. Orange, 26th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Comp.

Capt. A. Hervey, 65th N.I., removed from commissariat department, and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

5th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. L. Jones to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. C. Birch to be lieut., from 25th July 1826, in suc. to Donaldson dec.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. R. R. Clark, A. Innes, and C. Garrett, to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Messrs. T. Carstairs and J. A. Kirby, to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. J. Fender as an assist. surg.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 3. Lieut. G. C. Ponsonby, 2d L.C., for health.—6. Lieut. H. Moffat, 7th L.C., for health.—Lieut. R. F. Macvittie, 49th N.I., for health.—Lieut. L. M. Kerr, 65th N.I., for health.—Col. Napier, 6th foot, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To Europe.—Feb. 6. Lieut. and Adj. Richardson, Royal regt.—Lieut. Lillie, 31st Foot.—Capt. Maclean, 41st Foot.—Lieut. Parker, 46th Foot.—Capt. Read, 48th Foot.—Ens. Graham, 89th foot.—18. Surg. Arnott, 20th Foot, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 1.

The second sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this morning, when the grand jury, having chosen for their foreman the Hon. John Edmond Elliott, were addressed shortly by Sir A. Buller. The state of the calendar was very light, and did not require any observations.

The only case of the least interest was that of Gocul Kowrah, who was indicted for a burglary in the house of Mr. J. A. Dorin. This gentleman heard a person opening his door early in the morning; and followed him into his dressing-room, where he secured him. The prisoner confessed at the police-office that he went to steal.

He now pleaded intoxication; he was found guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

Our Chowringhee Drury was open again on Friday evening last. The bill of fare consisted of "The Old Maid," and "High Life below Stairs." The performance commenced upon the arrival of the Right Hon. the Governor General and Lady Amherst, who were warmly greeted on their entrance into the house.

The "Old Maid" passed off very brilliantly, amidst the loud applauses of a very crowded, and rather warm house.

The *Old Maid* was by the inimitable Mrs. Malaprop of a former representation, and when we state that, need we add that it was most admirably acted?

Clerimont was by a young amateur, new to the boards, who made a most triumphant *début*. He possesses very high qualifications for the sock and buskin; a good figure, good voice, good action, good emphasis.

Miss Harlow was most charmingly personated by the bride of the "Honey Moon." In Mr. Harlow we were happy to see an old friend of our Drury.

"High Life below Stairs" is not, we think, particularly well adapted to the meridian of Calcutta. Certain it is, with the exception of some two or three hits, it passed off very quietly, before a yawning audience. The only fault to be found with *Lovell* was, that he looked too much like a gentleman. Sir Harry was capital in dress, action, delivery. His execution of the minuet was very good, perhaps too genteel. *Lovell*, where he affected the clown, was nature itself, and when he drank *cockay*, the effect was most refreshing on the house. *Kitty* did her part very spiritedly, and was, moreover, very well dressed.

The house, as we remarked already, was rather warm; whether the effect arose from this, or from the pieces selected for performance, we do not feel inclined to inquire further, but so it was, it was latterly a dull house, but crowded, we are happy to say, in every part.

The music (God save the King and all) was splendid.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Feb. 27.]

On the 16th March, "Pizarro" was produced upon a very magnificent scale, before the Governor-General and Lady Amherst. The scenery is said to have surpassed all precedent in India; and the whole piece went off with astonishing *éclat*.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The fifth report of the female department of the Bengal Christian School Society (instituted for the establishment and support of native female schools) is published. It is highly satisfactory, and it must

must give the well-wishers of the institution great pleasure to learn that the objects of the institution are in a fair way of being realized, as many more than could, under all circumstances, be anticipated, have availed themselves of the opportunities granted by the Society for the improvement of the mind. As, under Providence, a great engine towards the regeneration of the Hindoos, we have ever considered native female education as of the greatest importance. One of the principal causes of the low estimation in which woman is considered in the East, is her want of weight in the moral scale. All power, properly speaking, proceeds from knowledge, and woman never can in this country exert that power which, properly directed, is so useful to mankind, without knowledge. Let us instruct the women of the East in useful knowledge, in a proper estimate of their own value, in a word, of the *rights of women*, and we shall be paving the way to Christianity, and doing more for the abolition of widow burning, and other melancholy abuses, than by the strictest laws. Let education be once awarded to the females of this country, and polygamy itself will gradually disappear. Many, perhaps, will doubt whether this would be desirable, but when they reflect on the prostration of feeling it causes, the seclusion of half the population to which it leads, the divisions in families which it necessarily creates, and the degradation of women which it must produce, they will surely be disposed to a contrary mode of thinking.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, March 19.

SHAKESPEARIAN BRIDGES.

The value of these ingenious constructions in mountainous countries is every day developing itself more completely, and they are contributing most beneficially to throw open and connect the rugged recesses of the Himalaya.

A bridge of this description has lately been thrown across the Giri, which is of inestimable value to the intercourse and traffic of the country. The Giri rises from the Whartu ridge, and after an exceedingly broken and obstructed course, falls into the Jumna. The stream is rarely to be seen in mass for a hundred yards together, being either hurled down a precipice in the form of a cascade, or being studded with rocks. In the rains the rocks are submerged, and the torrent is impassable; and in the dry season the depth of the pools formed in its channel renders it, in most places, difficult and dangerous to ford. The Giri, therefore, is crossed by temporary planks laid from rock to rock, but which afford a footing exceedingly frail and insecure, and occasion the loss of many lives. They are also swept away, not

only in the rains, but in every one of those sudden swells to which mountain torrents are subject. It not unfrequently happens, that a party crossing is thus separated without a chance of being re-united for a considerable interval, and the obstructions thus opposed are evidently fatal to the establishment of any regular intercourse between the opposite sides of the river.

The suspension bridge over the Giri is 100 feet in the clear, and is from 80 to 100 feet above the bed of the torrent; it is six feet wide, and the sides are defended by a close railing, which shuts out the view of the current, so that neither men nor cattle are liable to be alarmed at the depth and turbulence of the water beneath them. Considerable difficulty was found in sinking holes in the rocky soil for the main standards and piles; but it was effectually overcome by the skill of the engineer, assisted most cordially by the hill chiefs, who express themselves fully sensible of the advantages of these bridges, and regard them as the greatest benefaction bestowed upon their country.

The bridge is thrown over the river, in the vicinity of Synge, in the lower range of the Himalaya, about forty miles beyond Subathu, where the river intersects the new road leading to Rampore, the capital of Bisabir. The road runs along the slope of the mountains, and is also a public benefit of no trifling magnitude.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 2.

THE HINDOO HIERARCHY.

The following strictures upon an article in the *Friend of India* (No. XIV.) entitled "Remarks on the Hindoo Priesthood, and the Brahmins of Calcutta," appear in the *India Gazette*, March 16:—

"Whatever faults Hindooism may labour under, we have always understood it to be remarkable for its spirit of toleration. The reverse, however, is asserted by the writer of the article alluded to; but we must be allowed to observe, that something more than assertion is requisite to alter what we imagine current belief on this head. Nay, our 'Friend of India' goes much further than to deny toleration to Hindooism; and states, that 'we may safely conclude that schism and heresy were anciently overawed by the power of the sword,' &c. Hardy assertions and sweeping inferences of this kind are not calculated to do much good, especially as respects those for whom 'the Friend,' we presume, is more especially intended—members of the Hindoo community. Respectable Hindoos, we presume, are much better informed upon points of Indian history than 'the Friend;' and at any rate will be apt to look with distrust and aversion upon the arguments of one who, without stating any ground for the charge, accuses

accuses Hindooism of that very crime, the innocence of which it particularly prided itself upon. 'The same principle (of coercion by the sword, &c.) appears to have pervaded every species of false religion, of which the chief support has invariably been derived from the coercion of the civil power. Upon this intimate connexion between religion and government has rested the stability of the various schemes of idolatry which have successively appeared in the world; on the abstraction of that principle they have withered and died. It was on the demolition of this pernicious principle that our Lord laid the foundation of Christianity, when he declared that his kingdom was not of this world, and not to be maintained by the terror of the civil arm.' These remarks of the Friend cut both ways, and afford a text upon which much more might be said than we have either inclination or time to indulge in. As respects the question, or the *cui bono*, Hindoos might fairly retort upon Christianity what has been urged by the Friend* against Hindooism; and when Hindoos are aware that in almost the whole of Christian Europe 'there is an intimate connexion between religion and government,' and that it is even death in some parts of it to show disrespect to the vessels and paraphernalia used in religious rites, much less to doubt in matters of doctrine, and that even in the most enlightened portion of Christian Europe, millions labour under civil disabilities on account of their belief; when we say respectable and well-educated Hindoos remember this, they cannot much admire the candour of 'the Friend,' who brings to bear unfavourably against the Hindoo system that under which it does not labour, but under which Christianity does labour. In fact, it was not the height of wisdom to malign Hindooism for what it may have been, when Christendom abounds so much at this time with the bigotry and intolerance asserted (without any reasons brought forward to support it) to have existed in Hindoostan as a feature of Hindooism.

NATIVE PAPERS—FAIR OF GORACHAND.

Within the last fifty years there have appeared among the Musulmans of this country several persons of great sanctity, such as Darap Khan, Sasubi Khan, Ekdil Shah, Jummah Shah, Gorachand, and others, by the virtue of whose holiness, resignation and kindly disposition, individuals have been recovered from fevers and other dangerous maladies, and infirm and barren women have borne living offspring. A fair is annually held in honour of one of these saints, named Gorachand Shah, at the village Balanda, lying on the borders of the district Bagandy, of which some account is here given.

The assemblage of people this year continued from the 10th to the 12th of Phalgun; the pilgrims amounted to nearly fifty thousand, and a fair and market were held at the place, as a number of traders brought thither various descriptions of goods for sale. Some of the pilgrims stayed one day, some two, and others three days; they offered worship to Gorachand Shah, made vows to him, and presented articles of food to him for the fulfilment of their desires, and sacrificed cocks, goats, and other animals in honour of him.

The history and sanctity of Shah Gorachand are narrated variously by his followers. Some say he was one of the twenty-four martyrs or Shahids, and appeared at the village of Balanda, having been commissioned by the deity. However this may be, it is certain that before his arrival at the village, one of his companions, by name Mir Khan, came and established a sort of religious domicile in a neighbouring village, at which the Shah afterwards abode. In consequence of some disagreement between them, the latter left the dwelling of Mir Khan, and repaired to Balanda: here he went to the house of a cowherd, and asked for some milk; the wife of the cowherd gave it to him, in return for which he imparted to them pious instructions and disappeared. The cowherd, whose family are now the followers of the Mohammedan faith, agreeably to the instructions of the Shah, established a religious house there, which is held to be the shrine of the founder of the sect.

The Shah disappeared on the 12th Phalgun, and on this account a fair takes place in honour of him on that day every year. Considerable endowments of land have been granted in the name of the saint, by means of which his priests have grown opulent, and they also receive much money every year by the presents given by the pilgrims, from one pice to ten rupees.—[*Samachar Chandrika*.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "WILLIAM MONEY."

When we noticed the fire, which had broken out on board of the *William Money*, at Kedgerree, we expressed a fear that it might have been more owing to design than accident. We regret to find that our conjecture has too much foundation in truth, as an extract from a letter from the captain expresses no doubt of the ship having been wilfully set on fire, several bullock pads having been found cut open, and fire-balls introduced. The lascars shipped on the *William Money* are represented as men of bad character, without proper clothing, and many of them, according to their own statement, forced on board by the Ghaut Serangs. In this statement, on the correctness of which our readers may rely, many will recognize something like a picture

ture of the times before the late Marine Registry Office arose, and it will perhaps be allowed that, with all the prejudices which that institution had to combat while in existence, the loss of such an office is now beginning to be felt. The exertions of Captain Cheene and his officers, in extinguishing the fire, were highly praiseworthy, and we are sorry to hear that the captain, in jumping down the main hatchway, received a considerable injury in his leg and side. When the alarm was given several of the lascars were out of the way, and could not be found.—[*John Bull*, March 13.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

Abstract statement of the funds of the Tontine of India, at the close of the sixteenth quarter, ending 31st Dec. 1825.

Total amount of funds invested in sundry securities	Sa. Rs. 7,81,399	8	10
Deduct paid in advance on sundry shares subscribed at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.	1,28,528	15	0

Net funds....Sa. Rs.	6,52,870	9	10
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Which sum divided by 342½ the number of shares in force on the 31st December 1825, leaves the value of a share on that date..... Sa. Rs. 1,905 7 10
 Half share..... 952 11 11
 Quarter share..... 476 5 11
 CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND CO.

Agents, Calcutta Tontine.
Calcutta, 16th Feb. 1826.

INCREASE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

We have been requested to notice, as one of the "signs of the times," that on Monday last nine more gentlemen were admitted to practice as attorneys and proctors of the Supreme Court, making up the number to about seventy! A very reasonable number, indeed, for such a very wicked and troublesome city as Calcutta.—[*Beng. Hurk.* Feb. 19.

LIEUT. COL. BLACKER.

A few weeks ago we had occasion to bring to public observation some of the philosophical labours of the late Colonel Blacker, and to anticipate the most beneficial results to science in this country, from his abilities and zeal. We little imagined that so brief an interval would disappoint our hopes, and leave us to pay that tribute to his memory, which we had expected his living fame would have deserved. Colonel Blacker died on Saturday last, after a short illness, and was buried with military honours. Beyond the line of his duty, in which his high character raised him to the appointment of

Surveyor General of India, Colonel Blacker is known chiefly by his account of the late Mahratta war, in which work military operations are delineated with a degree of spirit and precision, that we conceive has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. The earlier period of his residence in Calcutta was engrossed by official demands upon his time, but of late he had found leisure to engage in both philosophical and literary inquiries, more or less connected with his profession, from which we are confident the geography of India, as well as the phenomena of its atmosphere and climate, would have derived the most important elucidation. His death adds one more to the melancholy list of those of whom the last few years have so unsparingly bereaved us, who were charged with the reputation of their country in the East, for pursuits worthy of a cultivated people, and who, if they had lived, would not have been wanting to their trust.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 7.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF LAMP-BLACK.

We subjoin the following details of an alarming instance of spontaneous combustion on board the *Catherine* (from Portsmouth to Calcutta), which we hope will be useful as a warning to others, to take every precaution when they have got such an apparently dangerous article as lamp-black on board.

Extract from the ship *Catherine's* log, 3d Feb. 1826:—"Lat. 1° 37' north, long. 86° 55' east. At 1 P. M. a strong smell of burning and an appearance of smoke, as if rising from the fore-hold, was observed by some of the people between decks; this was immediately reported to the officer on the quarter-deck, in consequence of which the fore-hatches and fore-scuttle were taken off, when a suffocating smell of fire and clouds of smoke began to issue from both places. On going into the fore-hold, and clearing away the goods near the hatchway, found that a large cask of lamp-black in the starboard wing had taken fire, and was giving out dense columns of smoke; the cask, although not in a blaze, was too hot to be handled. All the ship's company and passengers were instantly employed in handing down water and wet blankets, the latter being found of the greatest use in stifling the smoke; these enabled the officers and people in the hold, who were indefatigable in their exertions, to remove the surrounding articles, chiefly large jars of linseed and neats'-foot oil, which were immediately hoisted on deck by the prompt assistance of the passengers, and at the same time a constant supply of water passed down the hatchway; and although the people in the hold were frequently driven back by the strong suffocating smell,

smell, they at last succeeded in getting the cask, which was on fire and muffled in wet blankets, brought to the hatchway; this was instantly hoisted on deck and thrown overboard, before it had completely ignited or burst into a flame; had it done so in the hold, instant destruction must have inevitably followed, it being surrounded by 200 barrels of tar, and upwards of eighty large jars of oil. As no apparent cause could be assigned for this catastrophe—as no leak either from the deck or from any of the jars could be perceived, and as no light had ever been suffered in the hold since leaving England,—it was reasonable to conclude that spontaneous combustion must have taken place in the cask. And as there were many more casks of the same material on board, it was considered absolutely necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo, as well as the lives of the crew and passengers, to throw the whole overboard.

“ Employed during the rest of the day in hoisting up and throwing overboard the remaining casks of lamp-black, sixty-one in number.

“ N. B. Two other casks of lamp-black were observed to smoke, while floating past the ship.”—[*Ind. Gaz. March 20.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held at the Town-hall, on Saturday the 25th Feb., pursuant to advertisement, Courtney Smith, Esq. in the chair, when the following proceedings took place.

The chairman moved that the following addition to rule 15 be recommended in the prescribed manner, for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors:—

“ Provided that nothing in this rule shall be construed to make it incompetent to the Hon. the Court of Directors, to restore such annuitant to the service, by appointing him a member of the Supreme Council, the payment of his annuity to be suspended till he again quits the service.”

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

It was then proposed, and carried unanimously, that the following addition to rule 27 be recommended to the Honourable Court of Directors, after it shall have received the sanction of a general meeting, in the prescribed manner.

“ Provided, that any annuitant who, on resigning the service, may prefer continuing to reside in India for a time, or for life, shall be allowed to do so, should the local government see no special reason to the contrary, and shall, during his residence in India, draw the sum of 10,000 rupees per annum from the general treasury of Bengal, instead of drawing £1,000 from the Company's treasury in London.

“ Whenever such annuitant may leave India before the close of any year of annuity, he shall be permitted to draw his annuity, when due for that year, and for future years, from the Company's treasury in London, in the same manner as if he had left India, upon accepting the annuity and resigning the Hon. Company's service.”

The meeting then broke up.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 2.*

THEORY OF OUZE RICE.

Dr. Tytler is always amusing, because always original, when he appears in print. In a letter published in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, he asserts that the liberation of South America, and the consequent events in Spain, can be fairly traced to the opposition which his theory of *Ouze-rice* experienced in this country in 1817. This rice was exported from Calcutta to Spain in 1818; and soon after it being sold at *Gibraltar*, the pestilence appeared at *Cadiz*. A reverend Dr. *Murphy*, a *Spaniard*, attests, that some of his countrymen, who had eaten rice—[he does not say what rice] were affected with the distemper; and that the soldiers destined for the American expedition had to live on bad bread and rice—that he was himself in the habit of taking rice to dinner, and that he was affected with the epidemic at *Cadiz*. But how this attestation of the reverend doctor's proves, that it was the *Ouze-rice* of India that did all the mischief, we are at a loss to see; yet Dr. Tytler says without circumlocution, “ it is to be observed, that the rice alluded to, was exported from Calcutta.” This at least is not proved.—[*Cal. John Bull, Feb. 28.*

THE WEATHER.

On Saturday evening, Calcutta was visited by the first northwester of the season. The day had been hazy and the clouds lowering, but it did not commence till about ten o'clock, when it broke over the town in awful grandeur; continuing for about half an hour; little rain fell, but the atmosphere has received a more genial texture by the visitation. We understand the foremast of the ship *Upton Castle* was struck by the lightning.—[*Ibid.*

NEW STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

The following are given as the new stations of the corps herein mentioned, in the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

- H. M.'s 11th Drag....Cawnpore.
- H. M.'s 16th Lan.....Meerut.
- 3d Light Cavalry.....Muttra.
- 4th Ditto.....Nusseerabad.
- 6th Ditto.....Muttra.
- 7th Ditto.....Kurnaul.
- 8th Ditto.....Bhurtpore.

9th Light Cav.....	Cawnpore.
10th Ditto.....	Meerut.
1st & 8th Local Horse .	Hansee.
7th Ditto.....	Agra.
H. M.'s 14th Foot	Meerut.
Ditto 59th ditto.....	Cawnpore.
1st European Regt...	Agra.
2d Regt. N.I.....	Keitah.
4th Ditto.....	Loodeanah.
5th Ditto.....	Muttra.
6th Ditto.....	Deeg.
9th Ditto.....	Secrora.
11th Ditto.....	Kurnaul.
15th Ditto.....	Ally Ghur.
18th Ditto.....	Bhurtpore.
19th Ditto.....	Nusseerabad.
21st Ditto.....	Bhurtpore.
23d Ditto.....	Almorah & Mo- radabad.
29th Ditto.....	Futtygur & Sha- jehanpore.
31st Ditto.....	Neemuch.
32d Ditto.....	Keitah.
33d Ditto.....	Nusseerabad.
35th Ditto.....	Meerut.
36th Ditto.....	Sultanpore(Oude)
37th Ditto.....	Bareilly.
38th Ditto.....	Saugor.
48th Ditto.....	Neemuch.
50th Ditto.....	Allahabad.
53d Ditto.....	Bareilly.
55th Ditto.....	Delhie & Goor- gong.
58th Ditto.....	Agra.
60th Ditto.....	Meerut.
63d Ditto.....	Hansee.
64th Ditto.....	Agra.
3d Extra Regiment...	Mynpoorie.
4th Ditto.....	Juanpore.
9th Ditto.....	Benares.

NEW CHAPEL.

We ought not, perhaps, to drag into the glare of public light the pious projects that court retirement from the world's gaze, and ripen unseen into fruits the most honourable to their authors; yet we cannot, in the exercise of our duty as faithful chroniclers of the age, overlook the exertions making by a few pious and good people, to procure an additional place of worship, in connexion with the Church of England, at this presidency. The plan, we understand, is to raise the necessary funds, estimated at Rs. 85,000, in shares of 1,000 rupees each; the chapel to be called "St. Mary's Chapel," and to be built somewhere in Chowringhee. A number of shares have already been subscribed for; and as the undertaking is in the hands of an individual distinguished for his activity, it may be expected that the subscription will soon be filled up. A regular chaplain, it is said, will be fixed by the Lord Bishop, in St. Mary's; and on the debt being paid off, the property will be made over in perpetuity to the Bishop

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 130.

of Calcutta, and his successors in the see. Such is the outline which has been given us of the intended chapel in Chowringhee. — [*Cal. John Bull*, March 13.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We understand, on authority on which we can depend, that the Right Honourable Lord Amherst will soon be succeeded in the high office of Governor-general of India, but the appointment of a successor had not taken place; and the general opinion was rather in favour of Lord William Bentinck. The Right Honourable President of the Board of Control is mentioned, however, as more likely than any one to succeed the present Governor-general. — [*Ibid.*, Mar. 10.

APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Town-hall, March 6, the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., in the chair, when a report was read by Rev. J. Statham, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harington having been prevented by his official duties from attending the meetings of the committee during the greater part of the past year, he requested to resign the office of president of the society; at the same time assuring the meeting that it will, at all times, be his wish to promote the objects of the Society, to the utmost of his power.

A vote of thanks for Mr. Harington's past services was agreed to; and Geo. Ballard, Esq. was elected president in his stead.

SUTTEE.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir: I wish to record an instance of a suttee of rather an unusual character, which has just taken place in my neighbourhood. The suttee was an interesting girl of eighteen. Every endeavour was made by the police to dissuade her from her fatal resolution, but in vain: the awful ceremony proceeded. The suttee walked round the pile, lighted it herself, in several places, and when the flames had well ascended, placed her foot on a projecting log; the fire caught her dress, and instantly enveloped her in flame. Undaunted, she threw herself forward on the top of the pile, and clasping her husband's corpse, was consumed to ashes without a groan!

In this case the husband was a respectable young man, of the Kahia caste, holding the situation of mohurrer in a zillah court. He died after a long illness, leaving the suttee, his only wife, without any family. By the Hindoo law she became the sole inheritor of his property, consisting of talooks, &c. to the value of 5,000 or 6,000 rupees per annum. The next heir is the only and affectionate brother of

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the deceased, who by thus *legally* murdering his sister,* has possessed himself of his brother's fortune.

As the brother had been long sick, no doubt can be entertained that the poor girl's mind must have been worked upon for some time previous to his death, by wily Brahmins, at the instigation of his Sororicide—for it cannot be supposed an innocent female would *suddenly* embrace a resolution so abhorrent to nature, so contrary to those feelings of self-preservation, and that tenacity of life, so wisely implanted by the Almighty, alike in the breasts of rational and irrational creatures.

A man who is accessory to the murder of a woman, for the sake of a few paltry jewels, forfeits his life for the crime; but a brother, who, in the face of day, is accessory to the cruel death of his sister, by instigating her to become a suttee, that he may possess himself of thousands, is countenanced and protected. The former is called "murder," and the man is hanged, that others may be deterred from the perpetration of similar crimes: the latter is called a "religious ceremony," and the man is countenanced, that others "may go and do likewise."

HUMANITAS.

Dacca Division 6th March, 1826.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GREEKS AT CALCUTTA.

In the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xx, p. 489, was inserted copy of a letter respecting the money subscribed at Calcutta in aid of the Greek cause, and requiring some information respecting its application: adding, that the person who obtained it, Capt. Nicholas Kephala, was not recognized by the Greek government. A newspaper of Calcutta (*The India Gazette*) having called the attention of that community to the subject, the following satisfactory statements appeared from Messrs. Alexander and Co., who received the contributions at that city. The first document is a let-

* We cannot approve of this part of the language of Humanitas. We deprecate the suttee as much as our correspondent, and ardently desire to see an end put to a practice so repugnant to every feeling of humanity. But when there exists a superstition so strong, and so firmly possessing the deluded minds of the Hindus, as Humanitas himself admits, it appears to us to be alike devoid of Christian charity, and consistency of argument, to infer such guilt as he imputes to the brother of the deceased husband, upon the grounds which he lays down. We make this remark, because we feel persuaded this is not the way to accomplish the end which our benevolent and humane correspondent has in view. Let us enlighten the minds of the Hindus, and open them, if possible, to the delusions under which they labour; but let us avoid laying that to the hardened wickedness and depravity of the heart, and the most wicked and criminal motives, which may, for aught we know, emanate only from the darkness and weakness of the understanding.—*Ed. of John Bull.*

ter written by Alexander and Co. to their correspondents in London; the other is the answer.

No. 1.

By the exertions of Capt. Nicholas Kephala, a Greek gentleman who visited this country for the purpose, a subscription has been raised for the use of his countrymen in their present struggle. We are the treasurers of this fund, and have realized on account Sicca rupees 25,383. This serves to request that you will, on our London exchange account, negotiate the bills of the Provisional Greek Government, established in the Morea at Tripolizza, or whatever place may be its seat, or those of its accredited agent drawn on us against the said fund to the extent premised.

A portion of the subscription for the Greeks remains yet to be realized.

No. 2.

27th February 1824. Two letters, one introducing to us Capt. Nicholas Kephala, who had visited India with a view of raising a subscription for the relief of his countrymen, the Greeks; and the other advising us that the sum of Sicca rupees 25,383 had been raised for that purpose, of which fund you were treasurers, and authorizing us to negotiate the bills of the Provisional Greek Government, or of its accredited agent, on your to that extent; we have received, and have had very frequent communications with Capt. Kephala, since his arrival from India; he is now on his way to Greece, where he will arrange the transmission of due authority to act on your credit.

THE TREASURE AT BHURTPORE.

A warm discussion has been maintained in the Calcutta newspapers respecting the treasure, valued at about ninety lacs, found at Bhurtpore. One party insist that the property is prize, and belongs to the British besieging army, by right of war; the other party consider that the peculiar circumstances of the case bar the captors from regarding it as either prize or plunder, and that it is the rightful property of the rightful rajah whom we restored. It is aptly observed by one of the latter, "If I am plundered by a bandit, and a friend arrives in time to retake what I have lost, I should think it strange and unjust if he retained my rescued property; and much more unjust would it be in an ally, bound by treaty to aid a party, if it merely took the goods from the common enemy, to keep them to itself."

The editor of the *India Gazette* decides as follows:—On every principle of fairness and honour, we are bound to restore his own property to the Rajah, whom we went to rescue. If not, our assistance would appear in a light so dubious, that a Briton

Briton would be ashamed hereafter of being reminded of it. We pretend not to be acquainted with the law of storms, but the law of honour and principle is clear, and certainly it does not authorize us to save a man from being robbed, purposely to have the pleasure of robbing him ourselves. The Rajah's property, we are clearly of opinion, ought to be restored inviolate to him, if we would preserve unstained the character of British power; but while we contend for this, we think that a solemn investigation is necessary, to decide what is really our ally's property and what is not; and that all which is not *bond fide* the property of the Rajah himself, is prize. The Rajah surely will himself see the propriety of shewing to the gallant troops that saved his person perhaps from death, his property from destruction, and his dynasty from ruin, some solid mark of his gratitude.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The fluctuating money market of Calcutta again presents the phenomenon of a scarcity of cash, if the shutting of a bank against accommodations by discount is to be held as any proof of this scarcity. It might, indeed, puzzle political economists, to say whether it is the cause or the effect of the scarcity now felt: and it would not perhaps be contradictory to call it both the one and the other; and it may be, after all, that the scarcity is not a real one to any extent otherwise worthy of notice or likely to be felt. But on one point, every one in the least acquainted with money transactions must agree, that this state of affairs most materially interferes with the advantages which the public—more particularly the commercial—have a right to look to from a public bank. To what it is owing we do not pretend to say; but as the fact is undeniable, the inference is equally irresistible, that there must be some error in the theory or practice of our Calcutta banks. We leave wiser heads to find out where it lies; and we are sure that they would do a public service, who could point out at once the disease and the remedy.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 6.

A friend has communicated to us some observations on the subject of bank accommodations, to which we alluded a few days ago; and thanking us for having directed public attention to this matter, has adverted to one cause of the public inconvenience, occasionally experienced in consequence of bank suspensions. We are disposed to agree with him, that to the leniency of the directors, in carrying the regulations of the bank into effect, is in part to be attributed the disappointment occasionally, and often suddenly, experienced by the public. Were those to whom advances have been made, on depo-

sit of Company's paper, regularly required, and when necessary compelled, to repay the advance, and take up the security, within the time allowed by the regulations of the bank, in order that others, who may be waiting for similar accommodations, might be served in their turn, we should hear less of the bank refusing advances, and consequently less of the scarcity of money, which is immediately inferred from this refusal. But when those who have received advances on deposit are favoured with a renewal, when the time expires at which repayment ought to be made, the bank deprives itself of the means of meeting the wants of others who have an equally good claim on their assistance, and consequently ties up its own hands from doing the public good expected of it, and from promoting its own interests to the extent within its power. In fact, instead of trading with its own capital, and turning it as often as possible, in a multiplicity of transactions, it lends it out to others to trade upon; and ceases to perform one of the most obvious duties of a bank of discount.—[*Ibid.*, March 9.

BHURTPORE ARMY.

By the latest advices from this quarter the army had not actually separated, but it was expected to break up shortly. A part would probably remain embodied with Sir Charles Metcalfe, until the arrangements with the Alwar Raja were finally settled. Letters of the 18th speak of the Commander-in-chief's setting off on the 20th for Calcutta. On the 17th his Lordship held a cavalry review, of which the following is the detail:—

Nuggur, 17th Jan.—The cavalry division of the field army was reviewed this morning, on a large plain near Nuggur, by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, attended by all the general and personal staff, and most of the officers from the infantry divisions.

The corps in the field were as follows:

1st Brigade, under Colonel Murray, C.B.
H.M. 16th Lancers, under Major Persse.
6th Light Cavalry Capt. Heassey.
8th Light Cavalry Capt. Spiller.

2d Brigade, under Colonel Childers, C.B.
H.M. 11th Lt. Drags., under Maj. Smith.
9th Light Cavalry Capt. Chambers.
10th Light Cavalry Major Stewart.

His Lordship was received on the ground by a salute from the horse artillery of seventeen guns.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was present, mounted on an elephant.—[*Gov. Gaz.*, March 2.

SCINDIAH.

In the late concentration at Bhurtpore,
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of those disaffected to the British Government, we hear that Scindiah acquitted himself like a faithful ally, or probably more like a man made wary by experience.

The Maharajah's health, it is said, is in a very precarious state, and he has no issue that we are aware of; anxiety, it may be presumed, exists that he should, in the event of any contingency, nominate an heir.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, March 9.

AFGHANISTAN.

Native advices state, that in Afghanistan a new series of troubles has broken out, and if our accounts are to be credited, the brother chiefs who have so long possessed the supreme authority, have quarrelled amongst themselves. Mohammed Azim, the ruler of Cashmir, left a very considerable sum of money, it is said, of which his son, Habib Ullah, became possessed. This treasure has lately excited the cupidity of his uncles, and having met at Cabul, they threw Habib Ullah and his mother into confinement, and seized upon the property. Preparatory to sharing the spoil the whole was entrusted to Dost Mohammed Khan, who refused to deliver up any part of it to his brothers. On this, Yar Mohammed Khan advanced from Peshawer, and Pur Dil Khan from Khandahar, and being joined by others of the fraternity, they assembled a force which Dost Mohammed was unable to resist: he has therefore fled to the mountains with his troops and treasure. Habib Ullah Khan has been set at liberty and made Governor of Jelalabad.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 9.

THE UPPER PROVINCES.

In the Upper Provinces of India all is again peace and tranquillity, with every prospect that no untoward circumstances will soon occur again to interrupt them. The Rajah of Alwar has in person paid his respects to Lord Combermere, and relations of the most amicable nature between our government and this prince will no doubt follow the late temporary interruption of their friendship. The dismantling and demolition of the fort of Bhurtpore were spoken of in some of our letters some time ago as proceeding. Of late we have heard nothing of the progress made in the work of destruction. With a view to obviate the future necessity of calling into the field so large an armament as that lately under Lord Combermere to punish so paltry a power as the Rajah of Bhurtpore, the destruction of his fort, naturally so strong as to make up for his weakness in other respects, may be a wise and proper measure of policy. But it may be doubted whether, with a view to possible events, farther removed perhaps, both as to time and distance, the preservation

of this very formidable fastness would not be a still wiser step. Governments, and of all governments that of this country, ought to look forward and provide against contingencies; and considering how often, indeed how uniformly, when any breach of friendship is spoken of, we have heard of the designs of Russia in our Indian empire, it appears at least worthy of attention how far such a place as Bhurtpore, in the event of such an enemy as the Russians entering on our north-west frontier, might be found able to arrest their progress, should they ever succeed in penetrating so far on their march to Calcutta. Were we able, on such a day of danger arising, to throw 30,000 or 40,000 men into such a place as Bhurtpore, well provisioned and supplied, it seems evident, on all military principles, that no enemy, penetrating in whatever strength from that quarter, could venture to leave such a place and such a force in his rear; and if compelled to sit down before, and besiege it in due form, it must be equally obvious how many advantages might in the mean time be secured in acting on the defensive for the safety of the lower and richer provinces of the empire. It may be said that we look to a very distant and improbable contingency; but we have seen in our day such strange things occur, that we cannot subscribe to the wisdom of that political foresight, that would rank the invasion of India by Russia among the moral impossibilities that require no attention from the statesman.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 8.

DESERTION OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The desertion of a Lieut. Scott to the Burmese was some time ago noticed in several of our letters from Rangoon; but accompanied with a detail of circumstances which, while they gave us little reason to regret the loss which the British army has sustained, prevented our taking any notice of the fact. Our letters from Pagham-mew have no reference to any accounts received from Dr. Sandford in regard to Lieut. Scott; but it appears from others that he had been aiding the Burmese with his councils, and, it is alleged, had been seen sitting in council at Ava in Burman attire. We have some difficulty in believing this story to all its extent; and are surprised that our letters from Pagham-mew, which are of the very latest date (the 12th), do not make the slightest mention of Lieut. Scott having been sent as prisoner to headquarters.—[*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 4. *Eliza*, Dixon, from London.—6. *Hashmy*, Smith, from Madras.—7. *Clyde*, Munro, from London; and *Malvina*, Howard, from Singapore. 8. *Columbus*, Brown, from London; and *Alaspeder*, Armstrong, from Batavia.—10. *Roscoe*, Hargreaves,

graves, from Liverpool; and brig *Kent*, Symers, from Ceylon.—11. *Joseph*, Christopherson, from London; and brig *Eliza*, Fick, from Point de Galle and Madras.—12. *Berrossa*, Hutchinson, from London.—17. *Catherine*, Macintosh, from London.—18. *Fairlie*, Short, from London and Madras.—20. *George*, Clark, from London.—24. *Falcon* (steam-packet), Moore, from London.—April 5. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from N.S. Wales.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 26. *George Home*, Hipphus, for London.—March 3. *Carnarvon*, Pemberthy, for London.—6. *Eliza*, Oliver, for Bombay.—7. *Lady Nugent*, Coppin, for London.—8. *Reliance*, Maitland, for London, via Mauritius.—9. *Medina*, Briggs, for London.—18. *Mary Ann*, Macdonnell, for Bombay.—20. *Norfolk*, Greig, for Bombay.—21. *Ann*, Worthington, for the Mauritius.—23. *Caledonian*, Johnson; *Upton Castle*, Thacker; and *Milford*, Jackson, all for Bombay.—24. *Java*, Driver, for Penang, Singapore, and China.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Reliance*, Maitland, for Mauritius and London, and the *Isabella*, M'Neil, bound to Sumatra, put back on the 14th March, leaky. The former would have to go into dock to repair.

The *Medina*, Briggs, bound to London, put back on the 13th March, having been on the James and Mary Sand. She was unloading 24th March, previous to her being surveyed.

The *Carnarvon*, Pemberthy, for London, being found crank, put back on the 22d March for more kintledge.

The *Stammore*, Farquharson, bound to Visagapatam and London, and ready for sea, was burnt to the water's edge at Calcutta on the 22d March. She had 400 chests of indigo on board. The crew all saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. At Lohoochant, in Almora, the lady of Dr. J. Johnstone, of a son.

16. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. G.R. Pemberton, A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Knox, commanding western division of the army, of a son.

— At Backergunge, Mrs. M. De Silva, of a son.

20. At Secrole, Benares, the lady of J. G. Gordon, of a son.

21. At Pertabgurb, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. Winfield, 69th N.I., of a son.

23. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. J. M. Farnworth, 44th Bengal N.I., of a still-born child.

26. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. Butler, N.I., of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. A. C. Tydd, of a daughter.

March 2. The lady of Capt. R. W. Smith, 6th Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Mackintosh, of a son.

4. The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Ballygunge, Mrs. J. Gordon, of a son.

— At Chinsurah, the lady of Maj. T. G. Alder, of a daughter.

7. At Shallimar, the lady of Lieut. W. R. Fitzgerald, Bengal engineers, of a son.

8. The lady of B. Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

9. The lady of Lieut. Col. W. Nott, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Loofcasson factory, Kishnaghur, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Chinsurah, Mrs. G. Stone, of a son and heir.

16. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cunliffe, commissary-general, of a son.

17. At Coolbariah, near Plassy, the lady of Mr. J. H. Savi, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. F. G. Manning, interp. and quart. mast. 16th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At the Cathedral, S. H. Hutchins, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Jane Wilcox.

2. At Barrackpore, Lieut. C. G. Macan, adjutant of 16th N.I., to Harriet Augusta, third daughter of H. Williams, Esq.

2. At Kattah, Capt. G. Burgess, 5th L.C., to Maria, daughter of Brigadier G. Richards, commanding in Bundelcund.

7. At the Cathedral, Mr. W. Byrn to Miss Jennet Rymar.

8. At the Cathedral, Lieut. E. B. Squire, H.C.'s Bombay marine, to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Bruce, of the same service.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Duhan, jun., to Miss A. L. McKay.

16. At Berhampore, R. Morrell, Esq., to Miss Eliza Mary Stacy.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. In camp at Patnago, Capt. John Hill, of H.M.'s 47th regt.

Feb. 23. At the citadel of Bhurtpore, of wounds received at the assault of that fortress, on the 18th January, Lieut. M. C. Pitman, of H.M.'s 59th regt., aged 24 years.

24. At Akyab, Arracan coast, Capt. E. C. Sneyd, deputy assistant commissary general, drowned whilst bathing in the sea.

March 2. At Nudjuff Ghur, Miss F. Fortier, fourth daughter of the late J. B. Fortier, Esq.

3. Capt. L. G. Murphy, late of the ship *Isabella* Robertson, aged 41.

4. At Calcutta, Lieut. Colonel V. Blacker, C.B., surveyor-general of India, aged 48.

— At Kedgees, of the Arracan fever, Capt. E. T. Hener, late commander of the H.C.'s transport ship *Lady Macnaghten*.

7. At Comilla, Mrs. Paul Martinelly.

8. Miss C. F. Thompson, aged 22.

9. On board the ship *Hibernia*, in the river, Capt. C. S. Hopkins, of H.M.'s Royal regt., returning from Rangoon.

10. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Anna D'Cruze, wife of Mr. B. D'Cruze, aged 21.

12. Alex. Fraser, Esq., aged 31.

16. At Bishop's College, Reginald, infant son of the Rev. Professor Craven.

19. Joanna, wife of Mr. John Martin, jeweller, aged 38.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL.

On Thursday the 26th January, the Resident at Hyderabad, together with a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, assembled at Bolarum at six o'clock in the evening, to witness the ceremony of installing the bust of Mr. Henry Russell, late resident at Hyderabad, in a building recently erected for its reception. The Nizam's troops, drawn up under the personal command of Lieut. Col. Doveton, fired a *feu de joie* in honour of him, who was the founder of the Nizam's regular army.

After the ceremony, Colonel and Mrs. Doveton entertained a numerous party of friends at dinner. The centre of the table was graced by a cast (in plaister of Paris) of the gold vase, presented to Mr. Russell by the officers of the Hyderabad division Nizam's troops. When the cloth was removed, Mr. Martin addressed Col. Doveton, begging his permission to give the health of Mr. Russell, to whose wise measures, he said, the Nizam's army entirely owed its present efficiency, and whose prudence and foresight, in time of no common difficulty, not only kept the Nizam faithful to his alliance, but brought into the field a well disciplined body of his troops.

troops to act in concert with our own. Col. Doveton returned thanks in an energetic and feeling manner, expressing his conviction, that the handsome and flattering manner in which Mr. Russell's health had been proposed, would be alike grateful to the feelings of that gentleman, as it was to his own. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Martin. Several other appropriate toasts were then given; and at 11 o'clock the company were summoned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour in the morning, when the company separated, highly gratified with the amusement of the evening.—[*Madras Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 11.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Tanjore on the 25th March, having preached an excellent sermon on the Crucifixion, the preceding day, Good Friday, at Combaconum.

On the 26th, Easter Sunday, English divine service was performed at the Mission Church in the little fort of Tanjore. His Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. T. Robinson, the Rev. J. Doran, and other missionaries, assisted in reading the liturgy. His Lordship preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the Resurrection. At the request of the native members of the congregation, his Lordship kindly promised to have this sermon translated into the Tamul language, and printed. In concluding the sermon, the Bishop, in the most feeling manner, impressed the duty of brotherly love upon all persons, without regard to rank or colour. The Lord's Supper was administered to eighty-seven communicants, fifty belonging to the English congregation, and thirty-seven native Christians, who understood the English language.

Divine service was performed in the evening at the same place, in the Tamul language. The Liturgy was read by the Rev. Mr. Barenbruck, assisted by a native minister, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Cæmmerer. To the agreeable surprise of all present, his Lordship pronounced the apostolic benediction in the Tamul language.

On Easter Monday his Lordship held a confirmation, when 12 English and 50 native youths were confirmed. In the evening Tamul divine service was held in the chapel in the Mission Garden, when the Rev. Mr. Sperschneider preached in Tamul to a crowded congregation.

At the conclusion of the service, the missionaries present received an affectionate and animated address from his Lordship the Bishop, who observed it was probably the last time that all present could expect to meet again in this world, and exhorted to diligence and perseverance by the example of Schwartz, near whose remains his Lordship was then standing.

His address will not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it.

On the 28th, his Lordship, attended by his chaplain and several missionaries of the district, paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, under the customary honours. On the following day his Highness returned his Lordship's visit.

On the 29th and 30th, his Lordship visited and inspected the Mission Schools and premises. The number of children in the English and Tamul school amounted to 275 boys and girls. His Lordship heard them read in English and Tamul, and expressed himself highly gratified at the progress which had been made by the scholars.

His Lordship left Tanjore, and proceeded to Trichinopoly on the 31st, in the evening.—[*Bom. Cour.*

MADRAS SEPOYS.

The following is the copy of a letter dated Madras, 3d January 1826, which appears in a Madras paper:

"I am this moment arrived from Palaveram, and trust this will reach you in sufficient time for insertion in your next paper. I have perused with delight the accounts descriptive of the enterprising feeling manifested by our gallant sepoys at this momentous period; but till within the last few days I have never witnessed the military enthusiasm, the ardour for glory, or the zeal for honour, which native troops about to embark for foreign service exhibit. I was happily present when the — regt. (which has lately reached the above station) received intimation of its destined embarkation for Rangoon, and it was truly gratifying to my feelings to observe the simultaneous expression of heartfelt satisfaction from every rank on the corps being selected to add to the intrepid army now employed against the Burmese; not a dissenting voice attempted to impede the orders or wishes of the authority which nominated them for service; every man appeared anxious to acquire fame, and to support that character which the regiment has already obtained. The possession of such feelings must be a guarantee for the most exemplary conduct, and must tend to make the whole corps tenacious of preserving its unsullied reputation."

(For List of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, see Supplementary Intelligence.)

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BHURTPORE.

The success of the military operations against Bhurtpore has been most complete, and the highest credit is due to those to whom it is attributable. The fall of the town, the surrender of the citadel, and the

the capture of the usurper Doorjun Saul—events included in a single day—must have baffled the calculation of those open or concealed enemies of our dominion, who were anxiously anticipating our discomfiture and disgrace. The reduction of a fortress deemed impregnable by all classes of natives, and the very name of which has been for the last twenty years a bye-word of disgrace to us, will, in its political effect, not only confirm our power in those countries with which we are more immediately connected, but will overawe those of our neighbours who were hostile disposed towards us, and who never ceased to hope our downfall, as long as that one example of successful resistance to our arms remained, which the skill of our generals, and the gallantry of our troops, have at last blotted out of our eastern annals. Should the treaty with the Burmese be immediately ratified, it will appear as if the aid of enchantment had been employed in changing the political aspect of affairs, so suddenly and unexpectedly will the stillness of peace succeed to the bustle and preparation of war. Five years ago, had any person predicted the events which have since occurred, he would have been considered as a madman, so solid was the basis upon which the tranquillity then existing appeared to be established. These events have, however, taught a useful lesson—that to secure peace in India, we must always be well prepared for war. There are many credulous, good-natured people, particularly at home, who believe that our power in India depends almost entirely on the mildness and justice of our rule, which they suppose have given us such a strong hold on the affection and respect of our native subjects, as would make them join heart and hand with us in supporting the present state of things. No notion more absurd or dangerous could be entertained, in the present stage of our connexion with India. We admit the comparative mildness and justice of our sway; but they cannot produce effects contrary to the very nature of things. It is quite unnatural that a conquered people should feel any particular partiality towards their conquerors, more especially when these last differ *toto cælo* from them in colour, manners, habits, and customs, so as not to admit of the existence of any intimate association or community of feeling between the parties. It is true that the ryots, or common cultivators of the soil, in the countries under our immediate dominion, receive a greater degree of protection from us than formerly fell to their lot; but we believe they pay at present as high a rate of land revenue as they did under the native governments, and we are perhaps entitled only to go so far as to say they are satisfied. This class would probably, therefore, prefer the present state of things; but we

never heard of their turning their ploughshares into swords, or their pruning-hooks into spears, in defence of any government under which they happened to be placed. When India has been contended for, we have always understood that they have remained passive spectators of the events which have been going on, and should it become again a disputed prize, they would no doubt do the same. We may get natives to serve as soldiers for pay, but if we ever expected, should difficulties supervene, to be assisted by any spontaneous efforts of the great mass of people, founded upon their love of our rule, we shall be woefully disappointed. In respect to the higher classes among the natives, and the more warlike tribes, in fact, all those to whom station, caste, or character, gives, or at least once gave, importance, they can have no strong attachment to us; on the contrary, feelings of a quite opposite nature must prevail among them. We have been the means of depriving them of almost all power and influence in the country, and have shut them out from all the sources of honours and wealth which were open to them under their own governments; and of course any change would be agreeable to them, as none could injure them, while they might have some chance of being benefited. We are therefore of opinion, in opposition to many good easy men, that it would be very dangerous policy, for the present, to place our dependence for the support of our power on the love that is borne towards us in India. Our empire was won by the sword, and by the sword it must be maintained. Should the peace that we anticipate take place, we shall wish a long continuance of it; but we sincerely trust that no narrow views of economy will ever lead to a reduction of our military establishments, for to these, and not to the love and good-will of our Indian subjects, must we trust the day of danger. The season of peace in India ought to be employed in preparing for war. We may sheathe the sword, but we ought to preserve its edge and polish, and not to allow it to rust in the scabbard. Our empire is an empire of opinion; it is founded on the opinion that we have the power to maintain it, and that we are always able and ready to repel aggression, and put down rebellion; and this is the very reason for at all times preserving such an attitude as will prevent the truth of the received opinion being doubted or called in question. But this warlike attitude, which we believe necessary to be sustained in the present stage of our rule, though it may startle an Indian or an English radical, is not inconsistent with the cultivation of the arts of peace: on the contrary, as the only mean of maintaining, in the present circumstances of India, permanent tranquillity, and establishing a feeling of confidence

science and security, it can alone lead to the progressive maturation and improvement of our civil institutions, the gradual spread of knowledge and civilization, and realize all the benevolent views which may be entertained by a philanthropic government, for the happiness and prosperity of those over whom it exercises dominion.—*[Bom. Cour., Feb. 11.]*

ROBBERIES.

We understand that numerous robberies have taken place on the Esplanade during the late dark nights, but we have not heard whether any of the offenders have been secured. Should any of them, however, be taken into custody, a very slight punishment would probably only be the consequence of conviction, as we doubt much if the law of England, in its strictest interpretation, would admit of a man's tent being considered as his castle, and if not, a prosecution for burglary could not be sustained. Should we be correct in this opinion, it only shews that laws suitable to the circumstances of one country, are wholly inapplicable to those of another. We have been told that some of the natives, from their local knowledge, are acquainted with the usual haunts of the gangs of the thieves that at present infest the island, but that they will not give information from the fear of being called upon to appear as witnesses in a court of justice, to which there is the same rooted aversion here as is said to exist in Calcutta, and which, from whatever cause it may originate, must have a most detrimental effect in the administration of justice, while, at the same time, it is by no means complimentary to our legislative wisdom.—*[Ibid.]*

MASONIC LODGE.

A warrant has arrived from the Grand Masonic Lodge of England, constituting a lodge in the Dekhun, under the name of Hope; and the worshipful Master appointed is Brother Anthony Wogan Browne, H.K.T., K.S., K.E.W., grand standard-bearer of the Beau Seant (preceptory of Kilivinning) and secular Grand Cross of the order of Malta.—*[Ibid.]*

(For Military Appointments, Shipping, &c., see Supplementary Intelligence.)

Singapore.

EMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

It appears that a considerable emigration has lately taken place from China to Singapore, and from thence to the neighbouring islands. In January last a Chinese junk arrived from the province of Quantong at Singapore, which brought 870 emigrants, most of them destitute of every thing except the clothes on their

backs. A day or two after their arrival, 300 of them embarked for Rhio, and 100 more dispersed themselves among the neighbouring settlements. On the 2d of Feb. another junk arrived at Singapore, from the same place, with emigrants to the number of 1,050. The smallness of the passage-money facilitates emigration, each emigrant paying but six dollars, for which he also receives food during the passage.

Siam.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT KING OF SIAM.

Respecting the present monarch, all accounts confirm the high character which he acquired as Krom Cheat for talent and intelligence. He is now thirty-eight years of age, and he is said to attend very much more than the late king to the conduct of public business; the active personal interest which he takes in all affairs of the kingdom, has rendered him generally popular. His accession to the throne was effected without the slightest bloodshed, and with the full consent of the ministers, and all the other princes, who considered him much more qualified to succeed than the legitimate son of the late king, Chan Fa, to whom he is infinitely superior in judgment and ability. Even Chan Fa and his mother quietly submitted to the arrangement, and the former has entered into the order of priesthood, without possessing the shadow of a party in opposition to the present king. The first day the king ascended the throne he made a public declaration, that his father had spent many millions within the palace, but that he would not spend a quarter of the sum; and that he was determined not to be a king-merchant, and not to maintain any monopolies, but permit a general free trade. The truth is, that the present monarch and Prah Klang were joined with the late king in all commercial transactions, and that then besides other practices the losses were always carried to the share of the king. Aware of these practices, it is said, the present king is now resolved not to suffer by them himself.—*[Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 9.]*

SIAM.

The brig *Ahmoody* has at length arrived at Bangkok, and confirms the accounts which we formerly noticed of the favourable disposition of the present administration towards Europeans. The report of the arrival of the British officers and sepoys at Menam Noi appears to have been incorrect and wholly unfounded. It was expected that the differences with the Cochin Chinese respecting Kamboja would be amicably arranged, as negotiations had been on foot for that purpose.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The *Batavian Courant* of the 5th April contains an ordinance of the Commissary General, dated 29th March. The object is to promote agriculture, to introduce new branches of cultivation, to establish a survey of those existing, and to give rise to a free system of culture. To accomplish these there will be formed in the capital of the colony a general commission, presided over by the chief of the administration, and in every residency a special commission, under the direction of the resident and nine members taken from among the principal planters and landed proprietors.

A private letter from Java of 24th March contains the following passage:—

“The war in Java, which broke out in June last year, still continues. It is extremely fortunate that the great mass of the population remains faithful to the government, and we are thus able to oppose one part of the natives to the other: were this not the case, we should soon be overpowered, with our small number of troops, and have nothing better to do than to return to Europe, the sooner the better. I do not know whether you are aware that our army consists of 10,000 men, of whom 6,000 are Europeans. You must not fancy, however, that they are all together; this force is so scattered over the whole Archipelago that hardly 3,000 can be collected on one spot, as most of our possessions could not be left destitute of troops without the greatest danger. Unless a reinforcement of 3,000 or 4,000 men speedily arrive from the mother country, the insurrection may easily continue for some years.”—[*Dutch Paper*.

SUMATRA.

Padang.—This Dutch settlement, on the west coast of Sumatra, promises to flourish and recover its commerce under the active management of the present resident, Colonel De Streen.

For some years past considerable expense has been incurred, and much anxiety felt, for the result of the war between the government and the powerful sect of natives known by the name of Padries, who reside in the interior provinces of this station.

By good policy and considerable address, the present resident has succeeded in establishing a confidence among the chiefs which they have hitherto been very diffident in admitting, and which has led to a personal intercourse at Padang between the resident and their vakeels, who, after having been liberally entertained and every honour and attention shown them, concluded their mission by making peace and ar-

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 130.

ranging a commercial treaty with the Netherlands government. If the sincerity of the Padries is on a par with that of the government, the most beneficial results may be expected to the resources of Padang.—[*Singapore Chron.*

BORNEO.

Singapore Chronicles to the 3d March state that the insurgent Chinese of Mampawa, after having been driven to their fastnesses by the Dutch troops, had resumed the offensive, and poured down upon their pursuers, who were not thought sufficiently numerous to sustain the shock, and unless they speedily received reinforcements would be obliged to abandon all the ground they had gained, if not more.

Persia.

Intelligence from the frontiers of Russia and from Constantinople concur in stating that the Russian province of Georgia has been invaded by a Persian army. The motives of this invasion cannot be collected from the statements hitherto published. Some accounts allege that the court of Persia is intent upon recovering by force the territories formerly subject to the Persian crown, but now possessed by Russia. Others affirm, with more probability, that the invasion is owing to some secret proceedings of Prince Abbas Mirza, unsanctioned by his father the King of Persia. A still more probable statement is that the invasion is connected with no political scheme, but is, in fact, merely a predatory incursion of some of the hordes on the borders. The Russian government has directed General Yermaloff, who commands in Georgia, to repel force by force, and to demand immediate satisfaction from the court of Persia for the outrage upon the Russian territories.

Politicians have already speculated upon a war between the two states, which, at present, seems highly improbable.

Asiatic Russia.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, dated August 5 (17), 1826.

Official accounts from Kiachita (the barter town on the frontiers of China) have been received, which are highly interesting to our cloth manufacturers. Of all the immense quantity of Prussian cloths which were imported in transitu from 1817 to 1828, there only remained undisposed of, 14,000 arsheens, of the value of about 74 m. rubles, and some of these cloths are

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of such colours not sought after by the Chinese. Since the transit entry has been permitted, Prussia has expedited to Kiachta about 4,575,000 arsheens of cloth, amounting to about 22,500,000 rubles. During the two first years of the transit trade, 1817 and 1818, 640,000 arsheens of our cloths were bartered for 1,345,000 rubles; but in the seven following years, there were only bartered 815,000 arsheens, amounting to about 597,000 rubles.

If to this be added about 86,000 arsheens of Polish cloth, which have been sold to the Chinese during the last two years, and we take into consideration the quantity of cloths which has been brought into the Kiachta market during the space of nine years, an idea may be easily formed of the importance of this branch of trade to our manufactories; and, consequently, the more obstacles foreign cloth throws in the way of the disposal of our own, the more we have reason to hope that our manufacturers and our merchants will redouble their efforts to bring our own cloth to that perfection, that the Chinese may buy it in preference.

During the five first months of this year, three caravans, consisting of 101 camels and 372 carts, loaded with merchandize, to the amount of 150,312 rubles, have been sent from Petropaulovsk; two of these caravans were destined to the Kirghese Steppes, and the other for Kokand.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

Copy of a letter dated "St. Petersburg, August 30 (September 11), 1826:"

"Two caravans have arrived at Petropaulovsk, from Asia; the first on the 11th June from the Kirghisa-Steppe, consisting of eighty-five camels and thirty-one carts, with furs, lamb-skins, and woollen goods; seven Kirghese conducted it. These goods were bartered on the spot, and afterwards the furs were sent to Nishni-Novogorod, the lamb-skins to Kasan, and the woollens remained for home use. This caravan came from a place called Semiyarsk, about 1,500 versts from Petropaulovsk, in forty days; these people are Nomades, and move about from place to place during the summer, in hordes from 500 to 1,500 men; in the winter only they remain stationary. The second caravan came in on the 12th June, from Kokand, with spun and raw cotton, destined for the fair at Nishni-Novogorod. These people belong to the town of Asret, and are Tashkents, live in houses, and occupy themselves in agriculture and breeding cattle. This last caravan came 1,250 versts."

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Extract from the *St. Petersburg Journal*, of August 17 (29), 1826:

"Notwithstanding the importance of the

trade with Persia, it has been little understood up to this time in Europe: the merchants of Constantinople know little of the market. The English is the only nation which trades direct with Persia, by the port of Benderabuschir, in the Gulf of Persia, where they sell their merchandize either for ready money, or barter it against silk; and the English trade is very considerable. The festival called Nowrouz, which is celebrated at Tabreez, Teheran, and in all parts of Persia, at the end of February, is the most proper time, for the sale of European merchandize. The fair, which takes place at this time, continues a whole month. It is necessary to arrive at Sultania in the month of June, during the annual stay there of the Shah. This is the only town in Persia where goods are sold for cash, because there is no barter trade; at Tabreez, on the contrary, the principal transactions are by barter; nevertheless, European cloth of gold and silver, as also a small assortment of other goods, are bought for ready money. Persia receives from Constantinople manufactured silk, cloth of gold and silver, and other European manufactures, for the purchase of which 300 merchants of Tabreez make the journey annually; Prince Abbas Mirza ordinarily devotes 20,000 tomans in this sort of speculation. The distance from Tiflis to Tabreez is about 600 versts. This journey, which is made with the convoys of merchandize in about twenty-two to thirty days, and which may be made on horseback in six to ten, is traversed by an infinity of rivulets, which must be forded, which occasions many difficulties at the time of the mountain thaw. At all times this road is free from danger, and provisions may be procured every where. The caravans consume ten days in going from Tabreez to Sultania, at which place a person on horseback may arrive in three.

"At this present time the Armenians send by the way of Tiflis and Ghilan to the amount of 1,600,000 of Russian merchandize, the chief of which are glass-ware and crystals, coarse calicoes, refined sugar, nankeens, printed calicoes, common cloths, and such like. This trade from Astracan is carried on by sea to Lenkoran, from whence the merchandize is forwarded to Tabreez by horses. At Tabreez there is an annual arrival, by the way of Erzerum, of ten to twelve caravans from Constantinople. According to the Persian custom-house registers, Persia imports by this road to the amount of four or five hundred thousand tomans of English and French goods, and gives in return raw silk, Cachmere and Kerman shawls, tobacco, indigo and pepper. Very little is brought from Smyrna, because the goods must be bought with ready money. Two or three hundred horses bring annually

nually from Trebizond to Tabreez, glass-ware, pottery, porcelain, and ordinary cloths; from Benderabuschir are brought sugar, coffee, indigo, printed cottons, coverlids, and English cotton goods to a considerable amount. The value of the imports at Teheran and Tabreez by this road is reckoned at about a million of tomans. The shawls of Cachmere are also brought by the way of Benderabuschir, because the road by land is dangerous. Lastly, by the way of Bagdad many English and French goods are brought, and by this road, at least to the amount of 100,000 tomans, goods are brought to Tabreez."

China.

TUMULT AT MACAO.

The following extraordinary occurrence is related in the *Gazeta de Macao*.

"Macao, March 18.—There took place in this city, on the 11th of February, a horrible assassination of a Chinese, perpetrated by a native of Timor, the slave of Major Joseph Caetano Favacho, as will be seen by the narrative and sentence which have been published. This was a very nice case and one of the greatest difficulty in this country, as the Chinese authorities imperatively demanded satisfaction for it. The most illustrious governor of the city, conjointly with the illustrious senate and the *ouvidor*, conducted it in the most prudent and cautious manner, in order to conciliate the mandarins, without giving up the assassin to the power of their barbarous justice, as was anciently the case; and, having conformed in every thing to the royal ordinances, they amicably obtained the object which they aimed at. The assassin, having been sentenced to death by the junta of justice of this city, was destined for execution on the 18th of March. His execution accordingly took place at eight o'clock in the morning of that day, on the exercise ground, in the presence of the mandarins and a multitude of Chinese spectators, who came to see him hung, and his hands and head cut off conformably to his sentence.

"At this moment, a Chinese prostrating himself at the foot one of the principal mandarins, begged leave humbly to speak, and declared that the real murderer was not the person who had just been executed, but Major Joseph Caetano Favacho himself, that therefore the Chinese were not satisfied with the justice which the Christians had carried into effect; adding, that the Christians were not in the habit of doing justice. On this the mandarin, calling an officer of justice, ordered the complainant immediately to be scourged.

"On this a band composed of robbers, to whom the Chinese gave the name of *Lan-chais*,* advanced from the multitude which had assembled to see the execution, and taking advantage of the opportunity to exercise their trade, occasioned such tumult and confusion, and threw such a quantity of stones, that many persons were severely hurt, and among the rest two mandarins. The robbers upon this precipitately entered the city, threw stones at the houses of the Christians, which they passed, and breaking open the doors, robbed the house of Major Favacho, and many other persons. They then passed on to attack the senate-house likewise, and knowing that the said major was in the palace of the governor (who was himself in the Fortilla do Monte) with the members of the illustrious senate and the *ouvidor*, they proceeded to the said palace and attempted to enter it, by force, but were repelled. When it was seen from this fortress that great confusion had taken place in the city, a detachment of soldiers was sent thither, along with other persons, accompanied by a portion of the negro slaves, who in a short time put them to flight. The robbers, however, spreading themselves through the bazaar, and an opportunity offering by the distance in which Terrafiro is situated, and by their having their boats on that beach, they ran thither and were enabled to commit robberies likewise in that place to a considerable extent. They were only driven away and forced to embark by a field-piece brought against them: two other field-pieces were placed in the square of the senate ready to be used in case it was found necessary.

"The mandarins, passing through the city in the height of the tumult and not being able to appease it, were stoned afresh, and retired to the new pagoda, beyond the city, whence they were enabled to escape when tranquillity was restored. It is true, that the robbers, besides pillage, committed destruction in the houses, but they did not do it with impunity; for those who came out to quell the mob performed their duty so well that they wounded many of them, and some of them severely. The number of Chinese who came to see the execution might be within a few of 3,000, of whom a considerable portion were engaged in the riot.

"This was the first time that we had observed a formal rising of the Chinese against their own authorities. Not even respect for the presence of Quan Choo Foo (governor of Canton), who was delegate of the Viceroy, and was present to witness the execution, could restrain them, although

* The words *lan-tsae*, in Chinese, signify *idle vagabond*, or *blackguard*.—Ed. A. J.

although he was accompanied by other mandarins, who were likewise maltreated, one of them, who was on horseback, being dismounted.

"On the 14th (next day) the *Lan-chais* returned to the bazaar, and endeavoured to prevent the sale of commodities to the Christians. They were, however, by the precautions taken forced to fly, and tranquillity appears to be re-established. The best understanding and harmony exist between our authorities and those of the Chinese, from whom we have demanded a signal satisfaction for the insults which were offered us on that day, and which they permitted."

Madagascar.

A despatch from Major Gen. the Hon. Sir Lowry G. Cole, G.C.B., governor of the Mauritius, dated August 19, 1825, encloses copies of the diary of Mr. Hastie, British agent at the court of Radama, King of Madagascar, from whence we extract the most interesting passages, showing the progress of civilization amongst this hitherto savage people. Sir Lowry Cole observes:

"All the officers of the navy, who have had opportunities of seeing Radama, concur in opinion as to his extraordinary intelligence and talent; and, judging from the events reported by Mr. Hastie, it is impossible not to consider him a man (a savage he calls himself) of very peculiar genius, and of unusual strength of mind.

"June 9 (1824). Thermometer at daylight: 53°. A general review of the troops took place this day; the grass is so very strong that they could not perform any evolutions, and they were consequently drawn up in two lines, facing inwards, and forming a street about seventy yards wide, through which Radama rode, and was saluted at the colours of each regiment. The forces assembled were,

The king's, or 1st and 2d brigade	4,320
Artillery	600
Engineers	650

5,570

3d Brigade	2,160
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4th Ditto	2,160
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5th Ditto	2,160
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6th Ditto	2,160
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Total.....14,210

Thermometer at two o'clock, 94°.

Besides three American brigs there were one from Surat, in harbour, and twenty-two Arab dows. The Americans introduce arms, ammunition, iron, glass, and earthenware, some soft goods, furniture, and toys, and they always bring dollars. They dispose of a good part of their cargoes to the Arabs, who, I understand,

usually leave the bay about the middle of August on trading voyages to the coast of Africa, though there are some dows that cross the Mozambique channel at all seasons of the year.

The Americans get elephants' teeth from the Arabs (they are now two dollars per pound), and they salt and dry beef and hides, and sometimes a little ebony and sandal-wood.

The town of Majunga is most unwholesomely dirty. There are not any streets, the lanes are very crooked and narrow; the walls are chiefly made of mud, or mud and stones, and the covering very high, of bamboo and palm leaves. There are a few houses of lime, or coral, and stone with argemass, or flat roofs, on the plan of the Indian bungalows. The extent of the town is possibly about half that of Port Louis, at Mauritius, and the population about two-thirds, or 12,000. There are three large chapels or mosques, and several schools.

July 25. Commodore Nourse, reverting to the success of all Radama's undertakings, recommended him to continue the system which he had pursued, and which had led to such happy results; and he particularly advised Radama to give due consideration to every circumstance connected with the advancement of commerce, as he had already established his power so firmly by his conquests and due administration of laws, as well as by the decided superiority which a powerfully disciplined army gave him, that he is now entitled to consider and report himself sole master of the island, in which character he would certainly be authorized to invite people of every nation to visit his country on lawful commercial pursuits.

Radama replied, that in the early part of his life he was in a state of darkness; his forefathers, whom it was his duty to look up to with respect, were entirely unacquainted with the proceedings of the world, and consequently were incapable of giving such instruction as could advance him; he had, however, by application and perseverance, got into a path by which he was enabled to advance; the success attending his endeavours was such as satisfied him that he was correct in attributing all he knew to the lessons he had received from the British nation and Government; he was confirmed in the propriety of his present plans, and he would pursue them with increased ardour.

August 3. Commodore Nourse having proposed a little alteration in the wording of the document relative to the port regulations at Majunga, it was agreed to by Radama, and signed in the annexed form:—

"By Radama, King of Madagascar,
&c. &c. &c.

"Whereas, having recently possessed myself

myself of the town of Majunga, and the bay and harbour of Bembatok, and it appearing that various exorbitant and undefined sums have heretofore been extorted from British vessels, as well as others visiting this harbour, for the purpose of trade or refreshment, and being desirous of manifesting on all occasions my high consideration for the British nation, and my friendship for Commodore Joseph Nourse, C.B., commanding his British Majesty's ships and vessels in these seas;

"It is hereby ordered, that all British vessels visiting the said ports and harbours for the purpose of and engaging in lawful trade, shall have free liberty to do so without let or hindrance of any kind, on payment of fifteen dollars anchorage-money, and of five per cent. duty on all articles the produce of Madagascar, exported for the purpose of such trade and traffic. The said duty to be levied in the most equitable and convenient manner, and no other duty or fees of any kind whatsoever to be imposed.

"That with a view to encourage the residence of British subjects in my dominion for the better civilization of my people, and the introduction of various arts and sciences, I hereby assure them of my special protection, and that they shall have free liberty to dwell therein, to build ships and vessels, and houses, and cultivate lands, to carry on lawful trade and traffic, to come and to go at their own will and pleasure, without let or hindrance of any kind, and without payment of any duty or tax than before mentioned.

"RADAMA."

Oct. 23.—We passed within view of five villages which have been lately (within two years) built by Radama, and where 500 soldiers are stationed, and have begun to form extensive rice fields. There is not any appearance that this part of the country has been previously inhabited.

On the king's arrival at the campground, he was received by upwards of 2,000 of the inhabitants of Valanlafont and Vereinzounga, laden with presents of provisions, amongst which were hundreds of geese, ducks, fowls, and sheep.

Oct. 26.—Thermometer at noon 87°, exposed, 94°. The district of Vereinzounga is mountainous; it was formerly divided into many small chieftainships, perhaps a fourth of the population can now trace their descent from nobility, and as it was in past days so is it now there considered that a man of noble descent would dishonour his rank were he to labour, or even resort to any industrious pursuit as an amusement. This old custom being observed by these people more rigidly than it is in any other part of the country, has occasioned Radama to draw more men as recruits in proportion to the population, to

serve as soldiers from that district than he has required from any other; as though the nobles will not handle the spade, the bearing of a musket has been always considered honourable, and the title of warrior was respected by their forefathers when the industrious husbandman could not presume to sit on a noble's mat. Radama remarked that this policy will tend to fill his ranks at present, and ultimately induce those titled poor to resort to that industry which will afford them ease.

Oct. 27.—Thermometer at daylight, 67°; at noon, 89°. As we advanced, the country was found to bear an appearance of plenty, and of what is termed comfort by the natives of Ovah.

The dwellings are frail, yet fine rice fields and gardens of manioc, sweet potatoes, plaintains, and cotton near them, and the stock of sheep, pigs, and poultry, that share the family bed, remove every apprehension of want. The reviving music of milch cows bellowing for their calves, which are also the nightly inmates of the mansion, the barking of a number of cur dogs to whom the odour of flesh is unknown, proclaim the possessor both great and rich; terms that were not long since applied in this country to the owner of even a single dollar, and the individual who could show one was often congratulated on the extent of his wealth.

The country is very hilly and finely watered. We crossed four small streams, and having travelled about ten miles, encamped at a place called Baymason-androna, near to which I had the pleasure to see about two roods of wheat, and an equal quantity of oats and barley, the cultivation of which I had introduced, and which promised a fair crop.

Nov. 2.—The troops having assembled at an early hour, Radama proceeded to the capital, and was received at the usual place of assembly by his mother and family, his ministers, and a great number of people.

As customary, on entering the courtyard, he proceeded to the tombs of his ancestors, and returned thanks to the Almighty for his safe return, and he retired to his palace in a very feeble state.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRESS.

Mr. C. Hovendon, appointed printer to the Madagascar mission, sailed from London on the 6th of July, in the *Cleveland*, Capt. Havelock, for the Isle of France: a printing-press had been already forwarded.—[*Miss. Reg.*

Cape of Good Hope.

THE CAPE CURRENCY.

The committee appointed to advocate the interests of the inhabitants on the subject

ject of the Cape currency, have the honour to acquaint their constituents that they have been favoured with communications from Col. Bird, the gentleman delegated by them to repair to England, containing the intelligence, "that he had waited upon Earl Bathurst on the subject of his mission, from whose reply it appeared that the Lords of the Treasury had received the sentiments of the Governor in Council, and those of his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, which had tended to confirm their Lordships in the propriety of the line which had been taken." That the opinions of the most eminent lawyers * in England had also been taken on the legal claim which the inhabitants might have to a repeal of the ordinance of his Exc. the Governor in Council of the 6th of June last, who were unanimous in their opinion, "That the crown has the power, by proclamation, to reduce the value of the rix-dollar in the manner in which it has exercised that power, and that the inhabitants have no legal remedy for any injury they may have experienced in consequence of the change; but that their only means of obtaining redress, is by petition to his Majesty in Council;" a measure which was in consequence adopted by Col. Bird.

W. HAWKINS, Chairman.
H. CLOETE, Secretary.

SLAVE POPULATION.

Official return of the number of slaves at the Cape in the year 1825:

Males21,210
Females14,299

Total...35,509

It thus appears that the slave population has increased 3,730 since 1820 (see p. 64), exclusive of emancipations, or more than two per cent. per annum!

REMARKABLE RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

It so rarely happens that assistance rendered under the following circumstances is successful, and the instance is so creditable to an officer in the Hon. Company's service, not at the time seventeen years of age, that we think the case (with the details of which we have been favoured) is deserving of record in this journal.

Extract of a Letter from Cornet William Strange, passenger in the *Fairlie*, Capt. Short, outward-bound to Madras, dated at sea, lat. 30°, long. 82°, January 16, 1826.

"I was forgetting to tell you of an adventure that happened to two of us at the Cape, and was nearly the death of us both. I was riding on the sands in Table Bay,

* These were Dr. Lushington, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Tindal.

with Taylor and another cadet, of the name of Biscoe, when the wind, blowing strong off land, took Biscoe's cap into the sea; upon which Taylor, being a tolerable swimmer, jumped off his horse, stripped, and went in after it. Not perceiving how far the cap had got, he went on till he reached it, when, turning round, and observing his distance from the shore, he got frightened, and was seized with the cramp. I immediately asked a black man that was on the sand to go to his relief, promising him a reward if he would; but he excused himself, alleging that he could not swim, and as Biscoe also could not swim, there was no alternative but to go myself. So away I went, and got out in a very little time; but, when I caught hold of him and turned him, then was the time to try one's nerves. I must say, mine were very weak. I found myself about a quarter of a mile out, with an excessively strong wind in my face, and a body of twelve stone weight to drag along, having accordingly but one hand to swim with. But there was nothing to be done but to persevere, which I did, till I found my strength failing quickly: at last it quite left me; and I made up my mind, determined, however, still to exert, and do my best: so I laid on my back, and swam in that manner, but I could not advance an inch, when I looked upwards and prayed; then let my legs drop through fatigue, when, to my infinite joy, I felt the ground, being a shoal that ran out from a different part of the bay, and on which I soon got up to my middle. I continued to float Taylor along till I got knee-deep, when he first gave symptoms of life by throwing up some salt water. Biscoe then came and dragged him on dry land, where we both lay like corpses, till some soldiers, who were passing, put us into a cart that was standing near, and took us to the hospital, where I soon recovered; but Taylor had got too much salt water to allow of his getting well directly; but he is now quite restored.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Artillery.

Castle, James's Fort, Jan. 1, 1826.—Lieut. C. J. Ashton to be superintendent of public works, v. Shortes, who resigns that situation only.

Jan. 5.—2d-Lieut. G. R. Mead to be lieut., v. Knipe dec.; date 2d Jan. 1826.

March 23.—Cadet S. F. Armstrong to be 2d-lieut., v. Mead prom.; date 19th March.

April 15.—2d-Lieut. G. W. Mellis to be lieut., v. Desfontain resigned; date 13th April.

April 27.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. M. Hunter to be town major, v. Cole, resigned town majority only.

May 4.—2d-Lieut. M. J. Johnson to be extra aide-de-camp to Governor and Commander-in-chief, v. Pritchard app. to charge of military institution.

June 15.—Cadet C. E. Smith to be 2d-lieut., v. Mason resigned; date 16th May.

St. Helena Regiment.

March 23.—Lieut. D. M'Mahon to be adj., v. Bennet resigned adjutancy only.

Messrs. J. R. C. Mason, T. B. Knipe, and T. S. Reed admitted cadets.

May 8.—Lieut. J. Bennet to escort foreigners to tomb and residence of late General Napoleon Buonaparte.

Medical Staff.

March 23.—Mr. T. Reed to be an assist. surg., v. Lorimer prom.; date 19th March.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA.

The following address was delivered by the President (Gen. Walker) on the 13th February 1826.

“Gentlemen: Of all the classes into which society is divided, none is more useful than that under which we have arranged ourselves and assumed the denomination; but though the art of cultivating the ground is the most important of human labours, it is exposed to great uncertainty. It not only requires the utmost industry and ingenuity of man; but that the strength of animals subdued to labour should be exerted, that the seasons and nature herself should be favourable.

“This is the third year that the agriculture of this island has suffered from severe droughts, and though we are relieved for the present, it is rather through the change of one season into another, than by the regular and uninterrupted course of nature.

“The effect has been salutary. The cattle are now restored to health, after having endured a great mortality from famine and sickness. The soil has recovered its fertility. The crops have a promise of plenty, and the market is now more abundantly supplied.

“The success of agriculture every where depends on the state of the atmosphere; on the rains which fall in the course of the year in different seasons; on the dews and mists, aided by other local circumstances; mists, by protecting the earth from the heat of the sun add greatly to its fruitfulness, particularly in dry seasons. The winds which blow so regularly across this island, although they lower the temperature, do not appear to improve vegetation, because they increase the dryness by sweeping away the moisture, and impart as they pass over the surface the saline particles which they raise from the adjacent ocean.

“It has been observed that droughts in St. Helena have become more frequent than they were formerly, and this is probably the case, though it cannot be confirmed by accurate observations. The island is certainly less covered with wood than it was at the period of its discovery.

It has been remarked that the air which reposes on a virgin soil covered with forests, is loaded with humidity, and when the soil is accused of being exhausted, it is rather the atmosphere that is changed by the progress of clearing and cultivation. This, and many other considerations, should excite us to clothe again our mountains with trees.

“The native plants of the island, the gum-wood, the cabbage-tree, and others, which are indigenous, are probably the fittest in many situations. Most of them are inured to the heights which they formerly covered, and where they were more likely to attract moisture.

“On the ridge enclosing Sandy Bay and the Cabbage-Tree lands, which may be called the regions of pasturage, the vegetation is remarkable for its continual greenness, which is no doubt owing to the extreme humidity of the air. The atmosphere is frequently obscured with misty vapours appearing to come from a canopy of clouds, which diminish the strength of the solar heat. In this quarter there is more indigenous vegetation and a greater number of the original plants of the island than in any other place.

“At Dead-wood and at Long-wood the vegetation has not the same freshness in its appearance: nature seems to display less beneficence, and while the light nature of the soil demands more moisture, it has less security from drought. The produce affected by local causes is seldom so luxuriant and abundant as in other more favoured situations.

“There is nothing indeed more remarkable than the variety of climates to be found on this island.

“There are few points, perhaps, at a greater distance from the ocean than four or five miles; but the difference of temperature between the valley of James's Town, which is only sixty feet above the level of the sea, and Plantation House, which is 1,600, is generally from 8° to 10°. These different degrees of heat, which are owing to the influence of heights on climate, produce a still greater effect on the feelings of the human body. It requires that we should have fires in the upper regions to warm ourselves, while below this would produce pain and uneasiness. The same cause affects all organized beings. Some birds, which have been accustomed to equinoctial warmth, cannot endure the cold of the elevated part of the island, and escape to the sea-shore, where they find a degree of heat more suited to their constitutions. On the other hand, the hardy trees of Europe, of the higher latitudes of Africa, and of the north of Asia, cannot be reared in the valleys, while they form above a singular association with many of the tropical plants, and exhibit a very interesting

resting circumstance in botanical geography.

"There is another circumstance respecting the great influence of climate on the habits of plants which I shall notice, although it must have come under the observation of every person in this room.

"The functions of plants as well as of animals depend upon the air in which they live. I have observed that those of St. Helena, which have been brought from another hemisphere, are very irregular in their annual progress; many of them in the development of their foliage have adopted the law of nature peculiar to the country into which they have been transplanted. Others, more obstinate, remain faithful to their old habits, and continue to follow the stated changes to which they had been accustomed.

"They all appear to maintain a struggle either before they adopt the habits which belong to the seasons of their new country, or decide on retaining their relations with the old. In yielding to external circumstances, they appear to have different tempers. This appearance of contention is often observed in plants of the same species. They seem to hesitate and to deliberate, as it were, ere they adopt the mode of performing the functions of life.

"At length, when the decision is made, apparently not without pain and effort, we are at a loss to discover an adequate cause. An oak, for instance, which loses its leaves in a St. Helena winter of 68°, scarcely experiences the difference of temperature, which, reasoning by analogy, could cause that change. He would have continued to maintain inflexibly in his original climate his old habits, though exposed to far greater irregularity and severity of climate.

"In the temperate climates of Europe, plants could support themselves, with respect to heat and cold, throughout the whole year, as well as at St. Helena: but nature seems every where to require that they should have a time to rest and sleep. She has appropriated a season for this purpose, and on being transported into another hemisphere, they follow the course of nature.

"But though this law is obeyed by many plants, it does not determine the periodical changes of the whole, nor do they all submit to it with equal readiness and regularity. It would add, I conceive, to the natural history of vegetation, and improve our knowledge in the geography of plants, were the facts concerning their habits and changes, under different temperatures, carefully collected.

"I would recommend that such members as have curiosity to attend to these phenomena, would begin to mark, monthly, the changes of the plants in James's Town and in the country.

"My residence on this island may ap-

pear too short to entitle my opinions on many circumstances to much weight, and perhaps as a stranger I have been more forcibly struck with them than those who have been accustomed to them from their infancy. The remarks, therefore, which I have yet to offer are for the consideration of those of more experience.

"The climate of St. Helena, I believe, has been justly celebrated for its salubrity; but I have already remarked the striking difference of temperature between contiguous places. Each affords a stimulus to the vegetation of particular plants according as they require the distribution of heat and moisture. The cloudy canopy which so often hangs over the island, and shelters it from the intense rays of the sun, is a phenomenon which it is difficult to explain; it is known by the name of the *dry fog*. We are surrounded by a dense and watery atmosphere, which the stranger is surprised to pass through without being wet. The same apparent dryness was observed by Humboldt in the mountains that surround the town of Caraccas, and he asks, 'What can be the state of a vapour which does not wet, and which is visible to the eye?'

"The beneficence of nature has supplied this island with springs of excellent water: a few of these failed entirely during the late droughts, but the supply from the major part, though generally diminished, appeared inexhaustible.

"The measurement which I caused to be made of the springs at different times in the course of last year, and which is laid before the Society, gave the following results.

"It appears that what has been said of the quantity of water increasing at the Briars, during a drought, is not only confirmed by these observations, but that several other springs partake of the same property. The spring at the Briars increased during the dry months in January, February, March, and April, from 180 to 360 gallons per hour, and during the rains in June, July, and August fell off again to 240. A spring in Mr. Vernon's grounds increased from one and a quarter to 60 gallons per hour, and another in the same situation from sixty to 120 gallons per hour during the dry weather. These springs did not decrease again in the rains as the one at the Briars did. Three springs below Sir W. Doveton's house in Sandy Bay increased considerably during the dry weather, but, like that at the Briars, fell off again during the rains in June, July, and August. Another spring in Sandy Bay, near Mrs. Frederic Alexander's house, increased from fifteen to sixty gallons between the months of January and April, or during the dry weather. A spring, in Mr. Brooke's land, at Prospect, increased during the dry

dry months. In January it was nearly dry, and in April it discharged six gallons per hour, and continued to do so in September. Two springs on opposite sides of the valley, between Patty Hill and Peak Hill, one in Mr. Blake's, and the other in Mr. Britanicus Wright's land, increased from 180 to 240 gallons per hour, and continued to discharge that quantity. A spring in Mr. Greentree's land, at French's Gut, gradually increased from fifteen to twenty-three gallons per hour, between the months of January and April. Another in Mr. Richard Kripe's land increased from twenty to thirty gallons per hour, and during the rains decreased again to twenty. Two springs in Friar's Valley increased; one from twenty to seventy-five, and the other from 100 to 120 gallons per hour, in the dry weather. Two springs in Mr. Henry Alexander's land, one in the valley, near Level Wood, increased from 740 to 869 gallons, and another at the head of Stone Top Valley, from 1,480 to 1,800 gallons per hour. The former fell off again during the rains, but the latter did not. A spring at Tobasco Plain, near Myrtle Grove, increased from thirty to sixty gallons per hour during the dry weather, and another at Mr. Scott's, in Sandy Bay, increased from 240 to 860. The latter fell off again to 240 in the rains.

I thought at first that these phenomena might proceed from the site of the springs, but on examination nothing was indicated that could render them more productive than the rest. The increase however must be caused by some local circumstances, and probably by a subterraneous communication with other springs, which may impart their water as they decline; but as this could only be ascertained by digging, the experiment is of too dangerous a nature to be recommended. It was attempted at Plantation House, whereby the spring was injured, and for some time entirely lost. It is probable, nevertheless, that this and some other remarkable properties in these springs depend entirely on their situation. The springs situated in the high lands on the north side of the main ridge, between Cason's Gate and Halley's Mount, appear to have been early affected by the changes of weather, decreasing very rapidly during the dry months of January, February, March, and April, and increasing again so rapidly after the small quantity of rain which fell in June, July, and August. These springs in general discharge their waters in a northerly direction. The same observations will apply to the springs in high situations, and on the same side of the main ridge, between Halley's Mount and Taglate, except that these discharge their waters more in an easterly direction, generally between N.E. and S.E. The springs

in high situations on the south side of the main ridge, between Cason's Gate and Diana's Peak, appear to have been variously affected by the changes of weather. Those in Sir William Doveton's land, about Mount Pleasant, increased during the dry weather, and fell off again rapidly after the rains in June, July, and August. Those in Major Seale's land, Messrs. Alexander's and Harding's Hangings, fell off during the dry weather, and increased very soon after the rains; the whole of these springs issue in a southerly direction. The soils are of various kinds. The springs which increased during the dry weather are generally situated in valleys, or near the bottom of steep hills: the spring at the Briars appears to be the only exception to this observation. The springs on the western side of the island, about West Lodge, Thompson's Wood, and High Hill, appears to have suffered more from drought than those in other parts of the island.

"I endeavoured to ascertain the difference of temperature between the air and the springs; but an accident to the thermometer prevented the observations from being continued more than two months. These were the months of March and part of April, when the mercury did not rise higher at six A.M., than $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Plantation House Spring, and in the air the instrument rose from 64° to 66° . The temperature of the spring varied so little as scarcely to be observed.

"The springs burst out of the hills in different directions and they are in this respect pretty equally divided. This may arise from the order of the strata.

"It is not perhaps superfluous to quote the remark of a celebrated naturalist, that 'throughout America the waters are supposed to share the properties of those plants, under the shade of which they flow.' It may be curious to observe the roots which the water touches, and to see how far this rule holds good here.

"With the exception of a single rainbow, I have not heard of any atmospheric phenomena being observed on this island in the course of last year. The comet which was seen belongs to the planetary system.

"The meteorological observations were kept as usual: the table will shew the details. The maximum temperature at Plantation House was 79° and minimum 57° . The maximum in James's Town was 82° the minimum 71° .

"The variations of the barometer in both situations were extremely small, but they were regular. The variation at Plantation House never exceeded two-tenths, and in town it was nearly the same. The greatest rise was about ten A.M. and fall about three P.M.

"The greatest heat is generally felt
3 N between

between three and four o'clock P.M. The greatest cold about the rising sun.

"The water-guage is an incorrect and unsatisfactory instrument; but the account probably states nearly the quantity that fell on the particular spots where the observations were made. By the report of the rain-gauges at the Plantation House and Longwood, there has fallen about one-third more at the latter than at the former. The amount on the earth's surface being at Plantation House little more than sixteen inches, while at Longwood it is more than twenty-four inches. In James's Town, for the same period, the fall was only 2.29. The quantity is every where small, but in the town it was too trifling for the support of vegetation, which could not exist without watering and irrigation. The low parts of the island are perpetually exposed to the effects of rarefaction and evaporation.

"An account of the botany, geology, zoology, and ornithology of this island would be useful to science, and give an intellectual as well as an elegant amusement to any individual who would devote himself to these studies.

"We are indebted to a celebrated botanist who resided here a short time on account of his health for the *Flora Sta. Helena*. To the zeal of this stranger we owe the scientific arrangement of our plants; but he was in the decline of life, and unable to make those laborious excursions which are necessary for the completion of a work of this nature. Many plants have been since added, and others, I fear, have been suffered to perish. The *Flora* remains, therefore, to be completed by the zeal and industry of others.

"All our knowledge of the geology of the island consists of loose, indefinite, and casual observations. The remains of fossil bones, of madrepores, of gravel mixed with lava, of shells and calcareous strata, with silicious rocks, present the most interesting, and, at the same time, the most dissimilar appearances. There are perhaps no primitive formations. A description of the geology of St. Helena, accompanied by a geological chart, would be highly useful and valuable.

"The soil, rocks, and plants must be deeply interesting to the chemist and the man of science; he may contrast the black and unproductive lava, with meadows covered with grass: he may see the singular and interesting spectacle of the layers or strata of different masses along the coast. In the interior he may observe the appearance of caverns and grottoes which suggest the volcanic origin of their formation; they disclose the contention which prevailed at their birth, and indicate the terrible blaze which attended probably the production of this island. This suggests

a question of importance. Are we to view the island as originally thrown up by fire, or as a portion of an archipelago, which was destroyed by volcanic fires, leaving alone this fragment?

"After this passage was written I became acquainted with Mr. Andrew Blaxam, a very ingenious young gentleman, who accompanied the Right Hon. Lord Byron in his Majesty's ship *Blonde* on a mission to Valparaiso and the Sandwich Islands. Warmed by a love of science, and peculiarly devoted to geological studies, at my request Mr. Blaxam drew up a memorandum of the remarks which he was able to make during such a cursory inspection as his short stay permitted. I have much pleasure in reading these remarks to the society, as they are valuable, and may be a foundation for any future geological account of this remarkable formed island.

"The island of St. Helena is peculiarly situated in the South Atlantic; and, like other islands in the same ocean, is entirely volcanic. The external appearance of it presents a forbidding and dreary aspect, on account of the rugged and steep cliffs of lava that surround the island, and form a barrier to the waves. Many of these are regularly stratified by several successive deposits of volcanic matter, and in some places veins of a red sandy appearance are visible. In the interior of the island, the valleys and ridges are composed of basaltic lava in its most compact state, together with cellular and other varieties, and indeed in almost every stage of decomposition. Obsidian or pumice-stone has never, I believe, been found here.

"All the valleys and intermediate ridges appear to concentrate in *one large basin* on the south side of the island, which is evidently a part of the volcanic crater from whence this insulated mass has been formed. The ridge termed Diana's Peak (the highest spot in the island), forms one edge of this crater: it is entirely composed of lava, but the greater part of it being in a high state of decomposition, possesses great depth of vegetable soil, and is necessarily one of the most fertile spots upon the island: here the indigenous cabbage-tree particularly flourishes; here also are found brambles, with a variety of ferns and other plants, together with shrubs and trees. This ridge, as it approaches the sea, inclines towards it; so that we may suppose the remaining ridge, which is wanting to form the edge of the complete crater, lies buried in the sea.

"The spot known by the name of Sandy Bay, and the fantastical and abrupt pointed rocks in the immediate neighbourhood of that place, have, without doubt, suffered much from volcanic agency; and it is a curious fact, that a calcareous earth, or lime-stone, is found there from which
good

good lime is procured and burnt, sufficient for all purposes of masonry.

“ ‘ The volcanic matter and lava appear to have flowed from this immense crater in every direction, and to have formed the ravines, valleys, and intersecting ridges of the island. The edge of the crater, from Diana’s Peak round to the opposite side, is accurately and well defined throughout. There is no appearance of any other crater in the island except this, and from its extent and great depth, when in action must have been very powerful and terrific.

“ ‘ In cutting away the lava at Ladder Hill, many feet below the surface, small bones have been found, apparently about the size of a rat’s, and more particular a small rib bone entirely covered with an incrustation of stalagmite. In what manner these have been originally introduced must ever remain a mystery, and will always afford a curious subject for investigation and research: there is but one probable mode of accounting for it, on the supposition that the animal might have crept into a crevice of the rock and there died; for if a bed of lava in its liquid state had flowed over them, they would probably have been consumed, nor would they have been found incrustated with stalagmite.

“ ‘ The large portion of decomposed lava which is found upon the island, together with the vegetable soil formed since the action of the volcano, constitutes in many places a rich mould of sufficient depth for the largest trees to take root and flourish in.

“ ‘ It is evident from the present state of the island that the volcanic fire has ceased at some very remote and unknown period; and there is little probability of its ever breaking out again, as the island itself is small, and the combustible matter appears to be entirely consumed.

“ ‘ In some part of the island veins of jasper, commixed with small portions of opal, are seen traversing the volcanic rock: several heavy and irregular-shaped stones, containing a portion of iron, have been found: argillaceous earths are also found, mixed with a fine white and adhesive clay: shells in a state of petrification have also been discovered many feet below the sea, in a concretion of pebbles and lava, forming a kind of pudding stone or breccia.’

“ The fish which surround the island are of an excellent quality and numerous. A list of seventy different kinds has been mentioned; but the account is vague, the nomenclature fanciful, and a more scientific record is desirable.

“ The zoology of the island is not very extensive, but it is increasing. Several of the English singing birds, which were introduced last year, have built their nests, and there seems therefore every reason to look for the introduction of many new birds, which may enliven us with their

song and contribute to diminish myriads of insects.

“ The swarms of insects which continue with unabated vigour to destroy crops of all kinds remain to obstruct the progress of improvement. If we could discover any means of destroying or reducing this multitude it would be of inestimable value to the island. The ravages they commit are indescribable: their voracity is only appeased by the destruction of the crops they attack. Birds unto whom these insects are natural food, seem to furnish the most natural means for destroying them. We have tried the Cape crow, but although they appeared excellent agents when they were young, as they grew in strength and acquired the use of their wings, they disdained to hunt for grubs, and aimed at a higher prey. My hopes after this failure rested on the common rook; but by the arrival of *Le Maquie*, a French brig of war, I was informed of a race of birds which have a peculiar faculty in accomplishing the destruction of insects. These birds were originally transported by the French from the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, into Mauritius and Bourbon. They are known on those islands under the name of martin, though they are evidently of a different genus. They are considered to be so eminently useful in destroying insects, that the government of France has employed the brig to carry them to Cayenne. The Agricultural Society may rest assured that no means will be left untried to procure a supply for this island. In the mean time we should acquire more perfect accounts of the history and habits of these hurtful creatures: we should trace them through all their changes and transformations. They are, I believe, pernicious in every state, except perhaps when they lay dormant as chrysales or nymphæ; but, by pursuing them from their birth to the end of their existence, by examining their various shapes and the metamorphoses they pass through, we should be able to combat their progress with more success. We should attack them in all their different stages, and probably with more advantage in one shape than in another. As caterpillars they disgust us with their appearance, as butterflies they become beautiful insects which attract our admiration and compassion; but, in both states, we must never forget that they live on the fruits of the earth.

“ In many of these remarks I have given way to my feelings, and to the increasing interest which the phenomena of this island have excited. A multitude of interesting objects offer themselves daily to our notice; they belong to the history of nature, and convey the most powerful impressions of her operations; they deserve the attention of every person, and especially

cially of those who may be anxious to promote knowledge, or to open new channels of information. I can only point out researches which would throw light on physical science in general, and confer honour on any individual who would prosecute them with zeal and perseverance. My chief object at present is to excite some person of diligent habits and of scientific acquirements to undertake the inquiries which I have so imperfectly suggested. I wish, in fact, to awaken a taste for the collection of facts and of simple but original impressions.

" I shall now offer some observations on the actual state of agriculture on the island. It is satisfactory to remark that the farmers have become sensible of the many and great improvements which may be introduced into the general system, and have laudably exerted themselves to meet the views of the government. A considerable change has thus taken place in the mode hitherto pursued, and a more improved practice has in general been adopted.

" The appearance of the present crops promise an abundant harvest, and every prognostic is in favour of a good season. This was foretold by the Christmas surf and by that which has since appeared, which have been followed by the usual rains. The grounds in general here are naturally fertile; but every thing depends upon the distribution of heat and water.

" On this island we have the striking spectacle of the mixture of European cultivation with that of the tropical climates.

" I have endeavoured to ascertain what proportion the quantity of produce reaped, bears to the seed sown or planted; but this is far from being according to one rule. This circumstance indeed must always depend upon soil, climate, and good husbandry.

" Though it is impossible to state the exact quantity, we shall obtain a pretty accurate knowledge of the subject by mentioning the various degrees of production as they occur under different circumstances. For instance, potatoes planted in August 1824, I am informed by our intelligent secretary, yielded eighteen-fold; whereas, last year, others, which had been planted in the same manner at the same time of the year, and almost on the very same spot, only yielded two-fold: since then the produce has been eleven to one. On the whole, it would appear, that during the last three years, owing to the repeated failures of the crop from bad seasons, the average has not been more than four-fold. In a very good season a crop would yield on an average from sixteen to twenty-fold. In the calculation of produce however it must be reckoned that we have two crops of this valuable root in the year. The crops of potatoes are every

where, at present, in a promising state, and will give a fine return if the caterpillar allows them to come to maturity.

" Corn is grown extensively, and is either sold as forage or consumed on the farm: whether it is cut in a ripe or in a green state it is supposed to pay the farmer well. There is some difference of opinion which is most for his advantage, and I shall not at present enter into this question.

" I can only speak of the actual state of the corn crops on the Company's farm. One-half would be considered an average crop in England; but the rest, from the want of rain in the early part of the season, is much below this standard. The produce of corn in a good season will on an average be about thirty bushels per acre. It takes three bushels of seed to sow an acre, which makes the produce ten fold; some crops have, however, yielded fifteen and twenty-fold.

" The produce of dry forage may be averaged from 4,000 to 6,000 lbs. per acre; but some very rich lands have, in good seasons, produced from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. per acre.

" In estimating, however, the average of crops we must make our calculations from the produce of a series of years. We must neither select a good nor a bad season, but take the medium of a number in succession; by following this method the average produce would not perhaps exceed seven-fold. In making this statement it is far from being my wish to discourage the industrious farmer, but rather to stimulate his exertions by showing that his trade is not one of sloth and repose.

" Cabbages, carrots, and turnips are cultivated in tolerable quantities; but these crops are particularly exposed to the ravages of insects, a failure from drought, and to be injured by severe winds; when successful they pay uncommonly well and are in every respect highly profitable to the farmer.

" There are at present some very flourishing plantations of yams, the produce of which is principally converted into food for swine, which are a very profitable article. I am informed by a good judge that these plantations might be considerably increased in number and enlarged in size, and thus many more of these valuable animals might be reared.

" One of the most profitable articles to the farmer is milk, which sells at almost any time throughout the year, varying in price from sixpence to one shilling per quart. I have received the following information on this subject from the same gentleman whom I have mentioned, and which I quote in his own words for the information of the St. Helena farmers.

" ' To have a large supply of milk for sale

sale has been always one of the principal objects of the St. Helena farmers; but in the manner of obtaining it they have committed a great mistake, by making the number of cows their principal study, without paying much attention to their breed or management, and by trusting entirely to the, generally speaking, scanty food of the pastures, without exerting themselves to improve the quantity of milk by a superior breed of cows and by stall feeding. Great progress has, however, of late been made in this respect; and there are several farmers at present, who, by the quantity of milk they sell, clearly prove that the pains they bestow upon their cows, by partially feeding them upon grain, oil-cake, carrots, turnips, straw, &c. and by housing them either altogether, or at all events at night, are not misapplied. It seems to be, indeed, generally acknowledged now, that even the largest farms should not keep more than from twelve to eighteen cows, and that these, with proper care, will yield more milk than perhaps three or four dozen, where they are allowed no other food than what the pastures afford, and are exposed day and night to the inclemency of the weather.'

"Before the fields were replenished with pasture many cattle perished; they suffered more severely than the sheep. They died of famine and some of them for want of water, which they were too weak to travel in quest of to the distance at which it was to be found. The bad and scanty fare was commonly attended by a fever which proved fatal: the survivors however have recovered with wonderful rapidity, and their general condition is now good. The grass-fed animals at the show and fair were fine specimens of the truth of the above observation: the animals seem to have a tendency to fatten easily.

"Several years must elapse ere the stock of the island can recover the losses it has sustained, but the first and unceasing efforts of the farmers should be directed to this object. They must not allow any temporary circumstances of convenience, or the relief of any momentary difficulty, to interrupt the process which can alone render their farms profitable. They must recover the capital on which all their returns depend. A prohibitory system opposes the progress of agriculture, and diminishes the wealth of the farmer; but this is widely different from that prudence and precaution which preserves from waste the first principle of production.

"It is for these reasons that I would strongly recommend to the consideration of the farmers the adoption of some plan to prevent the slaughter of breeding cows and heifers. The accumulation of stock

by breeding will be slow, but the want of capital will prevent, I fear, importation with this view, and the impoverished state of the animals has diminished the usual supply. The proportion of calves is, I suspect, little more than a third of the natural number in a good season. I can state exactly the increase of calves on the Company's farms, and this is probably the average of the island. In proportion to the number of cows the calves should have been about fifty instead of which there is only fifteen, but of these ten are fortunately heifers, and a considerable number are now in calf. The deficiency was probably on this farm owing to the poor state of the cows, scanty food, and many deaths among the old ones.

"The following observations on this subject from the same gentleman, whom I have already repeatedly mentioned, are deserving of great attention.

"This branch of farming (the stock of black cattle) has materially suffered from the late droughts, and it is much to be regretted that, from the want of capital, a considerable space of time must elapse before this loss can be replaced, as the majority will be under the necessity of waiting till the few cows, or heifers, which may have been left them, will increase their stock. Great as this misfortune has been, it may still in some degree be turned to account, if the farmers would pay strict attention to keep only such heifers and calves as are really of a good breed; as, in that case, we should gradually get rid of the old stock, which had no doubt become very indifferent; and as there are some good cows left and a few good bulls, great benefits might still be expected to result by the progressive improvement of the breed.'

"The deficiency in the increase of lambs bears nearly the same proportion as calves. The number of ewes on the Company's farms should have produced about 900 lambs, allowing one lamb for each ewe, whereas they have only yielded 120, of which there is an equal number of ewe and ram lambs. The process of recovering the stock of sheep may be a little accelerated by the bounty of Providence, which has given to this and other tropical countries two lambing seasons within the year.

"Buffon says, 'ewes carry five months and bring forth in the beginning of the sixth; they generally produce one lamb, but sometimes two: in warm climates they can produce twice a year; but in France and colder climates only once.'

"I am indebted to Mr. Richard Knipe for the following statement of this extraordinary increase of sheep on his farm;

"In March 1822, Mr. Knipe had only thirty-four ewes and three rams. In August 1823 the stock had increased to 153
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in number, exclusive of what was killed for family use and sold, amounting to forty or more. Some of the ewes had six lambs in the space of fifteen months; the breed was a mixture of old island and South-down. Mr. Knipe observes, that when he pounded his sheep at night the loss was great, and their increase he now attributes to the free range of his pastures day and night, as also being well attended by shepherds.

"This seems a prodigious increase; and although such facts may appear out of the ordinary bounty of nature, they are well worthy of being recorded in the annals of our society. In matters of this nature it is only by the comparison of a great number of instances that we can hope to discover truth.

"The rearing of poultry is an important object in the rural economy of the island: the consumption is beyond proportion great, as the market returns show. They are said to be sufficiently easy to rear, and to yield a considerable profit; but this branch of industry has chiefly fallen into the hands of the free men of colour, though it is capable of being carried to a much greater extent.

"The breed of horses occupies a great part of the farmers' attention at present, but not more than it deserves. We may expect a great improvement in this useful race of animals; it merits the most careful attention; its success is a most important object in agriculture and to the comfort of the inhabitants. The Company have lately introduced a stallion and three mares of a breed famous in England for labour; they have produced one foal, which has luckily proved a colt and is thus a security against accidents. There is also a blood stallion belonging to the Company which has been some years on the island. Between these, by means of proper crosses, we may expect in a short time to have an excellent breed of horses, either for the saddle or draught. Two of the English mares are again with foal: one to each of the stallions, and the large stallion has covered twenty-two strong island mares. The descendants of these connections will have bone and action, and in a few years there will be no occasion to import horses.

"The prize letters are entitled to our best thanks and approbation; their tendency is to furnish experience and to promote regular and orderly discussion; they are calculated to promote agriculture and internal improvement.

"The show and fair were well attended; the animals and produce were good in their kinds, and creditable to the farmers of St. Helena. The report from the secretary will give the necessary details and explanations, which will be found of the most satisfactory nature.

"I shall now conclude with cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Agricultural Society and congratulations on the progress which they are making in good husbandry. The island is governed by an equitable system: the field is open to all for the free exercise of honest industry, and every individual may without restraint employ himself in bettering his condition. The prosperity of the community must be the natural consequence; but we must remember that St. Helena cannot exist without the commerce of strangers. I am happy to inform the meeting that our port has been frequented by a greater number of vessels than have entered it for some years past. The importance of a place does not solely depend upon its wealth and population. Its situation, which connects it with the rest of the world, is often sufficient to give it a greater degree of importance than riches or extent of territory. We derive an inestimable advantage not only from the particular situation of the island, but from the local circumstances of our harbour, which is easy of access, and may at all times be quitted at pleasure. It affords the most perfect security, and has not exhibited one well authenticated instance of a shipwreck since the discovery of the island. As the coasts and bays are bathed by the ocean, we have a complete knowledge of their formation.

"We ought to be grateful for these blessings of nature, and show that we deserve them by making the culture of the soil our first care, and by exertions in useful industry, which can alone connect our own interests with those of society."

"St. Helena, 13th February 1826."

Ascension.

Letters have been received from the island of Ascension to the 7th July, at which time the garrison were all well, and the state of the island was rapidly improving, under the judicious management of Lieut. Col. Nicholls, of the royal marines. A transport, laden with a great variety of articles, for the comfort, as well as the necessities of the garrison, had recently arrived; and all were vying with each other in promoting the interests of the public service, with which their own are so nearly connected. The vine plants had been received in good order, and the gardens were in a high state of produce. An immense number of rats and wild cats, which infest the island, had been destroyed, and it was expected that the whole breed would be exterminated by the dogs which had arrived in the transport. A private letter from a gentleman on the island says, "We have every thing in abundance, and live

live like aldermen. The gardens which are about six miles off on the Green Mountain, produce abundantly. The appearance of the island is certainly most deplorable, a mass of brown and black lava; but it has its comforts, which are every day increasing. The retreat in the mountains is British temperature, and most salubrious; indeed, with temperance and care, the island is perfectly healthy."

Egypt.

The following remarkable occurrence is related in a letter from Alexandria, dated June 27, 1826.

"By letters received from Cairo, we learn that the Consul General (Mr. Salt) had received presents from India, which had been left in the will of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic for the Pacha of Egypt, as guardian of the Holy Land, Mecca, Medina, &c. It appears that he had bequeathed a lac of rupees, of which 60,000 were to be distributed in the above-mentioned places, and the rest conveyed in presents to his Highness the Pacha.

"On the 17th inst., Mr. Salt presented the Nawaub's letter, wrapped in silver muslin, and sealed with a seal about the size of the crown of a hat, which his Highness received most graciously. The presents in four large cases were then displayed, consisting of several rich shawls, gold cloths, and embroidered muslins, a gold watch with a singing bird that rose from the cover, and a splendid chain, with seals of various devises, a handsome clock, a spy-glass, a ruby ring, a gun that discharges twenty-four charges one after the other, without being loaded, a rich mounted dagger, and a scimitar of great value. The sacred office held by his Highness the Pacha has brought him into relations with the Mahomedan princes of India, and he is much regarded by them; but, considering that his Highness is entirely governed by foreign influence, it is singular to see the British government become a medium of this intelligence. The intrigues of the French government excite great suspicion in this country, and whatever may be their object, or their end, they cannot be exerted beneficially for the British interests in India."

Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 22d.

Halloran, v. Hall. This was an action for a libel brought by the well known Dr.

Halloran, master of the Sydney Free-Grammar-School, to recover damages for the injury his character had sustained by certain letters written by the defendant in the *Sydney Gazette*, impeaching his integrity and vilifying him. The defendant pleaded the general issue and likewise a justification.

Dr. Halloran, it was stated to the court, had resided for many years in the colony, and had been employed in the education of youth. One of the causes of the present action originated in a letter published in the *Sydney Gazette* of November 28, subscribed "Fidelitas," and it was contended that no person who had read that letter could avoid discovering its grossness, its tendency to vilify the plaintiff, and to sink him in the estimation of his neighbours, and of the world in general. Defendant, in justification, set up a plea that plaintiff's situation laid him open to criticism; but, was it criticism to prevent an individual from gaining his livelihood? was it criticism to throw him into general disrepute? The plaintiff was elected head master by a full committee of the trustees, and it was maintained that private pique alone had actuated the defendant in penning his letters signed "Fidelitas," and E. S. Hall; and the assessors would feel themselves bound to give conscientious damages.

The first witness called for the plaintiff was Mr. R. Howe, who proved that the defendant was the author of the libel. On his cross-examination the following admissions transpired:

Examined by Mr. Wentworth.—Is sorry to have known plaintiff. Thinks him quite unfit for moral instruction, and that he has libelled witness and many others for some years past. Received letters from plaintiff: one of them witness considered too foul for insertion. Thinks the words "villain" and "masked assassin" applied, in plaintiff's correspondence, to defendant, and were, in witness's opinion, and in the opinion of a clerical friend, more abusive than argumentative. Witness would feel delicate in bearing testimony to plaintiff's general conduct, as he was himself implicated with him in certain pending prosecutions. Considers plaintiff to be a general libeller: the libel commencing with "Bob Howe, a vastly ugly babe of grace," was written by the plaintiff. "Count O'Candle," witness considered a horrible production. The "babe of grace" was made the subject of a charge of felony, in April 1822; but plaintiff was unanimously acquitted. He was subsequently destined to stand his trial for the libel; but, no prosecutor appearing, was dismissed; and, this for no other reason, according to witness's opinion, but because he (Mr. Howe) declined appearing against plaintiff. Never heard plaintiff make use of obscene language;

guage; and does not consider him unfit for head master, from a want of literary acquirements, but of morality. Witness became a trustee, and gave his assent to Dr. Halloran's election to the post of head master, because, as he said, it might assist plaintiff's family; and, indeed, plaintiff was so old and looked so unwell, that witness could not avoid thinking he might not live long. He (witness) did write a letter of condolence to Dr. Halloran. The letter was in a complimentary strain; and implied, that a certain eulogy on the plaintiff, coming from a certain individual, could not meet with publicity; but concluded in those words, nearly: "but still the poor Doctor's (meaning Dr. Parmeter*) attempts deserve credit, seeing that they are bestowed on one who deserves so much at the hands of the colony;" and concludes with "grateful esteem," &c. Is of opinion that plaintiff deserves praise for originating the plan of a free-grammar-school; but witness never, for his part, entertained any personal respect for Dr. Halloran: the latter did write an article in defence of witness, against Mr. F. E. Forbes; but it was not made use of. Was much shocked on hearing plaintiff one day use the word God, not properly.

A number of witnesses were examined *pro* and *con*; and the assessors, after some deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *one shilling, without costs*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank concerns.—Very considerable alarm has been felt in the colony on account of the disappearance of the cash, which has rendered the bank of New South Wales unable to discharge its engagements in money. One of the papers observes as follows: "To prevent any unnecessary alarm, it may be as well to premise, that our opinion of the stability of the Bank of New South Wales is, and must remain, unshaken. The bank is in name, and in one sense of the word, unquestionably insolvent; it is insolvent inasmuch as it is unable to meet its engagements in the terms of its numerous contracts; it is insolvent, because it cannot pay the holders of its notes—its Spanish dollar notes, in the coin specified—in silver Spanish dollars. It is not insolvent, however, because the property possessed by the proprietors far exceeds, as we alleged in our last, in amount and value, all demands for which the bank is responsible."

A general meeting of the proprietors took place on the 11th May, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1st. Resolved—That from the inspection of the abstract of the bank accounts

* See some of Dr. Parmeter's "attempts" in our present volume, p. 39.

now submitted to the proprietors, this meeting is fully satisfied of the solvency and stability of the bank, and pledge themselves to give it their best support, and to take and circulate the bank paper as usual.

2. That this meeting pledge themselves to take British silver currency in payment of Spanish dollar engagements, at the rate of premium of the day, such rate to be fixed weekly by the directors, who it is understood are not to allow the bank to derive any profit from the premium.

The Government has advanced the sum of £20,000 in sterling money to the bank, to relieve its difficulties. The last paper we have seen mentions that the cash was returning to the bank.

A new banking concern, called the Bank of Australia, was to open on the 1st July.

The Celebrated Eater.—It is said that a "great book is a great evil," but the gift of a never-satisfied stomach seems replete with evils. There was an unfortunate subject of this genus, whose case was brought into notice a few days ago. He applied last Wednesday evening, when in a cold and miserable condition, at one of the watch-houses for a shelter during the night. The grim watchman granted his desire, and allowed him to refresh his haggard form over the cheering blaze of a wood fire. Next morning he was brought up to the police office, when he turned out to be the identical John Elliard, whose monstrous appetite had given him so much celebrity amongst the beef-eaters of England. He was commonly called "Big Jack," and was repeatedly backed with success, by Capt. Barclay, to despatch more victuals in an hour than any man throughout England. He has been known (some say) to devour 25 lbs of solid meat, with bread and vegetables in proportion; and, to wash those down, it would require as much porter as a *quantum sufficit* for a dozen men or more. Every repetition of those feats, though they may have added to Big Jack's reputation, only served to make his powers of voracity the more capacious. The late cold weather, which has been felt more than usual in Sydney, served to give the unfortunate being's stomach a keener edge; he would not have thought much of swallowing an entire kangaroo if he could possibly get it, for though age has now entirely diminished his manual strength, it has not served the same trick to his appetite. He cannot now, as formerly, beat about the bush for a subsistence; if this was practicable he might manage to drag on a hungry existence, for

"Behold, the earth hath roots;
Within this mile break forth an hundred springs:
The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet hips.

The

The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you, why then want?

But poor Jack has not learned to subsist on roots, his appetite could not be satisfied without a ten men's proportion or more of meat daily, and the labour he is capable of performing to procure this necessary food is too small to sustain one man. His case is certainly a deplorable one, and seemed to be considered so by Mr. Rossi, the principal superintendent of police, who humanely contributed some aid towards alleviating his distress. Eliard received it with gratitude, and departed.—[*Sydney Gaz.*, May 17.]

On the 15th instant the following was an abstract of the prisoners confined in the gaol, including 12 women:—For trial, 34; transportation by criminal court, 19; remanded, 3; transportation by quarter sessions, 7; death recorded against 3; transportation by magistrates, 76; to Norfolk Island, 2; Port Macquarie, 5; Confines, 7; for trial, 7; runaways from Port Macquarie, 11; at labour, 13; Debtors, 15; amounting, on the whole, to 224.—[*Ibid.*]

Capt. Wilson.—Capt. Wilson, at whose hands Mr. Charles Robertson recently lost his life, has since expired; in consequence of the wounds he inflicted on himself.

Newly discovered Reef.—In lat. 36° 55' S., and long. 140° 20' E., a dangerous reef of rocks, just above water, on the coast of New Holland, was discovered by the *Sesostri*, Capt. Mangles.—[*Australian*, May 17.]

Tasmanian Company.—Serious misunderstandings exist among the acting members and officers of the Tasmanian Agricultural Company. It is said that the bickerings of the above parties go a great way towards interfering with, in a most material manner, the interests of that company in the sister colony. Writings home have been resorted to—mutual accusations have been put into "black and white," and the directors and proprietors will have a beautiful budget to open on the return of the Cape packet.

Wines.—There is some expectation of a colony of Portuguese planters from Madeira being about to be settled in New South Wales. The object of forming such a colony would be to cultivate the grape, as much as possible, after the plan adopted at Madeira.

River.—In our paper of the 15th of April, it may be recollected, there was some mention made of a large river, one of the branches of which mingles with the sea above Trial Bay, having been discovered
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 130.

to the northward of Port Macquarie, and that the explorers, after ascending towards its source until interrupted by rapids, had caught a glimpse of what they considered to be another extensive navigable river flowing from a north-east direction towards the sea. The persons who were despatched to explore this newly-discovered region returned to the settlement of Port Macquarie on the 26th of April, somewhat disappointed in their anticipations. They report that what appeared to them from the summit of the hill to be a river of magnitude, now turns out to be merely a chain of lakes, or rather lagoons, extending from about twenty or thirty miles west, to within nearly ten miles of the sea-shore. Of the northern arm of Wright's River, our correspondent states, no trace can be discovered, except on one of the published maps of the Surveyor-general. From an eminence beyond their former station the explorers, it is said, could perceive another sheet of water running from west to east, but after the recent disappointment they will not now venture to call it a branch of the Apsley.

Merino Sheep.—We are always glad to hear of any scheme which has for its aim the breaking down of any monopoly which exists within the colony; and we have, therefore, much pleasure in communicating to our readers that three gentlemen, every way qualified to carry into effect their undertaking with great success, and to a considerable extent, have entered into a compact to send to Saxony for a number of Merino sheep. Two of these gentlemen are connected with Government, and hold high offices in the colony: the third is wealthy, and well able to purchase on a large scale. Mr. Richard Jones also is persevering in a very laudable manner in his determination to possess a large flock of pure Merino sheep. He is about chartering the *Cape Packet* from England, on her next trip, to proceed to Saxony for the purpose of obtaining as many sheep as she can conveniently and safely bring out to this colony. Mr. Jones succeeded very well with the little *Prince Regent* in a similar voyage.—[*Ibid.*, May 20.]

Currency.—We cannot help thinking that the governing, or rather the legislative authorities of the colony, would do well to repeal the act in council, which legalises bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn for Spanish dollars. It should be enacted that from and after such a time the act in council will cease to have effect, and that consequently all bills, &c. drawn as above, would be void as formerly. Without a repeal of this act people will still continue to draw bills as usual, and the very existence of these will tend to prevent the circulation of a sterling coin,
2 O and

and the prevalence of sterling transactions.
—[*Ibid.*, May 24.

Convicts.—The usual sentence now passed at the police-office on offenders of a minor description, particularly on those who are assigned to employers, is "to be worked in chains (for a specified period) at such place (usually intended on the roads, &c.) as his Exc. shall think fit to direct." This is a substantial improvement on the tread-mill and flogging practice, and on every occasion in which it can it ought to be resorted to as a substitute for the latter punishment. Grinding corn may be well left to the wind-mills and water-mills, and flogging may be well left off. Five-and-twenty or fifty lashes only harden the accused, and the treadmill is scarcely considered a punishment by a set of sturdy fellows who like to be changing about. It is quite in their way to serve one master for a few months, then take two or three weeks' lodgings in the barracks, afterwards get assigned to a new master, and see new scenes, contenting themselves with a little amusement at the tread-mill, or with enduring a few lashes, so that they afterwards find themselves in another service, and perchance in a different part of the country. Hard labour on the roads must be worse than employment on the farms of the settlers, or in the families of the inhabitants; and a prisoner will be apt to think himself well off with the latter, when he finds that the former is the only alternative which awaits him, if his conduct be complained of.—[*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.

March 18. *Nereus*, M'Farlane, from the Cape.—21. *Sesostris*, Drake, from London, and *Liberty*, Young, from Bass's Straits.—22. *Prince Regent*, Lamb, from London.—April 3. H.M.S. *Larne*, from V. D. Land.—8. *John Shore*, from Batavia.—11. *Thames*, Fraser, from Cork.—15. *Cawdry*, Noyes, from V. D. Land.—17. *Minerva*, from Otahaiti.—20. *John Munro*, Green, from the

Mauritius.—May 5. *Cape Packet*, Loughton, from London, and *Security*, Ross, from the Mauritius.—12. *Prince Regent*, Salmon, from Bengal.—15. *Ann*, Grimes, from the Mauritius.—17. *Lady Rowena*, Russell, from Cork.—23. *Greenock*, Richmond, from Leith.—25. *Venus*, Kilgour, from Port Dalrymple.

Departures.

March 12. *John Dunn*, M'Beath, for V. D. Land, and London.—14. *Elizabeth*, Kent, for New Zealand.—April 8. *Dragon*, Forbes, for V. D. Land.—11. *Sesostris*, Drake, for New Zealand.—22. H.M.S. *Larne*, for India.—25. *Prince Regent*, Lamb, for Mauritius, and *Cawdry*, Noyes, for Bengal.—May 3. *John*, Griffin, for V. D. Land.—10. *Sun*, Gillett, and *John Shore*, Rees, both for Batavia.—11. *Leander*, Leitch, for Liverpool.—14. *Mangles*, Carr, for Rio and London.—16. *John Munro*, Green, for Madras and Bengal.—29. *Toward Castle*, Jeffreys, for London.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Grapes.—Our little annual publication, the "Tasmanian Almanack," says that "the produce of grapes in this country is wonderfully great, and exceedingly fine in quality." This remark is fully borne out this season; for we may safely assert, that our vines were never before known to bear fruit of a finer quality, or in greater abundance. We know one gentleman who has such an abundant crop, that he expects to be enabled to manufacture at least three pipes of wine for his own use. It is now evident, as is stated in the Almanack, that "this fruit will no doubt, in the course of a few years, be of considerable benefit to the colony, not only to supply wines for our own consumption, but for exportation."—[*Colonial Times*, May 5.

Want of Labourers.—Upwards of one thousand applications, it is said, are lying at the secretary's office for assigned servants. For the benefit of the settlers, some of the prisoners employed in the public work are about to be appropriated to them.—[*Ibid.*, May 12.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.

Doncaster, Church; *Woodman*, Leary; *Providence*, Wauchope; *Albion*, Proctor; and *Sisters*, Duke, all from London.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. HARE, H.M. 11TH L. DR.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Urrowal, March 6, 1826.—At a General Court-Martial held in Camp at Bhurtpore, on the 1st Feb. 1826, Lieut. Robert Hare, of H.M.'s 11th regt. of Light Drags., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following in-

stances;" viz. 1st. "In having maliciously aspersed my character on or about the 26th Aug. 1825, and during my absence from the regiment, by falsely asserting that I had submitted to an insult from Lieut. Morse Cooper, of the 11th Drags., and that he, Lieut. Hare, could or would prove it."

2d. "In having, on or about the month of Nov. 1825, declared to Brigadier M'Combe, commanding at Meerut, that he, the said Lieut. Robert Hare, had been induced to decline giving me the satisfaction required by me for the abovementioned

tioned aspersion, in consequence of my character having rendered me unworthy such satisfaction from him, notwithstanding he, Lieut. Hare, had, in writing under date the 1st Sept. 1825, acknowledged himself to be satisfied with Lieut. Morse Cooper's declaration, that the report of my having submitted to an insult from him was a gross falsehood, and calumnious aspersion; such declaration by the said Lieut. Robert Hare to Brigadier M'Combe, being a mean and disgraceful subterfuge and pretext for having avoided that line of conduct towards me, which he had before accused me of deviating from towards Lieut. Morse Cooper, for an alleged insult to me, and for which he had threatened to bring me publicly forward."

O. BARWELL, Lieut,
H.M.'s 11th Drags.

"Camp, before Bhurtpore,
2d Jan. 1826."

Finding.—The court having fully weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and what hath been urged by the prisoner Lieut. Robert Hare, of H.M.'s 11th regt. of Light Drags., in his justification, do find him not guilty of the charge, and on the first count or instance of the charge, the court do fully and honourably acquit the said Lieut. Robert Hare; and on the second count or instance of the charge, the court acquit the said Lieut. Robert Hare, of H.M.'s 11th Light Drags.

Approved and confirmed,
COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

On a perusal of the proceedings of this court-martial, and reverting to one lately held on an officer of the same corps, the Commander-in-chief is fearful that a party spirit exists amongst the officers of the 11th Dragoons; his Lordship therefore directs the officer in command of the regiment will be extremely careful on its return to cantonments to make use of his authority to check any bad spirit of the description alluded to, should it be necessary. His Lordship, however, trusts that the good sense of the officers will be sufficient to restore that harmony in the regiment, for which, for the number of years since he has known it, his Exc. has ever considered it as a pattern to the army with which it has been serving.

The foregoing order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

CAPT. WIGGINS, 21ST REGT. N. I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Toon, Feb. 18, 1826.—At an European General Court-Martial, assembled in camp at Bhurtpore,

on the 1st of Feb. 1826, of which Brig. Whitehead is president, Capt. F. S. Wiggins, of the 21st Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge: viz.

"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on various occasions, but more particularly on the morning of the 5th inst. (Jan.) falsely and maliciously fabricated and uttered infamous falsehoods against the character of the 31st Regt. N. I., to which he belongs."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence. "The court, having fully weighed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution and for the defence, as well as what hath been urged in the prisoner's justification do find the prisoner, Capt. F. S. Wiggins of the 31st. Regt. N. I., not guilty of the charge, and do most fully and most honourably acquit him of the same and of every part thereof."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE,

General-Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by the Rt. Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has perused, with the greatest surprise and concern, the evidence produced on this court-martial, in which it appears that expressions, in a great measure justifiable as intended to be applied, were made the ground of accusation against a zealous and active officer, who was thereby prevented accompanying his regiment into action.

His Excellency has also observed with regret, an officer of Lieut. Col. Baddeley's rank and character in the service, should have allowed any matter in which the character of any officer was implicated to have become the subject of investigation before a native court of inquiry, and that he should have attended in the manner he did, to a representation which ought never to have become the subject of inquiry.

The military conduct of Lieuts. T. D. Saurin and Milner, and Ens. Guyon, in signing a paper preferring an accusation against their superior officer, the criminality of which they were unable to substantiate; and of Capt. Pickergill in forwarding their representation with aggravating remarks, demands his Lordship's severe animadversion, and he cautions them against such conduct in future, which must inevitably draw down upon them the most serious consequences.

Capt. Wiggins is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. PALMER, 21ST REGT. N. I.

Before the same court-martial, and on the same day, Lieut. George Palmer, of the

the 21st Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge: *viz.*

"For being drunk and incapable of doing his duty on the night of the 24th, and morning of the 25th Dec. 1825, between the hours of 9 P. M. and 2 A. M. when a working party (the officers and men having their arms) from the regt., and while on duty with it, at or in the trenches, near the village of Kuddum-Kundie."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence. "The court, having weighed and considered the evidence and the prisoner's plea of guilty, do find him, the said Lieut. George Palmer of the 21st Regt. N. I., guilty of the charge, and do adjudge him, the said Lieut. George Palmer, to be cashiered."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) "COMBERMERE,
General, Commander-in-chief."

CAPT. GREENE, H. M.'s 31st FOOT.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th May, 1826.—At a general Court-martial held at Fort William on the 21st March 1826, Capt. R. J. Greene, of H. M.'s 31st regt. of foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

1st. "With being frequently in a state of intoxication, and incapable, therefrom, of attending to his duties as a commanding officer, and particularly on the evening of the 15th Sept. 1825, when Ens. Evans, H. M.'s 38th reg. (then officer of the day) reported to him, that officers had been grossly insulted in the cuddy by the second mate, and requested his advice and support, which he, Capt. Green, was unable to give.

2d. "With issuing several orders to the men, promising that they should be redressed for the grievances under which they laboured (they having been cruelly maltreated by the officers and crew of the ship), and afterwards neglected to do so on his arrival at Calcutta.

3d. "With gross and wilful inattention and neglect to the comforts of the men, in permitting Lieut. Mudie to stop from them, contrary to their consent, a portion of the regulated allowance of provisions and water, after it had been reported to him that the men had not a sufficiency of either.

4th "With behaving in an unofficer-like and cowardly manner, in shewing a great want of promptitude and spirit when a serious contention arose, on or about the 24th of Oct. last, between the soldiers and ship's crew, at which the life of one of the soldiers was threatened and in danger, when Capt. Greene, whose presence and directions were necessary, very hastily quitted the scene, instead of ex-

ercising that authority which, as a commanding officer, was vested in him for the protection of the soldiers under his command."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Sentence. "The court, having maturely considered the evidence before them, and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, in regard to the 1st charge, that Capt. Greene, of H. M.'s 31st. reg., is not guilty of any part of the charge, and do most fully acquit him.

"On the second charge, the court find that Capt. Greene did not make that report to superior authority of the treatment of (4) four men struck by the chief officer on board, which he might have done; but the court ascribe it to a misconception, arising from the death of that officer, and not to any intentional omission, and do therefore acquit him.

"On the third charge, the court are of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty, and do fully acquit him.

"On the fourth charge, the court are of opinion, that Capt. Greene is not guilty, and do most fully and honourably acquit him.

"The court feel under the necessity of remarking, that the conduct of Lieut. Bernard, the prosecutor, appears throughout highly insubordinate, and as injurious to Capt. Greene as detrimental to the public service.

"Approved and confirmed,

"COMBERMERE, General,

"Commander-in-chief in India."

Remarks by His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief regrets to find from the evidence taken before this court-martial, that a strong spirit of resistance against the authority of Capt. Greene, commanding a detachment of recruits on board the Bussorah Merchant, existed amongst the officers, who were placed under him for his assistance.

His Excellency, fully concurring in the opinion of the court on the conduct of Lieut. Bernard, of the 38th foot, considering, also, that he has failed to substantiate the charges which he brought forward against his commanding officer, in his recriminatory defence on a former court-martial, and the very grave charges of which he was then convicted, would not consult the interest of the army, if he sanctioned Lieut. Bernard's retaining his commission in it; he will, therefore, recommend to His Majesty his removal from the service.

His lordship is willing to attribute to their youth and inexperience, and the bad example exhibited by their Sen. Lieut. Bernard, the conduct of some of the other officers of this detachment, and trust that they

they will prove, by a strict attention to their duty, and a ready and respectful obedience to their superiors in future, that his leniency towards them has not been misplaced.

The Commander-in-chief, pending this trial, refrained from making any observation on the nature of the sentence awarded Lieut. Bernard by a former court-martial, but he must now observe, that degradation of rank is not an adequate punishment for the crime of insubordination, one of the most serious of which an officer can be guilty.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

April 21. Mr. R. D. Mangles, deputy secretary to government in judicial and territorial department.

May 11. Mr. H. S. Lane, assistant to commercial resident and opium agent at Benares, and to collector of land revenue at that station.

Judicial Department.

March 16. Mr. H. Ricketts, register of aillah court of Burdwan.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, 2d ditto of ditto.

Mr. Richard Walker, register of Shahabad.

Mr. F. Gouldsbury, ditto of city court of Patna.

Mr. T. B. Beale, ditto of Sarun.

Mr. E. Currie, ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. C. W. Truscott, ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, 2d ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Stainforth, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. Reid, ditto ditto of Hooghly.

Mr. F. J. Halliday, extra assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

April 21. Mr. Welby Jackson, 2d assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, 2d register at Sudder station of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. P. M. Gordon, assistant to collector of Goruckpore.

May 11. Mr. R. Neave, register of Zillah Court of Behar.

Territorial Department.

March 9. Mr. R. Hunter, salt agent at Arracan.

16. Mr. N. Smith, collector of Rungpore.

Mr. J. Hunter, deputy collector of inland customs at Calcutta.

Mr. H. S. Lane, deputy collector of Government customs and town duties at Ghazepore, and assistant to commercial resident and opium agent at Benares.

Mr. G. Alexander, assistant to secretary to board of revenue in central provinces.

April 13. Mr. A. Trotter, secretary to Board of Revenue in lower provinces.

Mr. W. T. Toone, collector of Behar.

26. Mr. Colin Landsay, to be deputy collector of inland customs at Calcutta.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, to be head-assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and superintendent of salt and golahs at Sulkeah.

Mr. J. Lewis, to be commissioner in Sunderbunds.

Political Department.

March 3. Mr. Francis Hawkins, agent to Governor-General for division of Bareilly.

May 19. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, 1st assistant to resident of Hyderabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 11. The Rev. J. C. Proby, district chaplain at Benares.

The Rev. Wm. Burkitt, district chaplain at Ghazepore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 14, 1826.—27th N.I. Ena. T. Plumbe (from 56th N.I.) to be lieut., v. Smith dec., from 24th Feb. 1826.

56th N.I. Ena. H. Foquett (from 49th N.I.) to be lieut., v. Peel dec., from ditto.

Lieut. R. R. Gillespie, H.M.'s 4th L.D., to be an extra aide-de-camp on Gov. Gen's staff.

Capt. T. Hepworth, 61st N.I., to be superintendent of gentlemen cadets in Fort William.

March 17.—Army Commissariat Promotions, &c. Capt. T. Fiddes, from 2d to 1st class of assist. coms. gen. Capt. Yates, dep. assist., to be assist. coms. gen. of 2d class. Lieut. Barnett, Capt. Brownrigg, and Capt. Henderson, from 2d to 1st class of dep. assist. coms. gen. Lieut. Satchwell, Capt. Gregory, and Lieut. Fendall, sub-assists., to be dep. assist. coms. gen. of 2d class. Lieuts. Hawkins and Osborn, supernums., and Lieut. Bellew, 62d N.I., to be sub. assist. coms. gen. Lieut. J. C. Tweedale, 3d, and Lieut. Williams, 45th N.I., to be supernum. sub. assist. coms. gen.

Maj. J. A. Hodgson, revenue surveyor general, to be surveyor-general of India, v. Blacker dec.

Capt Jopp, corps of engineers at Bombay, to be dep. surveyor gen. at that presidency in the room of Lieut. Col. Sutherland, who has proceeded to Europe.

March 27.—Lieut. T. Michael, 17th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 11th March 1826.

Ena. G. A. Brownlow, transf. from inf. to cav. branch of service.

Mr. A. Duncan, surg., to do duty temporarily as an assist. surg.

15th N.I. Lieut. C. T. Thomas to be capt. of a comp., from 9th March 1826, in suc. to Durlis dec.

Capt. S. Corbett, 40th N.I., to be a sub. assist. in H.C.'s stud, v. Bellew app. to commissariat.

Assist. surg. A. Davidson, to have med. charge of northern div. of Moradabad, v. Allan prom.

Assist. surg. C. Mackinnon, sen., to have medical charge of civil station of Tirhoot, v. Evans prom.

April 1. Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr, 39th N.I., to be superintendent of gentlemen cadets, in Fort William, v. Hepworth, res.

Assist. surg. D. Stewart to have medical charge of 45th N.I., and artillery at Benares, from 2d inst.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, Dec. 17, 1825.—Capt. R. Fernie, 27th regt., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to troops on south-eastern frontier.

Capt. Leadbeater, 53d regt. N.I., and Lieut. Anson, H.M.'s 11th L.D., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gens. with army in field from this date.

46th N.I. Lieut. C. Guthrie to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Fraser, dec.

2d (or Gardner's) Local Horse. Lieut. W. Anderson, 59th N.I., to be adj., v. McLean.

2d Gr. Bat. Lieut. T. Gear, 20th N.I., to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Cooper dec.

Dec. 18.—Cornet G. Ricketts to do duty with 5th L.C.

Capt. B. Maltby, inv. estab., posted to corps of Europ. Vet. Inv., at Chunar.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. C. H. Bolsragon, of 4th extra N.I., and Lieut. Bolton of 2d N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Dec. 24.—Surg. Clapperton posted to 6th L.C.

Lieut. D. Wiggins transf. from 3d to 7th L.C.

Capt. G. Young, 68th N.I., to officiate as div. assist. qu. mast. gen. with force in Arracan, in room of Lieut. Hawkins, H.M.'s 44th regt.

Capt. J. Wilson, 17th N.I., app. to pioneers, and posted to 7th comp.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. J. Miller removed, at his own request, from 8th to 9th N.I.

Fort

Fort William, April 7, 1826.—15th N.I. Ens. H. Boyd, from 62d N.I., to be lieut. from 27th March 1826, v. Thomas prom.

27th N.I. Ens. W. Elliot (from 58th N.I.), to be lieut. from 24th Feb. 1826, v. Smith dec.

The prom. of Ens. T. Plumbé, in G. O. of 14th March, cancelled.

40th N.I. Ens. G. Miller (from 5th extra regt.) to be lieut., from 27th March 1826, v. Reinagle, dec.

Capt. P. Jesemie, 3d extra N.I., transf. to invalid estab.

Surg. W. P. Muston, to be apothecary to Hon. Comp., v. Dr. Abel.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, Dec. 28, 1826.—Brev. Capt. Hake, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, to have superintendence of field telegraphs.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. Col. T. Wilson removed from 16th to 41st N.I.; and Lieut. Col. S. Fraser from 41st to 16th ditto.

Jan. 2.—Officiat. Assist.surg. Barber, to do duty with H.M.'s 16th Lancers.—Officiat. Assist.surg. Douglas to have medical charge of 1st brigade of Horse Artillery.—Assist.surg. J. Stewart to have medical charge of 6th bat. art.

Jan. 6. 1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt, corps of engineers, posted to regt. of sappers and miners.

9th L. C. Lieut. C. Newbery to be adj., v. Hunter dec.

18th N.I. Lieut. F. W. Anson to be adj., v. Minto, who resigns appointment.

32d N.I. Lieut. J. Payne to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Boileau dec.

36th N.I. Lieut. H. Lloyd to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bellew rem. to 37th regt.

42d N.I. Lieut. T. Polwhele to be adj., v. Gibbs dec.

2d Extra N.I. Lieut. G. W. Hickman to be adj. v. Home gone to Europe. Lieut. A. Mercer to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Williams prom.

Head-Quarters, on the River, March 21.—Capt. S. T. Cotton, H.M.'s 3d foot, to be his Lordship's aide-de-camp, v. Dougan who has rejoined his regt.

March 22.—*Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen.* posted. Capt. Mackinlay to presidency division; Capt. Hawthorne to Dinapore ditto; Capt. Fitzgerald to western div.

Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 6th extra N.I., to be 2d in command to Mundlaish local bat.

March 27.—Superintend. Surg. Brown appointed to Agra division.

Removals of Ensigns. H. Boyd from 62d to 15th N.I. G. Miller from 5th extra regt. to 40th N.I. J. Stubbs from 44th to 49th do. D. Ogilvy from 6th to 15th do. J. Wernys from 2d extra regt. to 44th N.I. J. L. Taylor from 64th to 28th do. W. C. Hicks from 67th to 3d do. H. H. Hill from 36th to 40th do.

Cornets and Ensigns appointed to do duty. Cornets G. Reid, T. B. Studdy, J. Farmer, G. Cautley and R. Cautley, with 9th L.C., Cawnpore; G. Lawson, S. B. Goad, A. Innes, C. Garrett, and R. R. Clarke with 1st L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensigns F. A. Williamson and A. F. MacPherson with 28th N.I., Cawnpore; H. Spottiswoode with 66th do., Barrackpore; S. Brown, and J. Locke with 42d do., Cawnpore; C. G. Landon with 49th do., Benares; R. D. Lockhart with 28th do., Barrackpore; J. Hale with 66th do., Barrackpore; G. Ramsay with 49th do., Benares; J. G. Ridley with 62d do., Benares; C. Wright with 24th do., Delhi; G. Dod and T. W. Hall with 44th do., Dacca; R. L. R. Charteris with 27th do., Dacca; G. P. Thomas with 11th do., Kurnaul; T. Carstairs with 27th do., Dacca; J. A. Kirby and P. Melk with 66th do., Barrackpore; S. M. Fullarton, T. Bell, and J. G. Younger, with 40th do. do.; R. C. Nuthall and E. P. Bryant with do. do.; J. M. Drake with 16th do. do.

Ensigns posted to Corps. T. R. Dalrymple to 7th N.I., in Cachar. J. Peers to 49th do., Benares. J. C. Drummond to 19th do., Nussereabad. F. C. Marsden to 29th do., Futtehgurh. J. Nunn to 21st do., Bhurtpore. D. F. Evans to 16th do., Barrackpore. N. Vicary to 4th do., Ludhiana. P. Hay,

to 42d do., Cawnpore. D. A. Johnston to 2d Europ. reg., Arracan. J. Macdonald to 30th N.I., Allahabad. W. P. Milner to 31st do., Neemuch. R. Crawford to 27th do., Dacca. E. Mayberry to 37th do., Bareilly. W. H. Balders to 43d do., Saugur. H. Wilkinson, to 30th do., Cuttack. T. G. Mesham to 38th do., Saugur. F. Cookney to 56th do., Nussereabad. David Shaw to 54th do., Assam. Alexander George Miller, to 39th do., Benares. A. C. Dewar to 15th do., Allygurh. T. Walker to 1st do., Gurrawarra. J. V. Snook to 23d do., Almorah. T. M. E. Moorhouse to 35th do., Meerut. Mathias to 33d do., Nussereabad. J. D. Wilson to 10th do., Neemuch. W. Martin to 52d do., Chittagong. J. H. Rice to 44th do., Dacca. F. E. Griffith to 17th do., Bhopalpoore. J. G. Ellis to 69th do., Pertabgurh (Oude). R. P. Alcock to 46th do., Dinapore. W. G. Beek to 24th do., Delhi. D. Nisbett to 53d do., Bareilly. W. H. Rickards to 14th do., Lucknow. B. Marshall to 25th do., Barrackpore. W. D. Littlejohn to 3d extra N.I., Mynpoore. J. Marshall to 61st N.I., Chittagong. R. Daly to 20th do., Barrackpore. J. K. Phibbs to 41st do., Muttra. O. Owen to 5th do., Muttra. T. S. Fast to 59th do., Banda. F. A. Williamson to 63d do., Hansi. C. J. Richardson to 57th do., Dinapore. S. G. Johnston to 26th do., Cawnpore. C. Rogers to 3d do., Lucknow. J. Ramsay to 65th do., P. of W. Island. A. Macdonald to 62d do., Benares. M. Kittoe to 6th do., Agra. G. Wilcox to 64th do., Agra. T. G. Dundas to 4th extra N.I., Juanpore. E. K. Hooper to 5th do., Benares. H. Cotton to 67th N.I., Arracan. C. U. Tripp to 36th do., Sultanpore (Oude). W. A. Butler to 2d do., Keltah. H. Cheere to 6th extra N.I., Dinapore. F. Jeffreys to 2d do., Cawnpore. E. De L'Etang to 1st Europ. regt., Agra. J. F. Middleton to 32d N.I., Keltah.

Cornets Hickey and P. S. Hamilton to do duty with 1st L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Fort William, April 7.—*Temporary Appointments.* Capt. J. Stuart, assist. sec., to officiate as dep. sec.; and Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I., as assist. sec. to gov. in mil. depart. until further orders.

April 14.—3d Extra N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. S. Marshall to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. F. Streatfield to be lieut. from 7th April 1826, in suc. to Jeremie inv.

Capt. G. A. Vetch, 54th N.I., to superintend north. div. of Cuttack Road, v. Mostyn res.

Lieut. V. Shortland, fort adj. of Fort William, to be superintendent of southern div. of Cuttack Road, v. Broughton.

Capt. Broughton, superintendent of Cuttack Road, to be fort adj. of Fort William, v. Shortland.

Surg. J. Grierson, to be gar. surg. of Fort William, v. Muston.

Commission of brig. gen. granted, during war, to Col. J. W. Adams, 4th extra N. I., recalled.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, Jan. 17.—63d N.I. Lieut. R. Houghton to be adj., v. Mackinlay prom.

Bareilly Prov. Batt. Lieut. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I., to be adj., v. Boswell on leave to Europe.

Capt. Hough, 48th N. I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Cawnpore div., in room of Capt. Pratt, on med. cert.

Jan. 25.—Brig. gen. McCombe to be commandant of garrison of Bhurtpore from 19th Jan.; and Capt. Frushard, 58th N.I., to be fort adj. of ditto from same date.

Cornets and Ensigns appointed to do duty. Cornets H. Marsh with 2d L.C. at Neemuch. Story with 1st do., Benares.—Ens. C. W. Tripp with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore. H. Cotton with 28th do. do. W. A. Butter with 23d do., Berhampore. H. Cheere with 46th do., Dinapore. T. S. Fast with 59th do., Bandah. C. Rogers with 45th do., Benares. F. Daly with 6th extra N.I., Dinapore. E. R. Hopper with 57th N.I., do. J. H. Rice with 28th do., Barrackpore. W. Martin with 42d do., Cawnpore. T. M. E. Moorhouse with 45th do., Benares. J. A. Owen with 46th do., Dinapore. P. Hay with 16th do., Barrackpore. J. McDonald with 2d extra N.I., Cawnpore. D. Johnston with 26th N.I., Cawnpore. J. R. Phibbs with 6th extra N.I., Dinapore. J. F. Middleton with 68th N.I., Barrackpore.

Furloughs.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 17. En. A. Horne, 40th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. Col. F. V. Raper, 30th N.I., for health.—Capt. R. S. Brownrigg, 14th N.I., for health.—Capt. A. Smith, 50th N.I., for health.—April 14. Brev. Capt. H. Delafosse, of artil., for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—March 9 Lieut. Cochrane, 4th Lt. Drags. for health.—Surg. Smyth, 45th F., for health.—Lieut. Coote, 54th F., for health.—Assist. surg. Hewat, 46th F., for purpose of ret. on h. p.—27. Lieut. Belford, Queen's R. Regt., for ditto.—Ena. Dumaresq, 6th F., for health.—Ena. M'Nally, 47th F., for health.—Lieut. Slade, 54th F., for health.—Lieut. Kennedy, Queen's Royals, for health.—April 2. Lieut. Anson, 11th L. Dr., for health.

LAW.

Supreme Court, April 21st, 1826.

The King on the Prosecution of Bebee Manoonah, v. John Brereton Birch, William Coates Blaquiére, Peter Andrew, and Alexander St. Leger McMahon.

This was a prosecution against the magistrates of the Calcutta police, for refusing to take the information of a female suitor. The trial seems to have excited a strong feeling throughout all classes of society; the court was crowded at an early hour, and many were obliged to stand during the whole trial, the thermometer at 96°.

The counsel for the prosecution were Messrs. Turton, Clarke, and Dickens; for the defence the Advocate-general and Mr. Money.

Mr. Turton stated the case as follows. The defendants are magistrates of the Calcutta police: one is Mr. Birch, who has been in that office since 1809; another Mr. Blaquiére, who has been a magistrate for the last twenty or thirty years; another Mr. Andrew, who has been in there for the last seven or eight years; and another Mr. McMahon, who was appointed about a year and a half ago. The prosecutrix is a Portuguese woman, who is acquainted with the wife of one Awchong, a Chinese. Serious disturbances have of late taken place between the Chinese, in consequence of their body being divided into factions; these disturbances have led to acts of considerable violence. Awchong on one occasion was severely beaten, and applied to the police for redress; but they refused to hear him, and desired him to apply to the Supreme Court. The court was at that time shut, and as it was impossible to prefer a civil action against the offenders for an injury of that nature, he wished to make an affidavit to the judges; he came into court to do so, and his wife and the prosecutrix accompanied him. On the evening of the same day, when the latter went home, her house was surrounded by Chinese who threatened her life, and she became so

alarmed that she ran to Mr. Strettell's house for protection. This circumstance happened at about half past five o'clock on a Saturday, and as it was then too late to take her to the police, and there was no work done on Sundays, she remained the greater part of those two days in Mr. Strettell's house, apprehensive that if she went home they would put their threats into execution. On Monday, Mr. Strettell found her at his house, and desired her to go to the police, she refused doing so, and urged that unless Mr. Strettell accompanied her, her attendance there was of no use. Mr. Strettell did go with her to Mr. Birch, who at this time was apparently doing nothing. He told him that he had an information in his hand. Against whom? inquired Mr. Birch; against the Chinese, answered Mr. Strettell; when Mr. Birch immediately said, "oh, if it is against China-men, we will have nothing to do with it; you must go to the Supreme Court." Mr. Strettell stated in perfectly respectful language, that he would insist on Mr. Birch hearing him. Mr. Birch said, "oh, if we hear you we must hear Mr. Wodsworth, as he applied to us first." Mr. Strettell sent for Mr. Wodsworth; on his arrival he was accosted by Mr. Birch in these words: "well, Mr. Wodsworth, where are your petitions and witnesses? Mr. Strettell has applied to me, and I must hear you first." Mr. Strettell said, his case had nothing to do with Mr. Wodsworth's; but notwithstanding which, Mr. Birch was determined to hear Mr. Wodsworth first, and desired him to call the next day. Mr. Strettell consented to this, not however without Mr. Wodsworth promising for his clients that they would appear. On the next day Mr. Strettell called at the police about five minutes after the time appointed, when Mr. Birch told him, "oh you are too late: Mr. Wodsworth has been here and is gone." Mr. Strettell, who had met Mr. Wodsworth returning, and had brought him with him, replied that Mr. Wodsworth was then in attendance. Mr. Birch said he would not hear the case, as he had consulted the other magistrates, and was advised not to do so, and that they must apply to the Supreme Court. On Monday night the prosecutrix, so far from being unmolested by the Chinese, as promised by Mr. Wodsworth, was abused by them, and threatened to be murdered. In consequence of this Mr. Strettell addressed Mr. Wodsworth, who sent a very strange reply, that if they interfered they would be stabbed and killed; but he seemed to think that his hircarrah had more power than himself, and he sent him to remonstrate with them. After some trouble he succeeded, but the prosecutrix not

not being quite satisfied, remained at Mr. Strettell's. Mr. Strettell applied to Mr. Birch. He said, "Magistrates have nothing to do with this," and refused to act, saying that if Mr. Strettell could get another magistrate to sit with him, he would be very happy to hear him. In consequence of which, Mr. Strettell begged of Mr. McMahon to do so, who very politely came down, and after a little conversation with Mr. Birch went up stairs again, saying, "your's is a case which one magistrate can decide." Mr. Birch, on another application, refused again to hear the case alone; when Mr. Strettell told him he would apply to Mr. Blaquiere. "Oh (said he) Mr. Blaquiere wo'n't hear you." Mr. Blaquiere, on being applied to, urged that the business did not belong to his department; that he was very busy, and would not be at leisure till twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Strettell replied that he would wait till then: when Mr. Blaquiere said he would not be at leisure till twelve the next night. Mr. Strettell said he would still wait till that time; on which Mr. Blaquiere said he would not be at leisure at all, and desired him to go out of the room, and not to interrupt him. After this Mr. Strettell went to Mr. Andrew, who at first took it up, but on going in to consult Mr. Blaquiere, he returned, saying it was not in his department. Mr. Strettell then told Mr. Andrew that he intended to apply to Lord Amherst, to which Mr. Andrew said, "Oh that will be of no use, he will refer you to the chief secretary, and he to the chief magistrate, so that the matter will come to us again." Mr. Barwell, the principal magistrate, does not attend always at the police; but it very fortunately happened to be one of those days when he is present; and on Mr. Strettell going to him, he, with an alacrity which did him credit, heard him and said, "I don't always interfere with the other magistrates; but when I see a total denial of justice, I will." He told Mr. Habberly, one of the assistants of the police, as he was not coming the next day, to give his compliments to any one of the magistrates who would be present, and to desire him to take sureties of the peace. It turned out so, that the Chinese, to avoid the process of the police, had come to the police with their sureties, and Mr. Birch was applied to; but he said, "Oh I never act on an information taken before another magistrate;" and referred Mr. Strettell to the other magistrates, who, were all applied to in their turn, and refused alternately to hear the case.

The evidence, which is of great length, did not support the foregoing statement altogether; and after hearing the advocate general for the defence, and the summing up of the judge, the jury found a verdict

of guilty, against Mr. John Brereton Birch only, upon the third count in the indictment, which charged him individually with unlawfully refusing to take the oath and deposition of the prosecutrix.

The Chief Justice sentenced Mr. Birch to pay a fine of 200 rupees to the king; adding that he hoped it would not affect his character as an upright magistrate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSPIRACY.

Late intelligence from Sylhet, has brought advice of a transaction at Doodpatlee, of an unpleasant, though not of a very serious description. The following particulars may be regarded as authentic:

On the 18th of March, information was received of a conspiracy being on foot amongst the Sylhet local corps, of which the precise nature was doubtful. Upon further inquiry being made, it was found, that the author and chief agent in the plot was Hira Sinh, the nephew of Gumbhir Sinh, who had been allowed for some days past to reside in the lines. This individual, who unites the stubborn obstinacy to the cunning and cruelty of a barbarian, had long been noted as a discontented and troublesome character by the European officers, both civil and military, but from his rank and claims to the Raja of Manipur, continued to possess considerable influence over the minds of his countrymen, which it seems he employed to seduce them from their duty. The chief object of his enterprize was to wrest Manipur from the hands of Gumbhir Sinh, to effect which the men were to move off with the arms and horses under his command: the mode proposed to carry this purpose into execution, however, led to its immediate discovery: his plan was to fire the lines, and in the confusion that ensued, carry off the horses and arms, and if opposed, as might be expected, by the European officers, they were to be murdered. In this, however, it seems the zeal of his adherents paused, and information of the plot was immediately conveyed to Capt. Watson.

Upon receiving the information on the 18th at noon, Captain Watson proceeded to the quarter guard, and caused the assembly to be sounded, having first loaded the guard and secured the colours; the guard was drawn up across the street, and was strengthened by sepoys from the other companies as soon as they fell in. The mounted companies were drawn up in rear of the quarter guard. As the companies of the local corps formed, they were marched in front of the guard, where they were ordered to deposit their arms, and then filed to the rear: the arms were conveyed to a place of security. A court

of inquiry was then instituted, and a number of witnesses, all Munypoorians, readily came forward to furnish the information respecting the transaction, which generally went to the effect we have above stated, and to the conviction that few, if any, were prepared to support Hira Chandra in the culpable part of his design; in fact, it may be reasonably doubted whether they ever seriously meditated any portion of it, although respect for his person, and the inconclusiveness of the native character, induced them to talk of its perpetration. The readiness with which the evidence was given, and the fact that not one man attempted to escape after the business was detected, are highly in favour of this view of the case. Thirteen of those most implicated are, however, in confinement.

Hira Chandra fled on the bugle being sounded: a reward of three hundred rupees had been offered for his apprehension, but no traces of him had been discovered up to the 21st, the date of the latest advices from Doodpatlee, or the 22d from Sylhet.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the perusal of letters from Sylhet, dated the 27th and 28th instant, on the former of which days the regular Manipur dawk of the 7th, and on the latter, advices from that place up to the 15th had come in; every thing continued there quiet and well.

BACHELORS' BALL.

The bachelors' ball passed off with exceeding brilliance and spirit on Thursday night. About 10 o'clock the rooms appeared full of company, and the Governor-general and Lady Amherst, as also Sir Archibald Campbell and Lady Campbell, with several other high and distinguished persons, honoured the ball-room with their presence. There were a number of splendid fancy dresses, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather, dancing was kept up with great spirit until between three and four in the morning.

The company descended to the supper-room about one o'clock. After the removal of the cloth several toasts were drank: of course that of the ladies, single and married, was quaffed with great enthusiasm. On the health of the Governor-general being drank, his lordship in a most animated, expressive and appropriate manner adverted to the peace, and the distinguished services of Sir Archibald Campbell. His lordship also returned thanks for the compliment just paid, and stated that the unequivocally-expressed kind feeling towards himself personally, which had of late been evinced by the inhabitants of Calcutta, should ever be gratefully appreciated. His lordship was

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 130.

frequently interrupted by the cheers of the assembly, which lasted for some time after his lordship had taken his seat. The president also gave the health of Lord Combermere and the heroes of Bhurtpore, which was followed by that of Sir Archibald Campbell and the heroes of Ava. We need scarcely say with what cordial warmth these toasts were pledged by the company. Indeed it is on such occasions that the soldier may be said to receive his peculiar and dearest reward, where the most illustrious avail themselves of the opportunity to do him honour, and where the smiles of the fair and good greet him from every side.—*[Ind. Gaz. April 10.]*

In rising to return thanks, his lordship alluded to the successful termination of the war, for which he stated we were mainly indebted to the persevering gallantry of Sir Archibald Campbell, whom we had that evening the happiness of seeing amongst us. His lordship then adverted to a subject which he declared had been a source of the highest gratification to himself: "I allude," he observed, "to circumstances familiar to all present, and in which, I may unaffectedly say, I felt in need of the support and protection of the public. I received that support in a manner so intelligible, that I should be destitute of every feeling becoming a man should I ever forget it."—*[Cal. Gov. Gaz., April 10.]*

THE LATE BISHOP.

The decease of the late Bishop of Calcutta was announced officially from the Government, in an order dated April 14, containing a very respectful tribute to his Lordship's memory, and directing forty-two guns (corresponding with his age) to be fired from Fort William in the customary solemn manner.

On the 23d April, a sermon was preached on the melancholy occasion, at the Cathedral of Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie; the congregation was large, and deeply affected.

On the 6th May, pursuant to a notice of the High Sheriff, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was assembled at the Town-Hall, for the purpose of expressing the deep feelings of sorrow with which they viewed the unexpected death of their beloved Bishop, and of taking into consideration the most desirable mode of perpetuating his revered memory.

Upon the motion of Lord Combermere, Sir Chas. Grey was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business of the day by addressing the meeting in a very impressive manner. The length of his speech precludes

precludes our giving it in full. After a sketch of the early pursuits of Bishop Heber, he observed as follows :

“ What he was in India, why should I describe ? You saw him ; you bear testimony. He has already received in a sister presidency the encomiums of those from whom praise is most valuable ; especially of one whose own spotless integrity, and a sincerity far above suspicion, make every word of commendation which is drawn from him of tenfold value. I have reason to believe that, short as their acquaintance had been, there were few whose praise would have been more grateful to the subject of it. Would that he might have lived to hear it. What sentiments were entertained of him in this metropolis of India, your presence testifies ; and I feel authorized to say, that if the noble person who holds the highest station in this country had been unfettered by usage, if he had consulted only his own inclinations and his regard for the Bishop, he would have been the foremost upon this occasion to manifest his participation in the feelings which are common to us all. When a stamp has been thus given to his character, it may seem only to be disturbing the impression to renew, in any manner, your view of it ; yet if you will grant me your patience for a few moments, I shall have a melancholy pleasure in pointing out some features of it which appear to me to have been the most remarkable. The first which I would notice was, that cheerfulness and alacrity of spirit which, though it may seem to be a common quality, is in some circumstances of rare value. To this large assemblage I fear I might appeal in vain, if I were to ask, that he should step forward who had never felt his spirit to sink when he thought of his native home, and felt that a portion of his heart was in a distant land. Who had never been irritated by the annoyance, or embittered by the disappointment of India. I feel shame to say, that I am not the man who could not answer the appeal. The Bishop was the only one whom I have ever known who was entirely master of these feelings. Disappointments and annoyances came to him as they come to all, but he met and overcame them with a smile ; and when he has known a different effect produced on others, it was his usual wish that “ they were but as happy as himself.” Connected with this alacrity of spirit, and in some degree springing out of it, was his activity. I apprehend that few persons, civil or military, have undergone as much labour, traversed as much country, seen and regulated so much as he had done, in the small portion of time which had elapsed since he entered in his office ; and if death had not broken his career,

his friends know that he contemplated no relaxation of exertions. But this was not a mere restless activity, or result of temperament ; it was united with a fervant zeal—not fiery nor ostentatious, but steady and composed, which none could appreciate but those who intimately knew him.”

Upon the close of this eloquent speech the following resolution was proposed by Lord Combermere, seconded by Mr. Harrington, and unanimously agreed to.

“ That it is desirable to perpetuate, by some durable monument, the sense of public loss with which this community is impressed ; and the feelings of respect and affection with which the Bishop was regarded by all who knew him.”

It was next resolved, “ That the most appropriate course appears to be, to cause a sepulchral monument of marble to be erected in the cathedral church of Calcutta, and that subscriptions be received for this purpose.”

This resolution, proposed by the Advocate general in an eloquent speech, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bayley, was agreed to unanimously.

The third resolution, moved by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and seconded by the Hon. Sir A. Buller, proposed, “ That a Committee of Management should be appointed to superintend the receipt and application of subscriptions ; and that they be desired to communicate with the brother of the late Bishop, Richard Heber, Esq., one of the representatives in Parliament for the university of Oxford, and to request that he will superintend the execution of the monument in England.”

The fourth resolution named the persons to form the committee of management.

The fifth resolution, proposed by Sir J. Franks, was as follows : “ That in addition to the objects already named, the committee should be at liberty, if the funds should be found sufficient, to appropriate a portion of them to the purchase of a piece of plate, to be preserved in the family of the brother of Bishop Heber as an *heir loom* for ever.” Agreed to.

It was afterwards proposed by Geo. Udny, Esq., and unanimously carried, that Sir Charles Grey be requested to publish the substance of his impressive speech just delivered.

The Chief Justice was prevailed upon to comply with the general wish.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Sheriff, and the meeting separated : not, however, till a sum amounting to 8,600 rupees had been subscribed, which has since increased to upwards of 20,000.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We regret to state that the cholera morbus has been of late making considerable ravages among the native population of Calcutta. The intense heat of the weather, and the continued long and ardent drought, which has dried up many of the tanks, are supposed to be the causes of this malady's appearance.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 17.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

The annexing of the provinces of Martaban, Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui, to our already overgrown empire in the east, is a measure that, when known in England, will doubtless give rise to no little discussion and difference of opinion. If their riches are to be measured by the extent of their population, they will not be regarded as acquisitions of much value; but there are many other considerations to be taken into view in ascertaining their worth: there is one light in which the very scantiness of their population may be regarded as an encouraging circumstance; it appears to us to open a door for an experiment in colonization, from which the best effects may result. These provinces stand in a different situation from the rich and populous plains of Hindoostan, and measures which applied to the one would be both unjust and injurious, may prove in the other of a very opposite character and tendency. It would, however, we apprehend, be necessary to pave the way for such an experiment as we allude to, by transferring our new possessions from the Company to the Crown: a measure to which we can scarcely anticipate any opposition from the Court of Directors; on the contrary, the Company might, by means of their new conquests, be able to enter into something like a compromise with those who advocate the extension of colonization to our Indian possessions generally, and by yielding a part, might be able to retain the rest under the system of government, in the permanence of which they have to manifest an interest.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 4.

NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO STATES.

The new boundary does not, we imagine, comprehend the town of Martaban, as that is situated on the west bank of the San-loon or Martaban river; but of course there remain many points for definitive adjustment. By adverting to the terms of the treaty, it will be seen that we continue to hold Rangoon until the final payment of the stipulated indemnification, which we may anticipate the Burman court will not be very prompt to discharge. The final measures to give

effect to the terms of the treaty, will be the subject, we understand, of further negotiation between Mr. Crawford and the Burmese Commissioners, as will be the provisions of a treaty of commerce. We understand that it is not improbable that Dr. Price may be sent to Calcutta, on the part of Ava, to discuss such modifications of the terms as the court of Ava may hope from the liberality of the British Government.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 6.

(Dr. Price has since arrived at Calcutta.)

THE INDIAN PRESS.

We have heard, we know not how truly, that the Court of Directors have ordered the Calcutta press regulations to be forthwith extended to Madras and Bombay, instead of the censorship which now exists.—[*Beng. Hurk.* May 20.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 15. *Hibberts*, Theaker, from London and Ceylon.—22. *Louisa*, Evans, from Cape of Good Hope.—28. *William Young*, Morrison, from Liverpool.—29. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Liverpool; and *Mediterranean*, Gibson, from Batavia.—May 3. *Berwickshire*, Shepherd, from London.—6. *Thames*, Havside, from London.—*Ganges*, Boulbee, from London.—18. *Penang Merchant*, from Cape of Good Hope.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 16. *Barrosa*, Hutchinson, and *Joseph*, Christopherson, for London.—19. *Ospray*, M'Gill, for Liverpool.—May 7. *Eliza*, Dixon, and *Medina*, Briggs, for London.—14. *Good Hope*, Douglas, for London.—15. *Roscoe*, Hargrave, for Liverpool.—22. *George*, Clark, for London.—23. *Catherine*, Macintosh, for London.—26. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Green, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan 14. At Mullativoe, the lady of W. Brechman, Esq., sitting magistrate, of a daughter.
Feb. 3. At Chittagong, the lady of Brigade Maj. White, of a son.
March 4. At Agra, the lady of Capt. N. Campbell, Bengal Horse Artill., of a son.
14. At Fettuhghur, the lady of Maj. J. A. Hodson, of a son.
15. At Baitool, the lady of Capt. G. Hicks, 8th N.I., of her fifth son.
19. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Col. Short, of a daughter.
24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. H. L. Worral, dep. paymast., of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Gray, 21st N.I., of a son.
April 1. At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. H. Macauley, of a daughter.
3. At Muttra, the lady of Doctor G. Paxton, 41st N.I., of a son.
— At Futtuhghur, the lady of the late Capt. H. E. Pitman, H.M.'s 50th regt., of a son.
4. At Hyderabad Residency, Mrs. G. Ogilvie, of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. Warden, of a daughter.
5. The lady of J. T. Hodgson, Esq., of a son.
6. At Futtuhghur, the lady of T. G. Turner, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
7. At New Bogwongolah, the lady of S. Cole, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. John Oliver, Assist. to H. C.'s stud at Hissar, of a daughter.
11. At Chowringhee, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a son.

13. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. Pennefather, 3d L. C., of a daughter.

18. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. S. Corbett, 40th N. I., of a son.

19. Mrs. Swan, wife of the Rev. T. Swan, of Serampore, of a son.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. M. A. Thriepland, of a son.

27. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Scott, 1st L. C., of a son.

May 3. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. A. Watkins, 7th L. C., of a son.

5. The lady of Capt. R. L. Laws, of a son.

6. At Ghazepoor, the lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of S. Fraser, Esq., civil service, of a son.

9. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Timbrell, engal Artil., of a son.

12. The lady of Lieut. J. B. Robinson, 11th N. I., of a daughter.

13. Mrs. J. U. Sherriff, of a daughter.

14. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th N. I., of a son.

15. At Cawnpore, the wife of G. Reddie, Esq., superintend. surg., of a son.

16. The lady of P. Turnbull, Esq., of a son.

18. At Howrah, the lady of Capt. G. Wise, of the ship Jangeer, of a daughter.

24. At Kidderpore, Mrs. M. G. Rochfort, of a daughter.

28. The lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24, 1825. At Cawnpore, Brigadier Burnet, C.B. commanding Sirhind frontier, to Mrs. Miller, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. Scott, of the royal establishment.

Jan. 25, 1826. At Cawnpore, Mr. R. J. H. Magness, of the Etawah collectorship, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late J. Jeunings, Esq., indigo planter.

March 16. At Berhampore, R. Morrell, Esq., to Eliza Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. P. Stacy, LL.D.

21. At the Cathedral, Mr. S. P. Brunson, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the late F. Carey, Esq., and grand-daughter of the Rev. W. Carey, D.D.

— At Ishera, R. Graham, Esq., to Adria, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Snow, Esq., of Hatton House, Surrey.

28. At the Cathedral, Lieut. J. Ferris, 24th N. I., to Miss G. M. Blanchard.

29. At Chittagong, Lieut. S. Stapleton, 52d N. I., to Miss B. Kingston, fifth daughter of J. Kingston, Esq., of Cork.

April 4. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. R. Perkins, dancing and music master, to Miss Sophia Cannon.

7. At Dacca, C. Ridges, Esq., planter, to Miss A. Hayward.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Keys, to Ann, only daughter of the late J. J. Sparrow, Esq., Bombay civil service.

— Mr. T. Brown, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Meller.

11. John Webster, Esq., to Miss Eliz. Cockburn, late of the county of Surrey.

13. B. Mathes, Esq., Royal Navy, to Miss C. E. Holland.

21. Mr. T. E. Mullins, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. T. Sheppard, Bengal marine estab.

25. At Cawnpore, Mr. B. Simson to Miss Ann Cooper.

May 1. At Patna, W. H. Lloyd, Esq., to Fanny Olivia Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late Col. R. Willoughby.

— At Cawnpore, W. H. Valpy, Esq., civil service, to Caroline, seventh daughter of the Rev. R. Jeffreys, Rector of Throcking, Herts.

2. Mr. R. Oakshott, storekeeper at Amherst Island, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late R. H. Loving, Esq., of Essex, county of Middlesex.

12. Major G. Fraser, Rajah of Nagpore's service, to Miss M. Brietzcke, daughter of the late G. Brietzcke, Esq.

— At Monghyr, Mr. W. Kennedy, to Maria, daughter of the late N. Ledlie, Esq., of Calcutta, attorney at law.

14. At Meerut, Lieut. C. D. Blair, 10th L. C., to Miss M. C. Creighton.

16. Lieut. J. T. Lane, Bengal artillery, to Lydia

Emma, fourth and youngest daughter of the late R. Brechynden, Esq., of Calcutta.

16. Mr. W. R. Fenwick, to Miss M. E. Denty, of Howrah.

27. C. L. Pinto, Esq., to Miss S. A. Wiltshire.

Lately, At Karigunge, V. Gardner, Esq., to Alida, second daughter of Cap. G. Scott, late Brigade Major in service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12, 1825. At Shah Merdon, within about 50 miles of Balkh, in Cabul, Mr. George Trebeck, aged about 24 years.

Feb. 21, 1826. At Bhopawur, Owen Lort, only son of Capt. O. Phillips, 56th N. I., aged 6 months.

23. At Rangoon, Alex. Lealie, Esq., M.D., surgeon of H.M.'s 87th regt.

March 6. At Sandoway, in Arracan, Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Dennis, 68th or Volunteer N. I.

10. At Rangoon, Lieut. H. Gray, H.M.'s royal regt.

12. Alex. Fraser, Esq., late of Liverpool, son of the late — Fraser, Esq., of Dalcarg, Invernesshire.

14. At Pursoowaukum, Mr. W. F. Gebb, clerk in the Government bank, aged 31.

18. At Futtchghur, John, infant son of Maj. J. A. Hodgson.

— At Kurnaul, Georgiana Anne, infant daughter of Lieut. W. Bignell, 3d N. I.

19. Mr. B. Saxton, assist. in surveyor general's department, aged 24.

20. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Bennett Alder, lady of Maj. T. G. Alder.

21. On his passage to Rangoon, Lieut. Sweedland, H.M.'s 67th regt.

22. At Chinsurah, John Brewer, Esq., of Derby, aged 36.

— Mr. C. Kenney, of the H. C.'s marine, aged 28.

23. Mr. E. Collins, of the H. C.'s marine, aged 19.

25. At Nussacerabad, Josiah Ridges, Esq., superintend. surg.

26. At Saugor, on his way from Candesh to Cawnpore, Capt. Robert Ogilby, 23d N. I.

— On board the H. C.'s ship, Edinburgh, off Madagascar, Capt. L. R. Hume, 14th B. N. I.

29. At Sealdah, Mr. S. H. Huet, formerly of Sapore factory, and latterly an assistant in office of Persian sec. to gov., aged 55.

— Sophia, lady of Jonathan Elliot, Esq., postmaster at new anchorage, aged 28.

— At Pursewaukum, Mr. John Lewis.

31. At Barl, W. Moring, infant son of Lieut. W. Bignell, 63d N. I.

— At Futtchghur, Mr. W. Hyde, of Invalid Pension estab., aged 65.

April 1. At Digah, near Patna, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Burton, Baptist missionary.

— The infant daughter of Mr. J. Paschall.

2. Mrs. W. D'Monte Unacs, aged 28.

5. At Delhi, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr. J. W. Eastwood.

— Mr. J. Berry, late of the H.C.'s Bombay marine.

8. At the Surdah residency, Charles Walter William, infant son of C. Cary, Esq., civil service.

11. On board H.M.'s ship Stanley, on the passage from Rangoon, Brigadier M. Shaw, C.B., H.M.'s 87th regt.

12. At the General Hospital, Jonathan Elliot, Esq., post-master at Kedgerree.

— At Howrah, James Ross, infant son of J. Mackenzie, Esq.

— At Moradabad, Lieut. H. W. Becher, 23d regt. N. I.

17. At Collyottah Factory, T. C. Bourgade, Esq., aged 61.

19. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Agnes Fagan, lady of Col. C. S. Fagan, aged 33.

— At Aurungabad, Capt. H. L. Barnett, 1st assist. to resident at Hyderabad, aged 32.

— At Chinsurah, Arratoon Avicatick, Esq., late of Rangoon, merchant.

20. In Chowringhee, Maria, wife of quart. mast. M. Sheridan, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., aged 37.

21. Eleanor, fourth daughter of Mr. F. Rebello, Sen Custom House, aged 17.

22. At Calpentyn, Henrietta Maria Justina, wife of Mr. P. F. Flanderka, acting notary public and secretary to magistrate of that station, aged 21.

25. At the General Hospital, Mr. J. Wallgate, volunteer of H.C.'s Bengal marine.

27. At Lucknow, the daughter of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., aged 8 months.

27. At Fort William, Major S. B. Taylor, eldest son of M. B. Taylor, Esq., late of Ravensdale, county of Louth, Ireland.

— At Bhaugulpore, Lieut. Col. W. Ball, superintendent of invalid thannas at that place.

29. At Chinsurah, Isabella Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Morton, minister of Chinsurah, aged 7 years.

30. On Rangoon river, on board the H. C.'s transport Glenelg, Ens. E. P. Hawshaw, 38th Madras N.I.

— At Chandernagore, aged 41, Caroline Olivia Clare, wife of the Rev. Wm. Morton, minister of Chinsurah.

— At Fort William, Lieut. E. M. Frome, H. M.'s 47th regt.

— In Caladah, district of Backergunge, Mr. J. Martinelli, aged 80.

May 1. Mary, wife of Mr. J. Solitude, aged 36.

2. At Arracan, Capt. Tomlinson, 61st Bengal N.I.

3. The infant son of the late Jonathan Elliot, Esq.

— M. Meller, relict of the late Capt. J. Meller, military service.

— At Moonghyr, Henry Oakeley, Esq., civil service, aged 39.

4. At Entally, aged 62, F. St. G. Farquharson, Esq., youngest son of the late — Farquharson, Esq., civil service.

— In Fort William, Capt. W. Webster, H.M.'s 67th regt., aged 40.

5. In Fort William, Lieut. J. Hassall, H.M.'s 67th foot, aged 30.

7. In Fort William, Capt. R. Mitton, paymaster of H.M.'s 47th regt., aged 41.

8. Mr. G. Brown, late a first mate of H. C.'s marine, aged 29.

— Mrs. Sarah Mills, wife of the late John Mills, Esq., aged 85.

9. On board a boat, off Chinsurah, Mr. John Roots, aged 19.

10. Capt. H. Bendixen, of Copenhagen, aged 36.

13. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. J. Brady, Ben. artil., aged 20.

14. Mr. S. B. Wood, of the Military Accountant's office.

17. In Fort William, the infant child of Lieut. Butt, H.M.'s 1st royal regt.

18. In Fort William, J. W. Boyd, Esq., assist. surg. in H.C.'s service, aged 25.

19. Lieut. A. J. Miller, H.M.'s 47th foot, aged 26.

— At Serampore, Mr. A. Gordon, sen.

21. At Bhaugulpore, Mr. Offic. Assist. surg. C. Vignolet, in medical charge of hill-rangers.

24. At Chowringhee, Margaret, lady of W. S. Boyd, Esq., of the firm of Boyd, Beeby, and Co., aged 23.

— Mrs. A. Harrington, proprietor of the Budge-Budge Hotel, aged 37.

24. Capt. G. Recce, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., aged 33.

27. T. Barnes, Esq., late of the Bencoolen civil service, aged 45.

Lately. On board the ship Mediterranean, on the voyage from Batavia, Mr. W. Stuart, chief officer of that vessel.

— At New Bogwongolah, the infant daughter of S. Cole, Esq.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. C. Greenway, judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

Mr. J. M. Macleod, Persian translator to Government.

Mr. A. Robertson, Tamil translator to Government.

May 6. Mr. W. Oliver, judge of courts of Sudder and Foudharry Adawhut.

Mr. J. Taylor, 1st judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division.

Mr. J. D. Gleig, sub-collector of Madura.

Mr. James Vaughan, 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for western division.

Mr. W. O. Shakespear, 3d judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. S. Nicholls, judge and criminal judge at Madura.

Mr. John Vaughan, ditto ditto of Canara.

Mr. W. Sheffield, principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. C. M. Whish, sub-collector of Malabar.

Mr. John Orr, ditto of Nellore.

12. Mr. T. V. Stonhouse, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. John Horsley, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. R. A. Bannerman, register to Zillah court of Madura.

June 2. Capt. H. Harkness, of 25th regt. N.I., secretary to committee of public instruction.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, April 4, 1826.—Ens. W. T. Furlong to do duty with inf. recruit. depôt.

Corn. E. A. Humffreys to do duty with 2d L.C.

Lieut. Anstruther removed from 1st to 2d brigade horse artillery, and Lieut. Humffreys from latter to former.

April 11.—Removals and postings in Artillery. 1st-Lieuts. J. Horne and T. D. Whitcombe from 2d to 3d bat., 2d-Lieuts. J. Taylor, W. Ward, and B. M'Murdo, to 3d bat.

April 24.—Removals and postings in Medical Department. Surgs. C. M'Case from 11th to 16th N. I., S. Dyer to 22d N.I., R. Sladen to 1st do., D. Boyd to 23d do., J. Wyllie to 4th do., J. Richmond to 31st do., W. Turnbull to 11th do.—Assist. surgs. A. Shedden to 2d extra regt., J. Barton from 9th N.I. to 4th extra regt., G. A. Herklots from 10th to 13th regt. N.I., G. Rose to Serlingapatam local bat., J. Kelman to 27th N.I., S. Higginson to 9th do., W. R. Smyth from 11th to 33d do., E. Jessop to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., E. Tracey to 18th N.I., G. Hopkins to 38th do., D. Richardson from 1st Europ. regt. to 50th N.I., J. Bell to 43d do., G. V. Cumming to 32d do., G. Pearce to 37th do., R. Lindell to 3d extra regt., G. Beetson to 16th N.I., D. B. Birch to 3d do., D. Munro to 20th do.

Fort St. George, April 28, 1826.—Lieut. J. T. Smith, of engin., to act as superintend. engineer in northern div. until further orders.

22d N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. Hutton to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. Messiter to be lieut., v. Peake, dec.

May 2.—10th N.I. Lieut. H. E. Kenney to be adj., v. Wright dec.

May 5.—18th N. I. Sen. Ens. W. Russell to be lieut., v. Addison dec.

Cadets admitted. Mr. J. K. Macdonald for cav., and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. F. Russell, J. A. Church, C. Mackenzie, A. Brooks, D. M'D. Macleod, F. B. M'Leod, W. O. Pellowe, F. R. Trewman, G. Broadfoot, W. Pennefather, and A. C. Wright, to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 7. Lieut. Col. H. J. Bowler, 28th N.I., and Lieut. J. Fullerton, 17th N.I., for health.—28. Capt. J. Taylor, 4th L.C., via Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF TANTIAH JOGH.

Letters from Indore, of the 12th inst., mention the demise of Tantiah Jogh, the minister of Holkar. This event has excited general regret, as he was an individual universally esteemed, and was especially instrumental in restoring the Maharaja's provinces to prosperity, from an extreme degree of waste and dilapidation. He is succeeded in a very large property by his daughter's son, under the guardianship

ship of his widow. The latter declared her intention of immolating herself with her husband's corpse, and was long deaf to the dissuasions of her relatives, supported by the mother of the Maharaja, who had a great regard for the deceased, and earnestly opposed the purpose of the widow to become a Suttee. The Resident likewise lent his aid to the representation of the widow's friends, and the necessity of acting as a parent to her husband's infant heir, had at last the effect of changing her determination. Raojee Trimbuck has been appointed minister in the room of Tantiah Jogh. — [*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 4.

THE LATE BISHOP.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Madras took place on the 12th April, at the Government Gardens, for the purpose of considering the fittest mode of testifying their veneration for the character of the late Bishop Heber, and their grief at the sudden termination of his valuable life; Sir Thomas Munro in the chair.

Sir Thomas, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a short speech, in which he observed, that "there was a charm in his conversation, by which in private society he found his way to all hearts, as readily as he did to those of his congregation by his eloquence in the pulpit. There was about him such candour and simplicity of manners, such benevolence, such unwearied earnestness in the discharge of his sacred functions, and such mildness in his zeal, as would in any other individual have ensured an esteem. But when these qualities are, as they were in him, united to taste, to genius, to high station, and to still higher intellectual attainments, they form a character, such as his was, eminently calculated to excite our love and veneration."

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the meeting:

1st. "That as the character of the late Bishop Heber was regarded with universal love and veneration, and as his life was of inestimable value, from the works of piety and benevolence which were in a great measure dependent upon it, and which were prosecuted with ardour and with the happiest effect to the very hour of its termination, so his death has excited the deepest feeling of grief in this settlement, and is esteemed by the present meeting a calamity to the cause of religion and humanity.

2d. "That in order to perpetuate the sentiments entertained by this settlement towards the late beloved and reverend Bishop, a monument be erected to his memory in St. George's Church, and that the Rev. Thomas Robinson, the domestic chaplain and esteemed friend of the

Bishop, be requested to prepare the inscription.

3d. "That a suscription be opened for the purpose of carrying the last resolution (that proposed by Sir G. Walker) into effect, and that any surplus fund be appropriated in the manner best calculated to do honour to Bishop Heber's memory."

MR. TREBECK.

We sincerely regret to observe the death of the friend and fellow-traveller of the late Mr. Moorcroft, Mr. G. Trebeck, who expired at Shah Merdan, about fifty miles from Balkh, Dec. 12, on his return to Hindostan. Mr. Trebeck accompanied Mr. Moorcroft on the whole of his tour in Thibet and Turkestan, and was no less imbued with the spirit of enterprize than that lamented traveller. We have had opportunities of knowing that his society and assistance were most highly valued by his friend, and that his judgment and observation possessed his fullest confidence, so that he was often detached on distant and independent routes. He had considerable talent as a draftsman, and had made a number of interesting sketches of various objects in those unfrequented countries; but the more important service he rendered to the tour was the preparation of plans of the route, and maps of the countries traversed: two or three of these, of great interest and novelty, have been sent to Calcutta, but the greater part of his labours remained, it is believed, still in his own possession. We hope that they will not be lost to the public; but even in that case it must always be a subject of regret that they had not the author's final and leisurely revisal; and it is still more deeply to be lamented that the toils and dangers which both Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck have encountered for the last five or six years, should have failed to secure for them that living credit which would have been their highest reward. His age was 24.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 9. *Elizabeth*, Stephen, from the Mauritius.—12. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, from Calcutta.—18. *Lady Nugent*, Copplin, from Calcutta.—H.M.S. *Boadicea*, Sir James Brisbane.—29. *Penang Merchant*, from Cape of Good Hope.—May 2. *Ganges*, Boulton, from London.—12. H.M.S. *Alligator*, from Calcutta.—13. *Ganges*, Lloyd, from London.—23. *Atholl*, Murray, from London.—25. *Maria*, Ringwold, from Ceylon.—June 3. *Barrosa*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.

Departures.

March 11. *Fairlie*, Short, for Calcutta.—29. *Lady of the Lake*, Martin, for London.—April 2. *Elphinstone*, M'Lean, for London.—19. *Elizabeth*, Cook, for Calcutta.—28. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for London.—29. *Penang Merchant*, for Calcutta.—May 7. *Lady Nugent*, Copplin, for London.—10. *Ganges*, Boulton, for Calcutta.—23. *Ganges*, Lloyd, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Parke, of the artillery, of a son.

28. In Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a still-born child.

March 2. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Peter Carstairs, of a son.

3. At Pondicherry, the lady of M. P. Raket, Esq., late chief secretary to the Netherlands government at Sadras, of a son.

11. At St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Mr. Quart. Mast. J. Jackson, 1st horse brigade of artillery, of a daughter.

12. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. Turner, 35th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Bangalore, Charlotte, wife of Troop Quart. Mast. Avery, 1st horse brigade, of a son.

20. At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Sayers, of a still-born daughter.

21. At Nagpore, the wife of Mr. Conductor G. Thorner, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S. I. Hodgson, brigade major in Mysore, of a son.

29. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Pinson, 46th N. I., of a daughter.

April 1. At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. Henry Maculay, of a daughter.

3. At New Town, Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th regt. L. C., of a son.

— At Mysore, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a son.

4. At the Hyderabad residency, Mrs. A. Fruval, of a son.

— At the same place, Mrs. G. Ogilvie, of a daughter.

13. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. W. Pickering, 5th regt. N. I., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. B. McMaster, brigade major ceded districts, of a daughter.

17. At Vepery, the wife of the Rev. L. P. Haubroe, missionary, of a son.

18. The lady of the late H. M. Elliott, Esq., of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Colonel Torrens, of a son.

28. At Teavendrum, the lady of Capt. Haultain, of a son.

— At New Town, Vepery, Mrs. A. M. Ross, of a son.

29. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. McLeod, 35th regt., sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

May 3. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cunningham, major of brigade, of a son.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. Macqueen, 36th regt., of a son.

7. In Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. J. Grant, paymaster, H. M.'s 89th regt., of a son.

8. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. B. Black, 45th regt., of a son.

— At Tinnevely, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., of a son.

— At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. F. Welland, 22d or W. L. I., of a son.

9. At Chittoor, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., civil service, of a son.

14. The lady of W. Prichard, Esq., third member of Medical Board, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Edward D'Sena, of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cadeil, of a daughter.

June 3. The lady of W. Scott, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Quilon, Mr. G. H. Ashton, assistant missionary, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Murray, sub-overseer in the commissariat department.

27. At Black Town Chapel, Mr. Wm. Martin, sculptor and architect, to Miss Eliza Dent.

29. At St. George's Church, Lieut. W. Powell, dep. assist. com. gen., to Fanny, only daughter of Maj. Gen. Hewitt, C. B., commanding ceded districts.

— At St. George's Church, Mr. W. M'Vicars, to Miss J. G. Gore.

April 5. Mr. Walter Beck, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Dep. Commissary Atkinson, Madras.

13. At St. George's Church, Capt. R. I. Highmoor, 5th L. C., assist. quart. mast. gen.'s depart., to Harriet, third daughter of H. Compton, Esq., adv. gen.

15. At Masulipatam, Mr. H. W. Branson, to Miss W. P. Flood.

17. At Hyderabad, C. T. Kynaston, Esq., 19th N. I., to Miss C. T. Woods.

19. Lieut. and Adj. G. Nott, 19th N. I., to Jane, niece of Maj. Downes.

May 10. At Masulipatam, Lieut. J. Kerr, 2d Europ. regt., to Miss J. A. C. Alexander, only daughter of M. A. Alexander, master attendant at that station.

13. At Secunderabad, Lieut. and Adj. Tiernay, 4th extra regt., to Helen, third daughter of Maj. H. Yards.

20. At Masulipatam, H. Vibart, Esq., of the C. S., to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Campbell, Esq., of Ballochyle, Argyleshire.

Lately. At Pondicherry, V. F. Scipian, Esq., to Miss A. Adelaide de Chermont.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. At Baltungulum, aged 62, George Baillie, Esq., first member of Madras Medical Board.

March 1. At Cuddalore, Catherine, wife of M. D. Cockburn, Esq., civil service.

3. At Pondicherry, the infant son of M. P. Raket, Esq.

5. At Trichinopoly, Ann Hamilton, only daughter of Capt. Fulton, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. southern division, aged one year.

12. At New Town, Mr. P. Decales, aged 47.

— At Trichinopoly, Mr. A. Fletcher, conductor of ordnance.

21. At Black Town, Mrs. P. E. Hunter, relict of the late Capt. T. H. Hunter, of the country service, aged 40.

24. The infant son of Lieut. P. Brady, late of Carnatic ordnance artificers.

29. At Pursaulkum, Mr. John Lewis.

April 1. At Vepery, Jesse, infant daughter of Mr. R. H. Britain, aged 7 months.

12. At Yanam, J. Bouchey, Esq., aged 65.

19. Mrs. J. G. Dosseyn, aged 54.

23. At Kilpaulk, Mary, the lady of H. De Vienne, Esq., in her 35th year.

May 1. At Bangalore, T. E. Higginson, Esq., solicitor of the Supreme Court.

3. At Cannanore, Lieut. Alex. Read, H. M.'s 46th regt., aged 20.

— At Vepery, aged 40, Mr. Henry Claudius.

6. At Bangalore, S. G. Gordon, infant son of Capt. Hodgson, brigade major in Mysore.

18. The infant son of Mr. G. E. Askin.

20. Mrs. Louisa Askin, aged 20.

25. Jessie, the daughter of Mr. T. Hughes, aged two years.

— David, infant son of Mr. G. Vanderwart.

27. At St. Thome, Sophia Philipins, daughter of the late P. Burlton, Esq., of Wickham Mills, county of Essex.

29. At St. Thomas's Mount, Frances Sophia, wife of Lieut. Col. Walker, C.B., H. M.'s 54th regt.

Lately. At Tanjore, Dr. Hyne, who was appointed by this government to accompany the late bishop on his tour.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, March 28, 1826.—The hon. the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, sanctions, as a temporary arrangement, pending a reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors in England, the raising for the service of this presidency a battalion of golundauze, of the strength hereafter mentioned, to supply the present deficiency of European artillerymen; and the commanding officer of the forces is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as he may deem expedient for speedily embodying the corps at

at the head-quarters of the artillery at Matoongah.

This augmentation to have effect from the 6th inst., in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry of the troops engaged at the battle of Sadaseer, 6th March 1799.

Establishment of a Golundauze battalion of artillery consisting of six companies.

Strength of the battalion.—1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 10 lieuts., 5 2d-lieuts., 1 adjutant, 1 quart. mast. and interp., 1 surg., 1 assist. surg., 1 serj. major, 1 quart. mast. serj., 1 havildar major, 2 drill havildars, 2 drill naiques, 1 drum-major, 1 fife-major, 6 subedars, 12 jemedars, 42 havildars, 12 drummers and fifers, 12 bheastees, 36 naiques, 564 privates, Total 600. The following gun lascars, &c. are to be attached to the bat.: 6 subedars, 6 jemedars, 18 havildars, 270 lascars, 12 bheasties, 2 maistrics, 4 armourers, 2 carpenters, 2 smiths, 2 hammermen, 2 bellows-boys, 2 file men, 2 chuckbens or moochees, 2 sicklegurs.

Non Effective.—One pay havildar to each company of golundauze, one pay havildar to each company of gun lascars.

The clothing of the golundauze to be blue, with red facings and gold lace. The arms and accoutrements the same as for the European foot artillery.

The following promotions of European officers are ordered consequent on the present augmentation, it being, however, understood, that in the event of the battalion of golundauze not being sanctioned by the Hon. Court of Directors as a component part of the Bombay permanent military establishment, the officers now promoted will be returned to the rank they would have held if this augmentation had not taken place. In the mean time, in conformity to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, no commissions will be issued consequent on this augmentation.

It is not intended that the golundauze should be disbanded at once, at any future period; but in the event of a reduction becoming necessary under instructions from the authorities in England, it will be gradually effected by casualties as they occur among the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and not by discharging any of them who are fit for the service.

Artillery.

Sen. Lieut. Col. R. Whish to be lieut. col. com. on augmentation; date of rank 6th March 1826.

Sen. Maj. S. R. Trover to be lieut. col., v. Whish; ditto.

Sen. Maj. E. Hardy to be lieut. col. on augmentation; ditto.

Capt. A. Campbell to be maj., v. Strover prom.; ditto.

Capt. J. Moor to be maj., v. Hardy prom.; ditto.

Capt. R. Thew to be maj. on augmentation; ditto.

Supernum. Capt. G. W. Gibson, John Laurie,

and James Cocke, are brought on regular strength by promotions of Captains Campbell, Moor, and Thew.

Supernum. Capt. W. H. Foy, J. W. Watson, A. A. Auldjo, and Joseph Walker, are brought on regular strength by augmentation.

Lieut. M. Law is promoted to captain on augmentation; ditto.

Supernum. Lieut. Jno. Grant, W. M. Webb, E. A. Farquharson, C. Blood, R. Warden, and F. Bleather, are brought on the regular strength by augmentation.

2d Lieut. E. R. Prother is promoted to 1st Lieut., v. Law prom., do.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1826.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, Knt., appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to be commander-in-chief of the Company's forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the oaths as second in council of Bombay, the hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay do obey Sir Thomas Bradford, and that all returns be made to him as commander-in-chief accordingly.

RECRUITING.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1826.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that recruiting for general service be discontinued from the end of the current month. The general orders of 4th of Feb. (No. 49) and 25th of Aug. (No. 269) of 1825, are accordingly rescinded.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Bombay Castle, General Department, May 11, 1826.—The hon. the Court of Directors having resolved to prohibit all persons in the service of the hon. East-India Company from connecting themselves with any newspaper or other periodical journal (unless devoted exclusively to literary and scientific objects), whether as editor, sole proprietor, or sharer in the property, notice thereof is hereby given to all persons in the service of the hon. East-India company on this establishment, either civil, naval, or military—surgeons and chaplains included: and all persons concerned are further apprized that this order will be enforced, if necessary, on the part of the hon. the Court of Directors, by dismissing from their service those by whom it may be contravened.

Published by order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

April 24. Mr. Philip Bacon, assistant register to Court of Adawlut of Surat.

May 19. The Hon. M. A. H. Harris, register and assistant to the criminal judge of Court of Adawlut in Northern Concan.

26. Mr. W. Birdwood, assistant register to Court of Adawlut of Broach.

Mr. R. Anderson, ditto ditto of Kaira.

31. Mr. G. F. Hughes, third magistrate of police, in charge of Mahim division.

General Department.

May 30. Mr. John Burnett, assistant to chief secretary to government.

June 9. Mr. W. Newnham, secretary with hon. the governor.

Mr. W. H. Wathen, Persian secretary with hon. the Governor.

Mr. D. Greenhill, to take charge of secret, political, and military departments during absence of chief secretary.

Mr. A. Steele, deputy sec. to gov. in judicial, general, and marine departments during absence of Mr. Newnham.

Mr. W. Clerk to conduct duties of Persian sec. to gov. during absence of Mr. Wathen.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 6, 1826.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt., to assume command of presidency division of army.

April 7.—*Golundauze Bat.* Lieut. W. T. White to be adj., relinquishing his present app. of qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. artil.

April 11.—Capt. A. A. Auldjo, 2d bat. artil., removed to Invalid bat.

23d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Rankin to be capt., and Ens. M. Giberne to be lieut., in suc. to Ogilby dec.; 28th March.

April 13.—Lieut. Stewart, 16th N.I., to act as assist. to surveyor in Southern Concan.

Capt. Falconar, sub-assist. com. gen. at presidency, and Lieut. Payne, acting sub-assist. at Surat, permitted to exchange corps.

April 14.—3d L. C. Corn. W. Trevelyan to be lieut., v. Torin dec.; 2d Feb.

Mr. C. H. Prother admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. G. Candy, 3d N.I., and Lieut. T. Candy, 20th N.I., directed to join Capt. Molesworth, for purpose of assisting in preparation of an English and Marhatta dictionary.

April 19. Lieut. Col. Com. Heman, of artil., to command Surat div. of army.

Lieut. Col. Kennedy to command Baroda sub-sid. force.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilson to command Malwa field force.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Dyson to command troops in Cutch.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Pierce to command artil., with a seat at Military Board, from date of Lieut. Col. Hodgson's departure for Europe.

Lieut. Col. Hardy to act as commissary of stores at presidency during Lieut. Col. Pierce's employment in artil.

Capt. F. P. Lester to be sen. dep. commissary of stores at presidency, v. Campbell prom. to a majority.

Capt. M. Law confirmed as 2d dep. commissary of stores.

April 22.—Lieut. C. C. Rebenack, 18th N.I., to act temporarily as assist. to paymast. of Surat div. of army.

April 24.—Lieut. J. G. Thomson, 7th N.I., to be 2d or Mahratta interp. to that regt.

4th N.I. Capt. S. Hughes to be maj.; Lieut. C. Crawley to be capt.; and Ens. H. A. Laurence to be lieut. in suc. to Gray dec.

Lieut. R. J. Crosier, 1st Europ. regt., to be maj. of brigade to forces, v. Hughes prom.

Lieut. G. J. Jameson, adj. 4th N.I., to be fort adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Crawley prom.

Ens. A. F. Wade, 18th N.I., to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and quart. mast. to 1st extra bat., v. Powell dec.

April 29.—Assist. surg. J. Bryden to be surg. on augmentation of Golundauze batt.

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 130.

May 3. Maj. Gen. S. Wilson to resume command of presidency division of army.

Artil. Regt. 1st-Lieut. W. Morley to be capt., v. Auldjo invalided; 12th April.

Cadets admitted. Mr. G. Hutt for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. G. H. Leaviss, G. Fuljames, J. Harris, F. N. Vaillant, E. W. Cartwright, J. E. Frederick, and A. James for inf., and prom. to ens. respectively.—Mr. R. Foulerton as an assist. surg.

May 5.—Lieut. Col. H. Rainey, R. Afr. Corps, to be mil. sec. and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. regt., to command escort attached to political agent in the Mahee-Caunta.

May 10.—*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. C. A. Hawkins and R. Hughes for inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. J. J. Cunningham as an assist. surg.

May 11.—Assist. surg. J. M'Lennan to be General Hosp. storekeeper, v. Brydon prom.; 6th May.

4th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Honner to be adj., v. Jameson app. fort adj. at Ahmednuggur.

May 12.—*Cavalry.* Sen. Lieut. Col. P. Delamote to be commandant, v. Wilson dec.

Sen. Maj. S. Whitehill to be lieut. col., v. Delamotte.

3d Cav. Capt. E. Jervis to be maj., Lieut. M. Slack to be capt., and Cornet W. Meeke to be lieut., in suc. to Whitehill prom.

Lieut. Col. J. Dyson to command Malwa field force, and Lieut. Col. Sandwith to command sub-sidised troops in Cutch.

May 13.—22d N.I. Lieut. W. Lardner to be capt., and Ens. F. A. Arnaud (dec.) to be lieut., in suc. to Black, dec. Ens. R. Long to be lieut., v. Noton dec. Ens. J. Tyndall to be lieut., v. Arnaud dec.

24th N.I. Ens. F. Durack to be lieut., v. Burgess dec.

Sen. Assist. surg. A. Conwell to be surg. on augmentation of a Golundauze bat.

24th N.I. Lieut. C. Denton to be adj., v. Burgess dec.

Lieut. C. H. Delamain to be qu. mast and interp. to 3d cav.

May 17.—Mr. P. G. Dallas admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet.

Doctor J. Strachan to be deputy inspector of hospitals under this presidency.

May 20.—Capt. T. Gordon, 4th N.I., to be aide-de-camp. to Maj. Gen. S. Wilson, from 24th Nov. last.

May 23.—7th N.I. Ens. T. D. Fallon to be lieut. v. Thompson dec.; 6th May.

May 30.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. W. Meall to be lieut. col., v. Midford dec.

12th N.I. Capt. J. W. Graham to be maj., Lieut. A. T. Reid to be capt., and Ens. G. Fisher to be lieut., in suc. to Meall prom.

June 1.—Mr. A. Weatherhead, surg. of ship Pyramus, to be an acting assist. for marine duty so long as his services may be required.

Assist. surg. M. T. Keays to be assistant civil surgeon, and also vaccinator at the presidency.

June 8.—*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. C. F. Jackson and R. H. Richards for cav., and prom. to cornets.—Messrs. T. W. Hicks and J. E. S. Waring for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Mr. W. Scott for engineers, and prom. to ditto.—Messrs. H. J. H. Christopher, H. Ashe, W. T. C. Scriven, L. M. McIntyre, F. Williams, J. M. Mitchell, G. T. Cooke, F. Tevynam, C. C. Lucas, C. G. G. Munro, H. Dolphin, W. Denman, F. H. Brown, C. Threshie, J. W. Auld, J. B. F. Willoughby, R. H. Crockett, and W. F. Salmon for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. surg. Edwards to be assistant to civil surg. at Surat.

June 9.—Lieut. A. Troward, 14th N.I. to be line adj. at Rajcote, v. Woodhouse prom. to a comp.

1st Gr. N.I. Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be adj., v. Billamore res.

5th N.I. Lieut. H. Spencer to be adj., v. Macan transf. to 6th regt.

6th N.I. Lieut. W. Macan to be adj., v. Spencer transf. to 5th regt.

10th N.I. Lieut. E. March to be 2d or Mahratta interp.

13th N.I. Lieut. S. C. Spencer to be adj., v. Stuart transf. to 14th regt.

14th N.I. Lieut. S. C. Stuart to be adj., v. Spencer transf. to 13th regt.

16th N.I. Lieut. H. F. Hopkins to be adj., v. Penley prom.

17th N.I. Lieut. H. N. Correllis to be adj., v. Luyken transf. to 18th regt.—Lieut. H. James to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Macan transf. to 18th regt.

18th N.I. Lieut. J. M. Luyken to be adj., v. Correllis transf. to 17th regt. Lieut. H. Macan to be qu. mast. and interp., v. James transf. to 17th regt.

Batt. of Invalids. Lieut. J. Carr to be adj.

Ena. G. D. Wilson, 2d Europ. regt. to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Wilson, v. Gordon.

June 12.—Assist.surg. Frith to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Clive.

Acting Assist.surg. Weatherhead to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Antelope.

Lieut. Stewart, 16th N.I., to act as assist. to surveyor in Southern Concan.

Capt. H. Jameson to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. W. Scott, of eng., to be assist. to executive engineer of Poona division of army.

MARINE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 26.—Lieut. M. Houghton to be secretary to Marine Board, and also to officiate as assist. to superintendent of marine and marine judge advocate until further notice.

June 5.—Junior Capt. Wm. Manwaring, acting commodore, to be commodore, v. Beatty, res.

Jun. Capt. Wm. Bruce to be a sen. capt., v. Beatty ret.

1st-Lieut. D. Anderson to be jun. capt., v. Bruce prom.

2d Lieut. J. McDowall to be a 1st lieut., v. Anderson prom.

Sen. Midsh. T. Clendon to be a 2d lieut., v. McDowall prom.

Jun. Capt. T. Blast to be sen. capt., v. Barnes dec.

1st Lieut. John M. Guy to be a jun. capt., v. Blast prom.

2d Lieut. R. Moresby to be a 1st lieut., v. Guy prom.

Sen. Midsh. G. Pilcher to be a 2d lieut., v. Moresby prom.

2d-Lieut. G. Vernon to be a 1st-lieut., v. Sen-right dec.

Sen. Midsh. H. Warry to be a 2d-lieut., v. Vernon prom.

Sen. Midsh. H. N. T. E. Pinching to be a 2d-lieut., v. Armstrong dec.

1st-Lieut. G. Herne to be a jun. capt., v. Maxfield ret.

2d-Lieut. R. Lloyd to be a 1st-lieut., v. Herne prom.

Sen. Midsh. E. Wyhard to be a 2d-lieut., v. Lloyd prom.

Sen. Midsh. H. Rose to be a 2d-lieut., v. Davis dec.

Jun. Capt. P. Maughan to be a sen. capt., v. Sealy dec.

1st-Lieut. T. K. Terrell to be a jun. capt., v. Maughan prom.

2d-Lieut. Wm. L. Clements to be a 1st-lieut., v. Terrell prom.

Sen. Midsh. G. Harvey to be a 2d-lieut., v. Clements prom.

2d-Lieut. R. Lowe to be a 1st-lieut., v. Pratt, pensioned.

Sen. Midsh. W. R. Hayman to be 2d-lieut., v. Lowe prom.

2d-Lieut. C. Wells to be a 1st-lieut., v. Robinson, dec.

Sen. Midsh. A. H. Nott to be a 2d-lieut., v. Wells prom.

1st-Lieut. C. F. Grice to be a jun. capt., v. Herne dec.

2d-Lieut. F. W. Powell to be a 1st-lieut., v. Grice prom.

Sen. Midsh. W. Hodges to be a 2d-lieut., v. Powell prom.

2d-Lieut. Wm. Lowe to be a 1st-lieut., v. Powell dec.

Sen. Midsh. A. S. Williams to be a 2d-lieut., v. Lowe prom.

13. Lieut. T. H. Broadhead to be a 1st-lieut., v. Wells degraded.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 11. Surg. J. Jeffreys, Madras estab., for health.—Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., for health.—June 7. Lieut. Col. J. P. Dumbur, commanding 2d L.C.—Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d L.C.—Lieut. T. R. Billamore, 1st Gr. N.I., for health.—Ena. J. T. Gordon, 19th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE AT THE PRESIDENCY.

A fire broke out on the afternoon of the 5th April, in that crowded part of the native town immediately on the verge of the Esplanade, and in the line of the Magazine road, and which was not got entirely under till the morning of the 6th. We understand that nearly 200 houses, many of which were of considerable value, have been destroyed, and that the loss of property has been great, while upwards of a thousand people must have been reduced to a state of the utmost distress. The new sepoy lines were only saved by the substantial nature of the buildings, for had they been composed of the materials commonly used, the violence and direction of the wind was such, that they would have been inevitably burnt to the ground. The fire-engines were on the spot; the police magistrates and garrison staff were most active; and the troops in garrison, and particularly the 2d European regt., under the superintendence of its officers, afforded all the assistance that men could give: but the fire spread so rapidly among the bamboo and cajan houses, that it was long before any progress could be made in subduing it.—[*Bom. Cour.*]

INVASION OF KHORASAN BY THE USBEKS.

The north-eastern frontier of Persia is at present the seat of war, having been violated by an Usbek force under Rehman Kuli Khan, the second son of the late Shahstem Khan of Khiwa. He entered Khorasan in January at the head of 30,000 men, and attacked and took Ah-Derbend, a fortress commanding an important pass. It was bravely defended by the troops of Seid Mohammed Khan, but was obliged to yield to the superior number of the assailants. The male prisoners were put to death; the females sent into captivity. The force with which Rehman Kuli Khan left Khiwa is said not to have exceeded 12,000 men, but it was swelled rapidly to the amount above stated, by the occasion of

of Turcoman adventurers from all directions.

After the capture of Ak-Derbend the Khan advanced to Meshed, and made demonstrations for its siege. The place was crowded with people, who had sought refuge within its gates from the devastating bands of Turcomans, who spread through the country, and advanced even to Nishapur. In consequence of the augmented number of inmates, provisions became scarce: bread rose from fifteen maunds to two and a half for a rupee, and great distress was apprehended. Luckily, a heavy fall of snow compelled the Usbek army to retire, on which they marched to Serekhs, five days' journey to the S.E. of Meshed. At the date of the late advices Rehman Kuli Khan remained at that place, and was engaged in erecting a fortress on the banks of the Tejan, in its vicinity. It was fully expected that he would advance again in the spring.—[*Bom. Cour.*, June 10.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The papers of the other presidencies received during the week offer little of interest. The accounts from Rangoon are favourable, as regards the continuance of a pacific spirit on the part of the Burmese; and it appears that every effort was making by the latter to fulfil the pecuniary part of the treaty, by paying the second instalment. It is said that our troops are to be withdrawn from Arracan; and that part of our conquests will be given over to the Mugs, its ancient possessors. In fact, excepting the establishment of diplomatic agents at Calcutta and Ava, the relations of the two Governments will soon be very nearly in *statu quo ante bellum*.—[*Ibid*, June 17.

THE LATE BISHOP.

At this presidency, the eagerness to do honour to the memory of the deceased Bishop keeps pace with that manifested at Calcutta and Madras. A public meeting was held at Bombay on the 13th April, the object of which was to take into consideration the most appropriate mode of evincing the high respect and admiration universally felt for the talents and virtues of the late Bishop. The speakers paid a just tribute to his learning, talents, and acquirements, as well as to his unpretending manners. All sects of Christians, it was observed, held him in estimation; and the natives were unfeigned admirers of his tolerance, benignity and charity.

It was agreed to found by subscription a scholarship of Bombay, at Bishop's College, Calcutta; the scholars to be called *Bishop Heber's Scholars*.

The statement in the subjoined letter we think must be a misapprehension. It appears in the *Bombay Courier* of April 22:

The following extract of a letter from Trichinopoly, dated the 3d inst., which was received just before our paper went to the press, attributes the death of the Lord Bishop to a different cause from that assigned in the Madras papers, and if possible, throws additional melancholy over the lamented event.

"If the account and afflicting tidings which now induces me to write have not already reached Bombay, I am sure my report will cause you and many others great sadness and grief. Our pious and beloved Bishop is no more! He had been at the Fort, and returned to the house of a Mr. Bird, a judge there, with whom he was staying. He went to a bath, some fathoms deep, to bathe, and his servants went with him with clean clothes; the servants retiring for a time, soon found the poor Bishop *drowned*! The mud appears to have given way, and it is supposed he could not swim. Thus has it pleased God to remove from us this valuable man. He is to be buried this evening, with all honour and respect."

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We have more than once had occasion to allude to the false and unfounded calumnies against individuals in this country, which have constantly disgraced the pages of the *Oriental Herald*, a publication which, instead of being conducted under the influence of the pure patriotism out of which it professed to derive its origin, has made itself the vehicle of more falsehood, more slander and malignity, than perhaps any similar production ever diffused in an equal period since the invention of printing. The truth is, however, out at last; and the Calcutta press is now united in the reprobation of the reckless system of calumny and misrepresentation which has been adopted and persevered in by the *Herald*. It has, indeed, been hinted by those friendly to the editor, that he must have been deceived by *miscreants*. Be it so: and what then? Surely no one will pretend to say that a publication is less infamous because it has *miscreants* among its contributors. We cannot speak as to the misrepresentations of the *Oriental Herald* in relation to persons and events in Bengal, but we can safely aver that in respect to many occurrences at Bombay it has shewn the most shameful partiality, and has lent its pages, without reserve, to the circulation of infamous libels and unfounded calumnies. We are glad to see the press in this country united in reprobation of the system which has hitherto disgraced the *Herald*, as it will tend to open the eyes of the people in England, and shew them how little dependence is to be placed on that publication, when detailing occurrences in India.—[*Bombay Cour.*, April 29.

EX-RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

We have received a letter from Kattywar, which mentions that a native had been seized there, who, it would appear from the papers found upon him, had been sent from Hindostan in December last, to enlist men and to excite disturbances in the province. Among his papers was a commission from the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, appointing him to enlist men, and fixing his pay as Captain Comudon at 151 rupees, and that of his *adjutant* at rupees 90 per mensem, and specifying a great number of other items. The native is said to have come into the country with two others, both of whom made their escape and cannot be traced. They visited the different temples in Kattywar, and professed to have come on a pilgrimage; but it is now known that they had had conferences with the principal chiefs, and had been introduced by a *gossein*, who stated that he had been desired by one of his tribe at Oudepore to advance them any cash they might require. The credit of the native who had been seized is however reported to have fallen with the fall of Bhurtpore, and it is said that, in addition to his commission from the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, he had confessed that he had received instructions from Runjeet Sing, but of what nature our letter does not inform us.—*Bom. Cour.*, April 29.

CAPT. CHRYSTIE.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter:

"H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts."

"Dear Sir:—As a mark of esteem for the attention and kindness you have universally evinced towards us during our voyage from England, we beg the favour of your acceptance of a piece of plate of fifty guineas value, which can be deemed only a small and inadequate tribute, by those who have witnessed the good qualities of the heart, so eminently blended with your professional character."

(Signed) J. L. WILSON, and

Twenty other Names.

"To Capt. Christie."

STORM OF BHURTPORE.

Extract of a Letter dated Bhurtpore, February 7, 1826.

It would be thought treating heroes and conquerors with great superciliousness if I said nothing of the glorious capture of the fortress by the Indian army. It is certainly one of the strongest places perhaps in the world: on its walls (sixty feet in thickness) of mud, the heaviest artillery can make but little or no effect: and in the happy result the greatest praise is due to the corps of engineers, and sappers and miners. The

sight was a sublime one which presented itself on the 18th of January, at 8 A. M., when the mine (with 12,000 lbs. of powder in it) was fired. The ground trembled and heaved up, and then exploded like a volcano—the earth and dust rolled away like the billows in a storm, while the lofty wall—its proud bastion and crowning cavalier full of men, came tumbling down. During this were seen the two grand divisions of our army rushing up the breaches, opposed by the besieged with all the implements of war used on such occasions, and their sabres flashing in the morning sun—but they were soon laid low by the British bayonets—all was soon carried—the enemy's colours pulled down, and replaced by the glorious flag of England, always surmounted by victory. The enemy had at least 4,000 killed: our loss in killed and wounded about 600. Our wounded, I am happy to say, are doing remarkably well.

The army is in high excitement and good health. The climate is here delightful and salubrious. The thermometer at night 42°, during the day 69°; not a cloud obscures the sky, while genial zephyrs fan the air. The country is every where in high cultivation and the crops of corn most abundant, all effected by irrigation and the unremitting industry and free labour of the native cultivators, who appear a fine, hale, robust and sturdy race of men. Provisions are in great plenty. As peace is also now made with the Rajah of Alwar, the army will shortly of course return to their quarters, and the temple of Janus will be shut, I hope, in India, as there are such promising accounts from the army at Ava also.

The usurper, Doorjun Sal, was taken in attempting to escape from Bhurtpore during the storm, with his family. I saw one of his two sons, nine years old, whose finger had been shot off during the action. When it was to be operated upon, he refused allowing it to be held, as he said he was a soldier and knew how to bear the pain; which he did, without evincing any signs of suffering the pain which it must have put him to.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 18. *Lady East*, Talbert, from China and Singapore.—*Promise*, Gibbs, from London.—April 12. *Grecian*, Steel, from Liverpool.—April 29. *Es-mouth*, Owen, from London.—May 1. *City of Edinburgh*, Bax, from London.—3. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, from London.—8. *Asia*, Stevenson, from Hamburgh.—12. *Fortune*, Gilkison, from Greenock.—19. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from London and Ceylon.—June 1. *Norfolk*, Greig, from Calcutta.—2. *Milford*, Jackson, and *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from Calcutta; also *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, from London.—3. *Darius*, Bowen, from London—also *Eliza*, Oliver; *Elphinstone*, M'Lean; and *Caledonia*, Johnstone, all from Calcutta.—4. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniel, and *Lord Louther*, Steward, from London.—5. *Bombay Castle*, Durant, from China.—6. *Mary Anne*, Macdonell, from Calcutta.

Depar-

Departures.

March 29. *Windsor Castle*, Heathorn, for London.—April 9. *Lady East*, Talbert, for Alipée and London.—13. *Promise*, Gibbs, for Tellicherry and London.—20. *Sophie*, Lartigue, for Bordeaux.—June 3. *Grecian*, Bouch, for Liverpool.—4. *Fortune*, Gilkison, for Greenock.

The *Grecian* experienced a heavy gale for four days off the Mauritius, and lost all her sails, sprung both masts, and made some water.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. Mrs. M. Macdonald, of a daughter.
15. At Kalra, the lady of Lieut. W. Reynolds, 12th regt. N.I., and acting rev. surv. of Guzerat, of a daughter.
16. At Muvood Ghat, near Dapoolce, the lady of the Rev. Alex. Crawford, of a son.
March 21. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. Apoth. Yates, 1st Bombay regt., of a son.
25. In camp, at Baroda, the lady of Capt. C. Waddington, executive engineer, of a son.
— At Gwallor Presidency, the lady of Capt. J. Stuart, of a daughter.
April 2. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Houghton, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
— Mrs. Horne, of a son.
— The lady of T. Barnard, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
8. The wife of Mr. Spencer, secretary's office, of a daughter.
10. At Poonah, the lady of G. J. Griffith, Esq., of a daughter.
— The lady of Lieut. C. Lucas, of a still-born child.
26. At Colabah, the lady of the Rev. J. Laurie, of a son.
May 5. At Girgaum, the lady of W. P. Ranney, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. F. Weiland, 23d Madras N.I., of a son.
12. The lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Qr. Mast. Gen., of a son.
14. At Surat, the lady of A. Bell, Esq., acting 1st registrar to Sudder Adawlut, &c., of a son.
18. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. Dunlop, Esq., of a daughter.
19. At Surat, the lady of John Vibart, Esq., of H.C.'s civil service, of a daughter.
21. The lady of J. Saunders, Esq., of a son.
24. Mrs. King, wife of Mr. M. King, mint department, of a daughter.
26. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. T. Probyn, of a son.
— At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Rybot, 2d cav., of a daughter.
29. The lady of Capt. C. B. James, mil. paymaster, of a son.
30. The lady of the chief justice of Bombay, of a daughter.
June 2. Mrs. B. L. Stater, of a daughter.
8. At Poona, Mrs. J. Summers, of a daughter.
9. At Mazagon, the lady of Luis F. de Silva, Esq., second daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, of a son.
12. At Colabah, the lady of D. Seton, Esq., of a daughter.
14. Mrs. Leggett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 18. At the Scotch Church, Capt. W. Webster, of the ship *Francis Warden*, to Mrs. Faith Cameron.
26. At Kalra, L. Birdwood, Esq., civil service, to Julia Christian, eldest daughter of Major Brown, H.M.'s 4th Light Dragoons.
May 20. In St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. J. S. Rae, H.M.'s 20th regt., to Henrietta, third daughter of Col. Daly, of Quillon.
June 10. At St. James's Church, Tannah, A. T. C. Fraser, Esq., civil service, fourth son of the late Major Gen. Fraser, of Ashling House, near Chichester, Sussex, to Anna Maria Barnard, only daughter of the late J. P. Hobson, Esq., auditor gen., Penang.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26. At Kalra, of the cholera morbus, So-

phia Eugenia, aged eighteen months, only child of John Williams, Esq., civil service.

March 9. At Bhooj, the Rev. Thos. Lavin, chaplain to the subsidised troops in Cutch, aged 27. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Lavin, K.C.B.

— At Mangalore, Mr. Vicente M. Rollim.

14. At Mandavie, Cutch, W. W. Morton, Esq., assist. surg. attached to 2d Bombay Europ. regt., aged 25.

20. At Dooly Dhapoor (near Nassick), the Rev. G. Hall, American missionary of Bombay, in his 42d year.

— Miss Ann Simon, daughter of the late Mr. V. Simon, aged ten years.

— The infant son of Lieut. Briggs, resident at Sattara.

27. In camp, near Deesa, of dysentery, Ens. Edw. George, 8th regt. N.I.

April 8. At Poona, aged 23 years, Ens. John Skelton, 14th regt. N.I., eldest son of J. Skelton, Esq., of St. John's-wood road, Middlesex.

10. Of the cholera morbus, Mr. Alex. White, late surveyor and draftsman at Sattara, aged 41.

11. At Mhow, aged 24, Eleanor, wife of Lieut. C. Lucas, 1st troop horse brigade of artil.

13. At Mangalore, on his passage to England, on board the *Lady East*, Capt. Robt. Gibbings, assist. quart. mast. gen. at Jaulnah, aged 32.

— At Ahmedabad, Maj. C. Gray, commanding 4th regt. N.I.

15. Camp Dapoolce, Lieut. D. J. Powell, 10th regt. N.I. and quart. mast. and interp. to the 1st ex. bat., aged 20.

17. Of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. James J. Robinson, assistant to superint. of marine, and secretary to marine board.

21. At Rutnagurry, Henry, infant son of Doctor D. Shaw, aged 4 months.

23. At Bushire, Capt. G. Herne, commanding H. C.'s cruiser Benares.

26. At Baroda, of cholera, Lieut. Col. Wilson, comm. Baroda subd. force.

29. At Mahbleswar, on his way to the southern Conkan. Lieut. E. Burgess, adj. 24th regt. N.I., aged 20.

May 5. At Surat, D. Ormand, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment.

— At Asseergurh, Lieut. J. G. Thompson, of the 7th Bombay N.I.

6. At Poona, Capt. Wm. Fleetwood, superintendent of rocket establishment of this presidency.

— Camp, Jaulna, in consequence of wounds received from robbers at the village of Nurra, near that place, Lieut. H. Bennet, 40th regt. Madras N.I., aged 23.

7. At Basador, Lieut. F. W. Powell, of the H. C.'s cruiser Benares.

15. The infant daughter of the Rev. H. Davies, sen. chaplain.

20. At Ahmedabad, Ens. H. S. Bouchier, 4th regt. N.I.

26. At Colabah, T. Hopkins, Esq., aged 35, one of the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

28. At the presidency, Lieut. Col. George Midford, 3d regt. N.I.

29. The wife of Mr. G. A. Trotter, assist. to collector of customs.

30. At Poona, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. Col. R. Mackintosh, comm. horse brigade of artillery, aged 41.

June 1. Mr. Wm. Butter.

2. At Mazagon, P. J. Douglas, Esq., aged 27.

— At Kavel, Pedro de Mello, aged 53.

7. At Poonah, of cholera morbus, Mr. Troop quart. mast. Cain, aged 31.

8. At Calloe, near Damaun, of cholera, Lieut. G. R. S. Fenwick, 1st or grenadier regt. N.I.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

March 28. At Colombo, the lady of Col. Kimeas, 1st Reg., of a daughter.

April 10. At Kandy, the lady of J. Barnett, Esq., H.M.'s civil service, of a son.

16. The lady of the Rev. J. H. de Saram, Cingalese colonial chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.

April 8. At Jaffna, G. Burlcigh, Esq., surgeon, late

late 2d Ceylon regt., and sitting magistrate of Kaita.

D. At Colombo, Mary, eldest daughter of Maj. Morris, H.M.'s 97th regt.

— At Colombo, Lieut. R. F. Fellows, half-pay H.M.'s late 4th Ceylon regt., and staff officer of Koorunagalle.

15. At Colombo, Mr. John Eagan, band-master to H.M.'s 97th regt.

23. At Colombo, John G. Kricckenbeek, Esq., aged 54, late Advocate and Dutch Interpreter to the Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ceylon.

Lately. Aged 80, at the house of V. W. Van-

derstaaten, Esq., registrar of Supreme Court of Judicature, Mrs. Anna Catharina, widow of the late P. L. Vanderstaaten, Esq.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.

May 5. C. Gardner, Esq., to Mary Ann, widow of the late John Sandyaon, Esq.

June 20. R. N. Boyes, Esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 55th regt., to Miss Maria C. Fichat.

— H. H. Gird, Esq., to Miss Ann F. Scott.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 29, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Ra. As.	Ra. As. [Sell.
Prem. 24	8 Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	23 8 Prem.
Dist. 4	0 Five per ct. Loan 1822-23	5 0 Dist.
Ditto 1	4 New 5 per cent. Loan....	2 8 Ditto.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days ditto, 98 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupee.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Buy.]	Bank Shares Premium.	[Sell.
5,260.....		5,300

Bank of Bengal Rates, April 26.

Discount on Private Bills.....	S. Ra. 8 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	10 0 ditto.

Madras, June 2, 1826.

Government Securities.

6 per cent. paper.....	27 per cent. prem.
Old 5 ditto ditto.....	1 1/2 per cent. discount.
New 5 ditto ditto.....	1/2 ditto ditto.

Exchange at 106 1/2 Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all purchases and sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1s. 9 1/2 d. at 3 months' sight,

Ditto ditto 1s. 10 d. at 6 ditto,

Ditto on Bengal, 104 to 107 Madras Ra. per. 100 Sa. Ra.

Ditto on Bombay, 98 B. Ra. per 100 M. Ra.

Bombay, June 17, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10 d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 31 days' sight, 105 Bom. Ra. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 3 days' sight, par.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE arrival of Bombay papers to the latter end of June enables us to furnish the official accounts of the transactions in Ava previous to the ratification of the treaty.

To George Swinton, Esq., secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Pagan-yay, Feb. 4, 1826.

Sir: The laborious duty of collecting and destroying the enemy's artillery and stores, together with a heavy fall of rain, prevented my leaving Patanagoh with the first division of the force before the morning of the 25th ult. We have since advanced eighty-five miles into the enemy's country, and, generally speaking, over very bad roads, but without having occasion to fire a shot, with the exception of a very daring and gallant charge made by a reconnoitring party of the right hon. the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Lieut. Trant, and Subadar-Major Quance Waller Mahomed, upon a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, the particulars of which I have the honour herewith to inclose. The chief killed is now ascertained to have been Maung-toung-bo, a commander who was the terror of his countrymen, from his cruel disposition. We are now opposite to Sem-bem-ghewn, where, and at Challeen, the enemy had strong posts watching the road from Arracan, but evacuated those defences on our approach, and are now concentrating at Pagharn-mew what force they can.

I have, &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Major Gen.

Watmachaote, Jan. 30, 1826.

To Lieut. Col. Tidy, C. B., dep. adj. gen., &c. &c. &c.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the commander of the forces, that

having been directed by the Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen. to reconnoitre the road in advance, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by an escort of thirty-four men of the Governor-General's body guard, accompanied by Subadar-Major Kajee Balie Mahomed, in the direction of Yaynaugheun, and marched for ten miles without seeing any appearance of the enemy.

At this distance I observed a small picquet of Burman cavalry rapidly retreating, and conceiving them to be detached from the force under Montaug-bo, I thought that, by intercepting them, we might approach the Burman camp undiscovered. We therefore pursued them as rapidly as the nature of the country would admit for about two miles, and at the same time they entered a small valley, surrounded by steep hillocks, where between 400 and 500 Burmahs, well armed with muskets, were bivouacked.

These were immediately charged by the body-guard, who, pressing on the crowd, sabred or shot about fifty men, among whom was a chief of rank (supposed to be Montaug-bo), and completely dispersed the remainder, part taking refuge in their boats, and others running to the hills, where the acclivity was so great that we could not pursue them. Finding this to be the case, about 100 men, recovering from the panic into which they had been thrown, took post on the crest and side of the hill, and from thence kept a sharp, but most ineffectual fire of jingals and musketry, by which I am happy to say, only one man and a horse were wounded; but as I perceived their numbers were increasing, and that several men had been detached to our rear, apparently with the view of annoying us when returning, I thought it prudent to retire.

The body-guard behaved with their usual gallantry; and the coolness, zeal, and courage manifested by Subadar-Major Kajee Balie Mahomed, made him so very conspicuous during the affair, that I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in

in bringing his conduct to the notice of the commander of the forces.

I have, &c.

T. A. Trant, Lieut. 95th foot,
dep. asst. gr. mast. gen.

To Geo. Swinton, Esq., &c. &c.

Sir: My last communication made you acquainted with my belief that the enemy were concentrating upon Pagahm-mew; subsequent intelligence established the fact. Part of the fugitives from Melloon had been rallied at that point, and there reinforced by fresh levies from Ava. The command of the whole, amounting to 16,000 men, was given to Ta-Yea-Soo-gean, Weon-dock, *Nai-Woon Barein*,* who had pledged himself to his sovereign to achieve some signal success at the expense of the British, whom, in the insolent language of his court and nation, he styled the Invading Army of Rebellious Strangers.

A reconnoissance effected on the evening of the 8th, discovered the enemy in force, and strongly posted about five miles in advance of the village of Yeseah, where I had that day encamped with my leading division.

The report of Burman prisoners gave us to understand that the enemy had resolved to defend two positions; the first having for its appul the Logo-hNundah Pagoda; the second, within the old walls of the city, which had undergone some partial repairs, and the numerous pagodas in and about Pagahm, the former to be occupied by 7000, the latter by 9,000 men. At this particular crisis, I considered it of importance that the decisions of the court of Ava should not be left to depend upon hopes, cherished under a false confidence in the promises of their new commander; I therefore took measures for attacking the enemy on the morning of the 9th, and ordered Brig. Gen. Cotton, whose division was twelve miles in the rear, to march with three of his corps at such an hour during the night, as would ensure his joining me by daylight. Thus reinforced, I marched at nine o'clock.

Four miles from our camp I found, for the first time since the commencement of the war, the enemy prepared to dispute the ground with us in the field, in front of his first position; the disposition of his troops, and his plans for receiving our attack, exhibiting marks of considerable judgment.

The road from Yeseah to Pagahm leads through a country much overgrown with prickly jungle, which, whilst it renders it difficult for regular troops to diverge from its direct course, either to the right or left, is, in some places, so thick, as completely to mask the formations and other manoeuvres of large bodies. The Burmese general availing himself of these advantages, and probably ignorant of the reinforcement the leading division had received during the night, drew up his army in the form of a crescent, both its flanks being considerably advanced, and the main road running directly through its centre, thinking no doubt that we must advance by it, till opposed in front, when the wings would close in to attack us on both flanks and in the rear, which his great superiority in numbers would have enabled him to effect, had we fallen into the snare. But the advance of the British force was conducted in such a manner as soon to detect the object of his formation, and he was instantly assailed upon both flanks. His Majesty's 13th light infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction), accompanied by four guns of the Bengal horse artillery, and a small detachment of the body guard, supported by His Majesty's 80th regiment. His Majesty's 38th regiment, that on the left, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and two guns of the Madras artillery, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Cotton—whilst Lieut.-col. Paribby, with the 43d Madras Native Infantry, advanced on the bank of the Irrawaddy, our extreme left, to prevent the enemy throwing troops to our rear in that direction. They received our attack on both flanks tolerably well-formed, and with a show of resolution, but were soon obliged to give way before the rapid fire and steady charge of British soldiers.

Part of these troops, broke by the 38th, retired into a well-constructed field-work, but were so closely pursued, that they had not time to form for its defence; here from three to four hundred

of them perished, either by the bayonet, or plunging into the river to escape. The enemy, perceiving both his flanks attacked, and seeing our centre apparently without troops, pushed a column by the main road towards an eminence in our rear, covered with pagodas: but was checked, and retired on seeing the 80th in reserve. Several times during the day they attempted, with their cavalry, to turn our right—and vigilantly watching every opportunity which might offer to effect this purpose. They at one time came down in great force and good order, towards a small party of His Majesty's 13th light infantry—unfortunately, my force in cavalry did not enable me to avail myself of similar opportunities: but the very few I had of the right hon. the Governor-general's body guard, under the command of Subadar Maj. Quatsee Wallee Mahomet, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction. The first of the enemy's positions being thus carried, the troops were re-formed, and, after a short halt, led to the attack of the second, which they soon forced without much opposition. The enemy, thus defeated at all points, left me in possession of Pagahm-mew, with all its stores, ordnance, arms, and ammunition.

Our loss during the operations of this day, although of five hours' duration, and continued over four miles of ground, I am happy to say is comparatively small, a circumstance which I attribute to the want of their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their arms, which has often been the cause of considerable loss to us whilst advancing to the attack.

Every individual engaged conducted himself so perfectly to my satisfaction, that I will not particularize any; a copy of the order,* which I issued upon the occasion, and which I beg leave to enclose, will best express to his lordship my feelings towards the gallant troops I have the honour to command.

I cannot close this despatch without communicating to his Lordship the gratifying intelligence that the operations of this force by land and water, since the fall of Melloon, have released from the tyranny of the enemy from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants of the lower provinces, who had been detained and driven before his returning boats and army, many of them since the commencement of the war; from 3,000 to 4,000 family boats have passed Pagahm downwards, since its occupation by us.

I have, &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Major-general.

Herd-quarters, Camp, Pagahm-Mew,
11th February 1826.

P.S. From the information of prisoners of war and others, I am led to understand the enemy will attempt further opposition to our progress towards the capital at a place called Pooway Sawah, which I hope to reach in the course of a very few days.

A. C.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Army under the Command of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., in Action with the Enemy at Pagahm-Mew, on the 9th Feb. 1826.

Bengal horse artillery—wounded, 1 rank and file, and 1 horse.

Gov. gen.'s body guard—wounded, 1 serjeant of havildar, 1 rank and file, and 1 horse.

H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—killed, 1 rank and file.

Wounded—1 captain, 6 rank and file.

Missing—1 rank and file.

H. M.'s 33th regt.—wounded, 4 rank and file.

H. M.'s 41st regt.—wounded, 1 rank and file.

1st Battalion Mad. Pioneers—wounded, 1 rank and file.

Names of Officer wounded.

Capt. E. T. Tronson, H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., severely, not dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, &c. captured from the Enemy on the 9th Feb. 1826, by the Army under the Command of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B.

Brass guns long—two 14-pounders, five 2-pounders, seven swivels, and two jingals.

Iron

* King of the Lower Regions.

* This order is not subjoined to the despatch, but a copy is given in our leading article.

Iron guns long—five 1½-pounders, seven 2-pounders, one 2½-pounder, ten 3-pounders, one 3½-pounder, one 4½-pounder, seven swivels, and ninety-two jingals.

Round shot, for different calibres ..	1,760
Bar shot	8
Muskets	172
Musket balls	20,000
Gunpowder	3 tons 10 cwt.
Flints	20,000
Steel bars	135
Lead	1ba. 740
Sulphur	do. 252

C. HOPKINSON, Lt. Col.

Commanding the Artillery with the Forces,
Camp, Pagahm-Mew, 11th Feb. 1826.

Head-Quarters, Camp, at Yandabu, 45 miles S.
W. of Ava, 24th Feb. 1826.

To the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council.

My Lord: We have the honour to submit, for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, an original treaty this day concluded by us, with the Burmese ministers specially deputed for the purpose of terminating this war, by acceding generally to the terms detailed in the paper, which, in our letter of the 1st instant, we reported that we had delivered to Dr. Price, of the American Missionary Establishment, for the eventual information of his Majesty the King of Ava.

The original royal mandate addressed to the Burmese ministers, empowering and enjoining them to effect an immediate pacification, by acquiescing in the conditions imposed in the document above alluded to, will be laid before your Lordship in Council, along with this letter; and a translation will be found recorded in the copy of our resolution of this date, transmitted by the present opportunity to the secretary to government in the Secret and Political department.

Judging from the style and tenour of the King's instructions to his delegates, from their own deportment and assurances, the communications of Messrs. Judson and Price, the liberation of all the prisoners at Ava, and the full delivery of the first instalment of the money payment, we conceive that, notwithstanding the fickle character of the Court of Ava, we are justified in considering their present professions as sincere, and that the time has now arrived when we may, with confidence, congratulate your Lordship in Council upon the successful and honourable conclusion of the Burmese war.

The information derived from repeated conferences with the Burmese agents, particularly with Dr. Price and the liberated prisoners, have suggested the expediency of the following alteration and amendments of the former wording of the treaty:

In Art. 3d.—The local names of the "Anonple-toomiew" range of mountains have been inserted, and a passage has been added regarding the rank of officers to be employed as commissioners for the settlement of boundaries.

In Art. 4th.—Tenasserim, the general name of the provinces on the coast, has been introduced, and the Salween River recorded as the future boundary between the provinces of Ye and Martaban.

A clause, defining the course to be in future pursued in disposing of the property of individuals, the subjects of either state, who may demise within the dominions of the other, has been appended to article 8.

A hundred days from this date has, in the additional article, been mentioned as the term for the payment of the second instalment at Rangoon.

We have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen. and S. C.

C. T. ROBERTSON, Civ. Com.

(Then follows the copy of the treaty, for which see the Gazette.)

To the foregoing official statements, we add the following particulars from private sources, which we have gleaned from the different papers. The capture of the fortress of Melloon seems to have created greater alarm at Ava than was even anticipated, owing to the confidence which had

been placed in its strength, and its proximity to the capital. Shortly after the intelligence reached the court, Dr. Sandford and Dr. Price, prisoners at the capital, were summoned to the palace, and despatched upon an embassy to the British camp. This mission was suggested, it is said, by the high priest of Ava. According to one account, Dr. Sandford was sent for to the Lotoo at eleven o'clock at night, when the news of the victory at Melloon reached the court. He found the council sitting, and the king upon the throne; he was told that the prisoners were all at liberty, and he was desired to be the bearer of despatches to Sir A. Campbell. The king told him that "he could not depend upon any of his ministers, and that he was most grossly deceived as to the real state of affairs; and requested Dr. Sandford to return immediately to Ava with a treaty of peace, which should be forthwith ratified." The king having asked what security he should have for his return, was assured by Dr. Price (the American) that the most implicit reliance might be placed on the word of a British officer.

It would appear that the king was induced to refuse the ratification of the treaty on the former occasion through the advice of the Raj-gooroo. He represented to the king of Ava, that the English would not be content with the money, but would also take his country from him; that they were besides but a handful of men, in want of supplies, and tired of the war; and strongly advised his majesty to stand out.

The late intercourse between our officers and Europeans who have resided for some time at the capital, had brought to light much curious and important information regarding the state of feelings and affairs at Ava, and also respecting the views and conduct of the government previous to the breaking out of the war. Amongst other things it is stated that the memory of the late Bundoolah is execrated throughout the country, as, although his talents and generalship are acknowledged, he is considered to have been the principal author of the war. A few months previous to the declaration of hostilities, a formal conference was held between the king and the Maha Bundoolah, relative to the number of troops that would be required for the conquest of Bengal. Bundoolah stated that his majesty was the greatest monarch on earth, and that he could send 100,000 armed men, a force which, in his opinion, would be fully adequate to the undertaking. War was accordingly determined on, and fetters of gold were actually sent with the invading army, which was to advance from the side of Arracan to Chittagong, to conduct the head of the British government a captive to

to Ava. It is stated that Mr. Scott, the British officer who deserted to the Burmese, and who is reported to have assisted in the Burmese councils, and sat in Burmese attire, has been sent a prisoner to head-quarters. Report mentions that the cavalry of the enemy, at the action of Pagam-mew, was commanded by a person dressed in red European uniform, with a cocked-hat.

Some transactions of subordinate interest have taken place in other quarters. Col. Pepper has been annoyed by the Ex-Rajah of Martaban, who, with his son, had collected a body of men amounting to 9,000, in the neighbourhood of Pegue and Tongho, and made incursions on the villages, plundering the inhabitants. Owing to the weakness of his own detachments, Col. Pepper was unable to protect the villagers; but on the accounts arriving at head-quarters, Col. Nixon with the 1st Madras N.I. and four companies of his Majesty's 45th, had been sent to his assistance; with the help of this reinforcement, it was expected that he would at all events keep the Ex-Rajah quiet, until his party could be further strengthened.

At Mikow, a brilliant little affair occurred between a party stationed at Mikow, under Ensign Clark, of the 3d Madras N.I., and a very superior force of the enemy. The action is described as highly creditable to the gallant and steady bearing of the Madras Sepoys.

On the evening of the 15th of February, Ensign Clark having received intelligence that a body of men had been despatched by the Ex-Governor of Martaban, to attack the villages of Bew and Mikow, proceeded to the former to take the personal command of the small picquet stationed there, and to ascertain the measures that might be necessary, leaving Captain Johnson, of the Commissariat, who happened to be at Mikow collecting supplies, in charge of the main party, which he had promptly offered his assistance to command. A little before daylight, on the morning of 16th, the enemy surrounded the village of Bew with a force which left Ensign Clark no alternative but to fall back on the main party. He, accordingly, forced his way through the enemy, and was soon joined by Lieut. Johnstone, who had marched to his assistance with a reinforcement. Ensign Clark continued his retreat to his position at Mikow, where, concentrating his small force, he determined to make a stand, and extending his line, so that one flank rested on the river, and the other on the house of a Raboon, he successfully checked the advance of the enemy till about half-past eight o'clock. Observing the Burman line waver, Ensign Clark then ordered his men to charge; on which the enemy fled in the most precipitous

manner, neglecting their usual custom of carrying off the dead; forty bodies were found on the field. Our loss was inconsiderable; but one killed and seven wounded. The fire of the Burmans from jingals and small arms was kept up with great noise and perseverance, but was ill directed. The detachment at Mikow did not exceed 150 men, whilst the Burmans were not fewer than 1,500.

Accounts from Manipore, dated Feb. 3d, state that Gumbbeer Sing, with his levy, arrived on the western bank of the Ningti river on the 2d, having been preceded by detachments who had pushed across the river, and scoured the country on the opposite side, for three marches, without encountering any resistance. The country is described as every where deserted by the Burmese, who, in their retreat, left the whole of their cattle behind; above 1,500 head of buffaloes, bullocks, &c. have been taken and sent into Manipore. Their departure has also given liberty to a number of Manipuris, whom they had taken at various times and made their slaves; about a thousand persons, of both sexes and all ages, have been liberated.

From Tummoo, the site of the stockade from which the Burmese were dislodged on the 22d January, it is five marches to the Ningti river. The road is an excellent one throughout, leading through a Sal forest the whole way, except where a few patches have been cleared for cultivation, on the site of villages. The trees are of immense height; the ground beneath firm and dry, and free from underwood, so that the road seems to run through an extensive park. The river is a magnificent one, being, even at this season, above eight hundred yards across. On both banks are the ruins of numerous Burmese villages, destroyed by the Manipuris, in retaliation of the excesses committed by the Burmese in Manipur. From the Ningti to Amerapura the road is reported to be even better than from Tummoo to the river, but in its present devastated state, the country would with difficulty yield supplies of grain for any considerable force. The approach of the levy to the river is said to have created much alarm in the Burmese capital.

Since the foregoing was written, the following particulars, from the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette* of May 25th, have reached us:

The *Enterprise* steam-vessel returned from Rangoon on Monday last, having left that place on the 14th: every thing continued quiet, and there was every reason to expect that the second instalment would be punctually discharged. The body-guard was embarked on board several transports, which were to sail on the 16th. The circumstance of chief interest

which had occurred, was the foundation of a new town, by the commissioners named Amherst Town. Martaban being ceded to the Burmese, under the provision of the treaty which relinquishes the territory on the right bank of the San-luen, it became expedient to possess a station on the left bank of that river, for the convenience of trade. An eligible spot for this purpose has been selected on a peninsula near the mouth of the Martaban River, formed between another river, the Kalyen, and the sea, and terminating in Cape Kyai-Kami.

By letters of the 12th, we learn that a cantonment had been constructed for a regt. of Nat. Inf.; that the harbour, which is a very excellent one, had been buoyed; and that of 431 lots, into which the new town was divided, 220 had been taken by respectable settlers, chiefly Chinese—a number of Peguers were preparing to move thither, so that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season at which the settlement would be first occupied,—the setting in of the rains, great expectation was entertained that it would be speedily populous.

Since the foregoing particulars were prepared for the press we received an additional supply, which we subjoin without condensation, as the time does not admit of it.

A party, consisting of Capt. Lumsden, Lieut. Havilock, and Mr. Assist. Surg. Knox, visited the Burmese capital on the 27th February, being sent by Gen. Campbell to compliment the king on the cessation of hostilities. The following particulars are given in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The deputies reached the capital a few minutes before midnight. They were conducted with every mark of respect, by a numerous deputation of the officers of state, through the eastern gate of the city, to the house of the commandant of the northern division of Ava, where they were entertained in a style of the most cordial hospitality. Nine o'clock on the morning of the first of March was fixed for their state reception at the palace; at eleven all preliminary forms had been adjusted, and the head of the procession was about to leave the dwelling, when its progress was arrested by the announcement that the monarch had retired to sleep. A little after three they were informed that the hour of presentation had arrived. A discussion here arose on a point of ceremony, often before canvassed at this court. The ministers had, in the morning, stipulated that the British officers should part with their swords on leaving their house, that the aggregate number of attendants should be restricted to six, and that they should quit their boots or shoes at the foot

of the royal staircase. All these points of etiquette were cheerfully conceded. It was then further demanded that they should move with uncovered feet from the third gate of the palace: to which the obvious objections were urged, that although the officers were ready to conform to all the established usages of the court, they were not prepared to go to the length of interminable concessions. The claim was subsequently abandoned.

Followed by a concourse of spectators, numerous, and animated by an anxious curiosity, but governed by all the restraints of respect and decorum, the deputies were escorted to the hall of justice, there to await, for nearly an hour, the completion of the preparations within the palace. At five the first portal was opened; three others, expanding in succession, displayed the interior court of the abode of royalty, occupied by not fewer than 4,000 guards, regularly armed, with a park of artillery of upwards of forty pieces. The monarch of Ava appeared seated on his throne of state, surrounded by the ensigns of royalty, environed by the princes of the royal blood and lineage, and attended by the high ministers and chief officers of the realm. His majesty received with every mark of gracious consideration the congratulations of the deputation, in the name of the commissioners, on the happy union of the two states, accepted of their presents, and directed suitable returns to be made; and, in conclusion, invested the British officers entrusted with this charge with honorary titles of distinction. It is known that the court of Ava is peculiarly jealous on the point of ceremonial observations: but there is reason to believe that the deputies were welcomed with all those marks of favour and consideration, which were bestowed on former occasions upon the accredited ambassadors, envoys and agents of the Supreme Government of India.

Previous to their presentation it had come to their knowledge that six prisoners of war, taken at Ramoo, were yet confined within the walls of Ava; the deputies accordingly demanded their liberation, and, after some demur, their claim was admitted. The prisoners were sent to them on the evening of the 2d.

On the morning of the 3d all was prepared for their departure. As they reached the capital in darkness, and had no opportunities of leaving their residence except on the occasion of their presentation to the king, they were not able to form more than a general notion of the place, derived from some delay in their embarkation at the eastern gate, and their passage along the small river which washes this side, and thence past the point of confluence, down the channel of the great Irrawaddy.

Irrawaddy. Two hours after sunset they reached the British head-quarters.

A Burmese chief of high rank was on his way from Ava to take possession of the Viceroyalty of Pegue; and another was soon expected at Rangoon to embark for Calcutta, to convey the complimentary acknowledgments of his Golden-Footed Majesty to the Governor-General. Two chiefs had been sent from Umerapoora to provide for the unmolested march of our land column; and the English commander was requested to punish without mercy the banditti who might attempt to interrupt his march.—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 7.

The dispersion of the Burmese army during the war is said to have been most complete. When we entered the country, it was estimated that not less than 100,000 men were in arms; after the battle of Pagahm-mew it was doubted if 10,000 would be collected together in the whole country. It is supposed the king has been all along kept in profound ignorance of the losses he has in this respect sustained. The salute fired in camp, on the ratification of the treaty, was at the desire of his majesty, who was anxious to hear the sound of the English cannon.—[*Ibid.*

We are informed on the most unquestionable authority, that the American missionaries at Ava have declared expressly that the war was long contemplated by the Burmese, and that "War with the British" had been for two years a constant cry with all classes. It is to be regretted that this information had not been long ago conveyed to our Government, as it would not only have induced a more active state of preparation, but its publication would in a great measure have removed the charge which has been so industriously brought against the head of the present government, of having wantonly entered into an unnecessary war.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, April 6.

The following is the distribution of the British force in Ava. The garrison of Rangoon is to be formed of the head-quarters of H.M.'s 45th regt., the 9th N.I., two squadrons of Madras cavalry, and details of native infantry corps.

The force to be sent to Martaban, and the provinces east from thence, will consist of the 1st, 32d, and 46th regts. of Madras N.I. with a detachment of Madras artillery.

H.M.'s 13th, 38th and 47th foot, with the horse and foot artillery, and engineer department, embark for Bengal. H.M.'s Royal, 41st and 89th regts., with native sick

and convalescents, for Madras. The land column from Yandaboo comprises H.M.'s 87th regt., a detachment of the body guard and horse artillery, the 26th, 28th, 38th, and 43d regts. of native infantry and pioneers. The detachment on route to Arracan consists of the 18th N.I. with Lieuts. Trant and Bissett of the Quarter-master-general's department; and that on route from Prome, of a detachment of horse artillery and body guard, the 32d N.I. and pioneers. A small division at Prome will leave as soon as the commissariat stores have been embarked. In Pegu, Col. Pepper remains with a detachment of H.M.'s 45th, and the 1st European regt., with the 1st, 3d, 34th, and part of the 12th M. N. I. and Madras artillery.

Demi-official.—Letters from Ramree of the 28th March report the arrival at Aeng of the 18th regt. M.N.I. with 50 pioneers and 36 elephants. Lieut. Trant, of the Quarter-master-general's department, who had accompanied the division, was at Ramree. The detachment left Yandaboo on the 6th of March, and reached Aeng on the 26th: there were but three men sick with the detachment, and but four or five bullocks knocked up: the rest were all in good order. The road is reported to have proved perfectly good throughout.

We noticed, in a short extract last week, the safe arrival of the land division, which had marched from Yandaboo at Ramree; we have now the satisfaction to publish the following further particulars:

Demi-official.—On the morning of the 29th, at 2 A.M., Lieut. Trant, deputy assist quarter-master-general, arrived on board the Ospray, in Amherst Harbour, and reported that he had come from Yandaboo by the Aeng Pass, with the 18th Madras Native Infantry, fifty pioneers, thirty-six elephants, and one hundred carriage bullocks. They marched by way of Sembewghewn, from whence to Aeng; they were but twelve days on the road. The road from Sembewghewn to the foot of the pass is described as well cultivated throughout, and the pass itself as easy of access, and well supplied with water. Boats were sent off to convey the troops on board the transports, which were prepared to convey them to Fort St. George.

On the 6th, advices were received from Sandoway that a party of three officers and a hundred and fifty men had crossed the mountains, and arrived by the Tango Pass at the place so called, which is opposite to Amherst Harbour, at the distance of about fifteen or twenty miles.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, September 27.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to the Charter, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) laid before the proprietors a list of superannuations granted to the Company's servants in England, since the last court; also, in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Court of the 7th of April and 6th of July, 1809, certain papers relative to the Company's College at Haileybury.

The *Chairman* then acquainted the court, that the Court of Directors had, on the 2d of August last, found it necessary to hire the ships *Coldstream* and *Cumbrian*, by private contract, and, in conformity with the by-law, he now laid the resolution before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the court was made *special* "for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 21st June, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 3d May last, providing that Captain Michael, of the Madras Establishment, upon his resigning the military service, in order that he may continue to act as Mahratta Translator to the Tanjore Commissioners in England, in which capacity he receives a salary of £682. 10s. per annum, shall be granted, upon the terms and conditions therein stated, a continuance of that salary for life; and further providing, that whenever the period shall arrive at which, if Captain Michael had continued in the military service, he would have succeeded to the command of a regiment and a share of off-reckonings, the said salary of £682. 10s. per annum be increased from that date to £1,050. per annum for life." He should now move that this court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 21st of June last.

Captain *Maxfield* said, that, when the permission of the Court of Proprietors was asked, for combining the Carnatic and Tanjore commissioners, at an additional expense of £300. a-year to be paid by the Company to each of the commissioners, he understood, that the duties connected with the former commission were about to be drawn to a close. He therefore begged to ask, as a considerable time had since elapsed, whether there was a likelihood of the labours of that commission being speedily brought to a termination; and, if so, at what time that event might be expected? He should also be glad to learn how the commissioners were at present employed.

It was, he thought, but fair to expect that the labours of the Carnatic commissioners were nearly terminated. He could not avoid mentioning that, five years ago, a statement had been made relative to the almost immediate conclusion of the Carnatic investigation. Five years, one would suppose, would have been sufficient to examine into and decide upon all these accounts—to say nothing of the long time which had previously elapsed. With respect to the portion immediately before the court, he was of opinion, that it would be better to have the papers sent home in a translated form, instead of having them translated here. In India, they all knew that those documents could be translated with the greatest facility, which was not the case here. If the papers were voluminous, it was evident that one translator would not be sufficient; if, on the other hand, they were but few, then he could see no reason for not winding up the business altogether, in a very short time.

The *Chairman* said, he was quite sure that no parties could be more desirous to bring those accounts to a close than the Court of Directors were; and the hon. proprietor ought to recollect that the commissioners were proceeding, not under the influence of the Court of Directors, but as a Parliamentary commission, over which the Court of Directors had no control. With respect to what the commissioners were doing, a regular report was made to Parliament every year. With respect to the duration of the commission, he must say, as he had done on a former occasion, that there were a vast number of demands to be adjudicated. There were, in fact, some thousands of petty claims to be considered, which, perhaps, were not thought of when the act was passed. The parties had a right to claim the most trifling debts, and therefore it was not surprising that the commission had lasted so long. These demands were heard before the commissioners in India, and were then sent home for adjudication to England. If the parties were exceedingly pertinacious, and chose to insist on their rights, the commission, for aught he knew, might not cease till the expiration of the charter. But this he would say, that the Court of Directors were most eager and anxious to bring the matter to a close as speedily as possible, and every effort, he believed, was made by the commissioners to bring the business to a conclusion; but it should not be overlooked, that great expense and trouble attended the bringing of evidence from abroad; and it was quite obvious that the minute investigation of accounts, so various and complicated, could not be effected

fectured with all the facility with which the ordinary accounts of a private merchant could be examined. He was perfectly convinced that it was the earnest wish of the commissioners to perform their duty properly; and he had only further to add, that, by the arrangement now under the consideration of the court, the Company would secure the service of a most able and efficient linguist.

Captain *Marfield* said, he did not for a moment doubt the merits or claims of Captain Michael. His services might certainly be useful to the Company. It seemed, however, to be a curious way of going to work, to have documents translated in this country, instead of having them executed abroad. The commissioners might harbour the very best intentions; but it certainly appeared to him, from the manner in which they went on, that the commission would last as long as the Company itself. As that seemed to be the case, he would, if he could get no satisfactory information, move for papers on the subject; and, if he could not obtain these, he would devise some other mode by which he might be made acquainted with the proceedings of the commissioners.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he generally approved of the measures pursued by the Court of Directors, but he did not, he confessed, admire the proposition now made to them. It was proposed to make a grant of money, not for any definite period, but during the life of a particular person, who, very probably, might live longer than the Company itself. He was desirous that every person should be liberally rewarded for his services—but he should be glad to know why, in this instance, remuneration was to be granted for an indefinite period. He begged to inquire whether, supposing the Company's charter were not renewed, they, the Court of Proprietors, had any right to saddle the Indian territory with such a charge? He would recommend, if any thing coming from so humble an individual were worthy of attention, that the court, considering the short time the Company had to exist, should place this grant on a different footing.

The *Chairman* said there were some circumstances connected with this grant, which rendered it absolutely necessary, in justice to Capt. Michael, if they demanded his services, that it should be made in the manner now proposed. In the first place, he must observe, that Capt. Michael was the only person in this country, except an hon. friend near him, who was master of the Mahratta language. When the proposition was made to Capt. Michael to undertake his present duties, it was necessary to inquire what he should receive. Capt. Michael's

first proposition was not considered an unreasonable one, so far as he was concerned. He wished that, while he remained in this country, his rank and allowances should go on, as if he were on actual service in India. The Court of Directors were, however, of opinion, that this proposition, if agreed to, would operate most oppressively and injuriously to the interests of the service. They felt that it would in fact militate greatly to the prejudice of the whole military service in India, if they permitted Capt. Michael to reside here, while his rank was going on in India. On this ground they declined that proposition. It certainly, however, was but fair for Capt. Michael to expect, that if he gave up his chance in the military service he should not lose by it; and therefore the Court of Directors proposed, as reasonable enough, that if he undertook the duties of translator, he should receive something as an equivalent for any rank he might have attained, had he, instead of undertaking those duties, remained in the army. With respect to the circumstance of making a grant of this kind for life, he had no doubt on his own mind that, even looking to the chance of the Company's charter not being renewed—supposing, for mere argument's sake, that such an event, improbable as it was, should occur—still, as the grant had received the sanction of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, and of His Majesty's Government, it would be viewed like any other claim on the territorial revenue. It would be treated as a debt which, in honour and conscience, ought to be discharged.

Mr. *S. Dixon* begged to be understood as not finding fault with any allowance which might be made on account of the merits of Capt. Michael. All he wished to say was that, in his opinion, a grant for life to any person, under the circumstances in which the Company were placed, was not advisable. In making this observation, he did not entertain any suspicion that the Company's charter would not be renewed.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. *S. Dixon* wished to inquire whether, when the titles of papers were read, relative to the expenses of their scholastic establishments it was not usual to state the amount of that expense? He thought that, for form sake, the sum total ought to be laid before the Court of Proprietors. He did not mean to raise any question of cavil; but, as one year's expense might be much larger than another, he wished, for the direction and information of the proprietors, that the accounts should be read.

The *Chairman* said, the object of laying those papers before the court was, that they

they should be open, and they were open, to the general inspection of the proprietors. In fact, inquiry was courted; and if any individual thought fit to suggest any improvement on the system, it was competent for him to do so at some future General Court. At the same time, if it would afford any satisfaction to the worthy Proprietor, or to the Court in general, he could, in a few words, explain the amount of the expense in question. The hon. Chairman then read an abstract of the annual expense attending the establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe, from the year 1820 inwards. The total expense for Addiscombe, for the past year was £7,692. That establishment, the hon. Chairman took occasion to observe, was, he believed, as well conducted as any establishment of a similar kind in the world.

The *Chairman* was then about to put the question of adjournment—when

Capt. *Maxfield* rose and observed, that, at the last general Court, he had given notice of a motion relative to an amendment of the act of 58th Geo. III, which rendered it imperative on the Company to take up certain vessels for six voyages. He was now prepared to proceed with that motion.

After a short pause—

The *Chairman* said, that the proper officer had referred to the minutes of the last general Court, and he did not find an entry of the description stated.

Capt. *Maxfield* said, he certainly had not reduced his motion to writing; but he had distinctly stated, that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court, bring this subject forward.

The *Chairman*.—As this is a Quarterly General Court, it is undoubtedly competent for the Hon. Proprietor to introduce the subject now if he thinks proper.

Capt. *Maxfield* declared, that he did not wish to take the Court by surprise. His motion related to the hiring of ships, under the 58th of Geo. III. He thought the provision on that point was a most impolitic one; and therefore he was desirous that it should be repealed. He alluded to the taking up of vessels for six voyages, which affected the Company's property in no trifling degree. If he could be at all considered as taking the court by surprise, he would proceed no farther at the present moment.

The *Chairman*.—I really conceive that it would be absolutely necessary for the Court to have due notice, in writing, when a question of such importance is to be considered. That question is no less than a proposition to effect an alteration in the existing laws by which the mode of hiring the Company's shipping is regulated; and it ought not, in my opinion, to be brought in this incidental way

under the consideration of the proprietors. The great body of the proprietors ought to be aware of the fact, that the hon. gentleman intended to bring forward a proposition of so much importance.

Capt. *Maxfield* said that, as the proprietors were assembled, in general court, for the purpose of considering their affairs in every description, he should have thought that they would have been prepared to enter on the subject of his motion. It was, he conceived, the duty of the proprietors to attend in their place, and to state their opinions. He thought that, having mentioned the subject, he had done sufficient to induce the proprietors to come forward, as they might have done on any other question of similar importance.

The *Chairman* again observed, that the proprietors at large ought to be perfectly aware of the fact, when it was contemplated that a question so important a question was to be brought forward.

Capt. *Maxfield* said, it was undoubted that the resolution of any hon. proprietor to bring a question before a general court, to discuss any motion he pleased. The question was, however, a question of very great importance indeed; and he would, under all the circumstances, suggest to his hon. friend whether it would not be better for him to lay off his motion till the next general court, giving in the mean time due notice in writing of his intention.

Capt. *Maxfield* acquiesced in this suggestion; and, in the course of the day, gave the requisite notice of motion for the next quarterly general court.

Mr. *Addinell* wished, before the court separated, to move for copies of a certain correspondence which had taken place between his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors on the subject of a quantity of pepper which he had purchased, and which had been ultimately seized by the Custom-house officers. He had made two or three applications to see that correspondence, but he had not been able to effect his object. One of the letters (that, we understood, which was sent from the India-House) was a most scandalous production. A more scandalous letter never was written than that to which he alluded. The goods in question were fairly purchased.

The *Chairman*. The better way will be for the hon. proprietor to put in a motion for the same.

Capt. *Maxfield*. The hon. proprietor bought these goods of a broker—

The *Chairman*. I must interrupt the hon. proprietor as he is speaking to a motion which is not yet before the court. Let the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Addinell*) submit his motion for papers, and it will then be for the hon. gentleman to second that

that motion, and to make such observations as he may conceive necessary."

Mr. Addinell. "How am I to word the motion?" (*A laugh!*)

Chairman. "Really, Sir, it is your motion, and not mine."

Mr. Addinell soon after handed up a paper to the Chairman.

The Chairman said, the paper which had been placed in his hands proved the absolute necessity of having the motion distinctly committed to writing. The following were the contents of this paper: "I beg leave to move that the whole of the correspondence between his Majesty's Ministers and this house be laid before the proprietors," without stating on what subject, or to what point that correspondence referred.

Mr. Addinell observed, that it referred to the seizure of a quantity of pepper, in 1824.

The Chairman. "I fancy that there was no correspondence between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Ministers on the subject. My wish, however, is to meet the views of the hon. proprietor; and therefore I would suggest that the motion should be couched in these terms: 'That there be laid before this court a copy of the correspondence between any department of his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors on the subject of an application respecting certain persons, in 1824.'"

Mr. Addinell observed, that Mr. Arbuthnot had written a letter on the subject to that house, and that their secretary had answered it.

The Chairman.—"Mr. Arbuthnot is not one of his Majesty's Ministers; but as the motion referred to correspondence with any department of his Majesty's Government, it of course included that letter."

Capt. Mayall seconded the motion. The question was one, he conceived, of considerable importance, not only to Mr. Addinell, but to the public. Mr. Addinell, it appeared, had purchased those peppers lately, which were afterwards seized as smuggled goods. It was no wonder, therefore, that a gentleman found himself deceived, when he was, as it were, by implication, held up as a smuggler. Under these circumstances, it was necessary that they should see the whole of the correspondence; because he was quite sure that no mistake was ever

made in that house but was immediately rectified when it was discovered.

The Chairman said he did not rise to make any opposition to the motion then before the court: on the contrary, he wished every thing relating to this subject to be placed before the Proprietors; and, with that object in view, he thought it necessary to move, in addition to the original motion, that it should include Mr. Addinell's letters, and the answers of the Court of Directors to them; the whole matter would then be before the court.

Mr. Addinell.—The correspondence between his Majesty's Government and this house will perfectly content me.

The Chairman.—"I beg leave to add the following words to the original motion—"and also Mr. Addinell's letters to the Court of Directors on this subject, and their answers thereto."

The motion, as amended, was then put from the chair.

Mr. Pattison said that, with every respect for the hon. chairman's feelings on this occasion, he could not but consider the present proceeding as extremely inconvenient. He would ask, whether it was not more proper, in a case like the present, where the subject had been calmly decided by a committee of the Court of Directors, to let it remain as it was, instead of removing it from that tribunal before which it had regularly come, for the purpose of bringing it under the consideration of a General Court of Proprietors? The subject had been maturely considered, and the whole transaction was involved in such obscurity, that those who were appointed to investigate it could not have decided otherwise than they had done. It might be very amusing to read the papers called for; but he was of opinion, that it would be much better to let the matter remain as it was. He could safely say that he had devoted hours and days to the consideration of this subject, and his sincere and honest conviction was, that it would be exceedingly inconvenient to deal with it in the way that was now proposed. He certainly would not oppose what the hon. chairman had thought proper to concede, but he doubted whether they would not be acting more safely and correctly in withholding than in granting those papers.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO PURLOIN INTELLIGENCE FROM THIS JOURNAL.

THE individual who made the abortive attempt mentioned in our last number, and who turns out to be, as we suspected, the printer of the *Oriental Herald*, has addressed to us the following letter, with an earnest request that we would publish it, with which we comply:

" *To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

" SIR: I was astonished, on opening the *Asiatic Journal*, published this day, to find two notes, one of them purporting to come from me, requesting, previous to the day of publication, some information which it was believed Mr. Walter, of Cox's printing-office, was able to give without a violation of confidence; but I was still more astonished at the inference drawn from these notes—that, because I was one of the printers of the *Oriental Herald*, therefore the information was required for that journal! Now you, Sir, as an editor, well know that a printer has nothing whatever to do in the supply of copy for a periodical work, and consequently the impression which your comments on those notes are calculated to convey is most unfair. The information was required for a particular, although a private purpose; and nothing more was necessary, on the part of Mr. Walter, if he conceived that he could not honourably give it, than to have refused. He has chosen another course; and in that has furnished you with an opportunity of making an important matter of that which (taking away the accidental circumstance of my being employed to print the *Oriental Herald*) is, in itself, unimportant.

" As you, Sir, have availed yourself of the earliest opportunity of publishing notes addressed to another person, you will, I trust, also avail yourself of the earliest opportunity of publishing this addressed to yourself, in which I most positively assert, that the information which was requested was not for Mr. Buckingham, or any one connected with him; and indeed had no more to do with the Editor of the *Oriental Herald* or his journal, than it had with the Editor of the *Times* or that newspaper.

" I remain, Sir, yours, respectfully,

" JOHN CHEESE.

" 3, Red Lion Court,
1st Sept. 1826."

We have likewise received a letter, expressed in similar terms, addressed by the writer of the above to the Editor of the

Oriental Herald, assuring him "most positively," that the information "was not intended for him or his journal." This letter is enclosed in another, signed "W. Low," of which the following is a copy:

" *To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

" SIR: Mr. Buckingham begs me to send you the enclosed letter, with his best compliments, and hopes you will have the goodness to notice same in your next number, and you will oblige that gentleman."

With this request we also very readily comply.

Our readers,—bearing in mind the nature of the information required, (namely, "Courts-martial, Civil Appointments, Military Appointments, &c., Shipping Intelligence, Births, Marriages and Deaths, and Government Securities,"—that it was asked for in a state prepared for publication,—that it was wanted on the 26th day of the month, a month unusually bare of that species of intelligence,—and that it was to be furnished directly,—cannot hesitate to believe that the object in view was to supply the deficiency of some monthly work; and there is no such work in England for which the information could be needed besides the *Oriental Herald*, of which the applicant was the printer.

Further: upon examining the last number of the *Oriental Herald*, we cannot find that it contains a single item of the sort of information asked for which is contained in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, or which might not have been copied from the preceding or antecedent number of our work. The inference we are entitled to draw from hence is, that the intelligence, which the printer of the *Oriental Herald* dishonestly endeavoured to procure by stealth from us, was wanted by, and would have been a desirable acquisition to, the work he prints.

It does not necessarily follow that this act was suggested or sanctioned by the editor of that work: but in acquitting him of this act, as we did some time back of participation in sundry plagiarisms (see p. 47), we beg it to be understood that we do so upon better grounds than the assertion of Mr. Cheese. We do not believe that the editor of any respectable work would debase himself by such a contemptible piece of knavery.

The specific object of the attempt is now, however, of no vast consequence: the author, or rather agent, is known: a master-

master-printer, who affects to think that he is justified in applying clandestinely to the servant of another printer, whom he tries to corrupt by pecuniary offers to withdraw from his master's custody what does not in fact belong even to him; and that such an abuse of trust would be "no violation of confidence!" If Mr. Cheese really has adopted this dangerous doctrine, and would suffer his own servants to do what he has tempted another's to do, those who entrust him with manuscripts should look to it: if he speaks artificially, merely to palliate his present offence, what reliance can be placed upon his assertion?

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTS CHURCH IN INDIA.

The monthly meetings of the Presbytery took place at Edinburgh, August 30, when the petition and complaint of the Rev. Jas. Brown, junior, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, against the kirk session of that congregation (see p. 362) was taken into consideration. Mr. Patrick Robertson, advocate, appeared as counsel for the kirk session and for Dr. Bryce. No person appeared on behalf of Mr. Brown.

Some discussion occurred as to the jurisdiction of the Presbytery over these parties, which was terminated by Mr. Robertson's reading an extract from the Act of Assembly, dated May 14, 1814, declaring "That the several ministers and their kirk session (in India) are subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to whom they are directed to refer any difficulties which they may find themselves unable to solve, or any disputes which may unfortunately rise up amongst them."

Mr. Peterkin, agent for Dr. Bryce, stated that he expected further communication from him, or from the kirk session, respecting the matter of complaint.

Mr. Robertson thought delay was unnecessary; all the facts were known, and nothing extrinsic could be of use. He added: "for my share, I wish for no more communications. There is a great deal too much stuff already, and the Presbytery will be satisfied that it all ought to be thrown over the table. I have read through the mass, and it is not easy to say what it is about. Farther communications will only darken the matter. From the papers of Mr. Brown I shall satisfy the Presbytery, that it is not necessary to do any thing more."

Dr. Thomson observed that this might be the opinion of counsel, but they sat there as judges; there might be something in the communication from Dr. Bryce which would alter or modify the decision.

Mr. Grant (of Leith) still objected that the Presbytery had no jurisdiction in this

matter. He thought that point had best be settled first.

Mr. Robertson wished that, if delay be agreed to, it should be recorded as being in consequence of "difference of opinion in the Presbytery, and the non-appearance of counsel for Mr. Brown."

This was objected to.

It was at length stated in the minutes, that the "consideration of the petition of Mr. Brown was postponed till next meeting."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

4th L. Dr. Corn. R. Gumbleton to be lieut., by purch., v. Agnew prom.; E. Ellis to be corn. by purch., v. Upton prom. (both 24 Aug.)

13th L. Dr. T. J. Parker to be corn. by purch., v. Brown prom. (10 Aug.); Corn. T. Benson to be lieut. by purch., v. Maitland prom. (24 Aug.); lieut. and qu. Mast. R. Taggart, from 59d F., to be qu. mast., v. Minchin, who exch., (7 Sept.)

16th L. Dr. Corn. E. B. Bere to be lieut. by purch., v. Collins prom. (29 Aug.)

1st Foot. H. A. Kerr to be ens. by purch., v. Ford prom. (17 Aug.)

2d Foot. Lieut. W. Cockell, from 14th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Mitchell prom. (29 Aug.); Ens. N. H. J. Westby to be lieut. by purch., v. King prom.; J. Walton to be ens. by purch., v. Westby (both 24 Aug.)

3d Foot. Capt. W. T. R. Smith, from 12th F., to be capt., v. Patton, who exch., (16 Aug.)

6th Foot. Lieut. C. L. Martin to be capt. by purch., v. Eden, prom.; Ens. C. Crofton to be lieut. by purch., v. Martin; W. Johnson to be ens. by purch., v. Crofton (all 29 Aug.)

13th Foot. Ens. W. Chambre to be lieut. by purch., v. Wingfield prom.; W. Rawlins to be ens. by purch., v. Chambre (both 17 Aug.)

14th Foot. Gen. T. Lord Lynedoch, from 58th F., to be col., v. Gen. Sir H. Calvert dec. (6 Sept.)

16th Foot. Ens. J. Lane, from h. p. 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be ens., v. Croker prom. in 91st F. (24 Aug.)

31st Foot. R. Norman to be ens. by purch., v. Wetenhall prom. (7 Sept.)

38th Foot. Capt. C. Grant, from h. p. 6th West India Regt., to be capt., v. Blackett, whose app. has not taken place (10 Aug.)

40th Foot. Lieut. J. B. Oliver, from h. p., to be lieut., v. R. Olpherts, who exch., rec. dif. (20 Sept.); H. R. Connor to be ens. by purch., v. Oliver prom. (19 Sept.)

41st Foot. Capt. J. F. May, from 19th F., to be capt., v. J. Corfield, who rets. on h. p. 2d Ceyl. Regt. (10 Aug.); Lieut. A. Glen, from h. p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. A. Tucker, who exch.; Ens. A. W. Horne, from 98th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Childers prom. (both 17 Aug.)

44th Foot. G. G. B. Lowther to be ens. by purch., v. Dallway prom. (17 Aug.); Lieut. W. T. P. Shortt, from h. p., to be lieut., v. H. J. Shaw, who exch. (31 Aug.); Ens. G. J. Burslem, from 43d F., to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Crea, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (31 Aug.)

45th Foot. Ens. F. Pigott to be lieut. by purch., v. Trevelyan prom.; W. Elliott to be ens. by purch., v. Pigott (both 19th Sept.)

46th Foot. Capt. M. Willock, from Vet. Comps. in Newfoundland, to be capt., v. Chalmers, whose app. has not taken place (7 Sept.)

54th Foot. Lieut. J. Clarke to be capt. by purch., v. Arnaud prom. (29 Aug.)

59th Foot. Ens. G. N. Harwood to be lieut. by purch., v. Arnold, who retires; C. Hare to be ens. by purch., v. Harwood (both 24 Aug.)

89th Foot. Lieut. Col. J. M'Caskill, from 86th F., to be lieut. col., v. Mallet, who exch. (31 Aug.); W. Glover to be ens. by purch., v. Gordon prom. (23 Aug.)

97th Foot. Capt. J. G. M. Moseley, from h. p., to be capt., v. J. P. Maher, who exch. (10 Aug.); Capt. A. H. Pattison to be maj. by purch., v. Wodehouse prom. (19 Sept.); Capt. J. B. Berkeley, from h. p., to be capt., v. Moseley, whose app. has not taken place (7 Sept.); Capt. J. Twigg, from h. p., to be capt., v. Pattison (19 Sept.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. T. L. Fenwick, from qu. mast. to be lieut., repaying dif. he received from h. p. fund; Serj. Maj. J. Black, from 1st F., to be qu. mas., v. Fenwick (both 10 Aug.)

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Capt. R. Macdonald, 44th F.; Ens. H. W. Bennett, 16th F.; Capt. R. J. Colley, 1st F.; Lieut. J. Imlach, 87th F.; (all 29 Aug.); Maj. B. O. Loane, 4th Ceyl. Regt.; Capt. W. Clifford, 3d F. (both 19 Sept.)

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 97th Foot being styled "The 97th (or Earl of Ulster's) Regt. of Foot."

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 31. *Patience*, Kind, from the Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope; at Gravesend.—Sept. 3. *George Home*, Hippius, from Bengal 8th March; at Deal.—4. *Resolution*, Parker, from the Mauritius 14th May; at Deal.—5. *Ann and Hope*, Esdaile, from China (for Amsterdam); at Cowes.—6. *Leander*, Richmond, from the Mauritius 17th April; at Deal.—7. *Medway*, Wight, from N.S. Wales 17th April; at Deal.—8. *William Parker*, Brown, from Singapore 14th March (for Antwerp); at Deal.—11. *Resource*, Tomlin, from Bengal 26th March, and St. Helena 19th July; at Deal.—15. *Brasbornebury*, Fewson, from China 11th April; off Penzance.—20. *New Times*, Clark, from the Cape of Good Hope; at Plymouth.—22. *Toward Castle*, Jeffery, from N.S. Wales 29th May; at Plymouth.—*Fortune*, Gilkison, from Bombay 4th June; off Kinsale (bound to Greenock).—24. *Restitution*, Hammond, from Sumatra 27th May; at Cowes.—25. *Lady East*, Talbert, from Bombay 9th April; off Portsmouth.—26. *Asia*, Stevenson, from Bombay 18th June; at Portsmouth.—*John Dunn*, M'Beath, from Van Dieman's Land; off Portsmouth.—*Henry Porcher*, Morris, from China; at Portsmouth.—27. *Lady MacNaghten*, Faith, from Bengal 5th May; and *Promise*, Gibbs, from Bombay, 15th April; at Deal.—*Charles Grant*, Hay, from China; off Portsmouth.—H.M.'s *S. Arachne*, from Madras 29th May; at Portsmouth.—*Barretto*, Jun., Matthews, from Bengal 2d May; at Portsmouth.—*Leander*, Leltch, from N. S. Wales, 11th May; off Holyhead.

Departures.

Aug. 6. *Louisa*, Mackie, for Bengal; from Leith.—25. *Samuel Brown*, Reid, for the Mauritius, from Liverpool.—29. *Sir William Wallace*, Brown, for the Mauritius; from Deal.—Sept. 1. *Gypsy*, Roberts, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—3. *Admiral Cockburn*, Cooling, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; also *Brothers*, Motley, for Cork and N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Deal.—5. *Isabella*, Leeds, for China; from Liverpool.—7. *Catherine*, Stewart, for Bombay; from Greenock.—9. *Angerona*, Baker, for Bengal; and *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, for ditto; both from Portsmouth—also *Grenada*, Tracey, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—11. *Danube*, Sturges, for China; from Portsmouth—also *Africa*, Skelton, for Bengal (with coals); from Newcastle—also *Cumberland*, Cairns, for N. S. Wales; and *Sir Charles Forbes*, Duthie, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts) both from Deal.—14. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal—also *Coldstream*, Stephens, for ditto (with troops) from Portsmouth—also *Lomach*, Driscoll, for Bombay; from Deal.—15. *Rosella*, Pyke, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—19. *Sarah*, Tucker, for Bombay; from Deal—also *Jessie*, Boag, for Bengal (with coals); from Newcastle.—22. *Robert Quigley*, Roper, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *George Home*, from Bengal: Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. J. Mac Vitie, ditto; Lieut. Tomlinson, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Collier, and two children; six discharged soldiers from St. Helena; four women; six children.

Per *Resource*, from Bengal: Mr. James Walters; Mr. and Mrs. Bruton; and a Company's invalid.—From St. Helena: Colonel and Mrs. Brooks; Lieut. Woodhouse; Mrs. Borman and son; six invalids.

Per *Catherine Aldrina* (Dutch ship): Mr. Moss, from St. Helena.

Per *Medway*, from N. S. Wales, and V. D. Land: Capt. Morrow and Capt. Gauning, H.M.'s 40th Regt.; Capt. Reeve; Mr. W. Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. Spode and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson; Messrs. Scott, Johnson, Smith, Jennings, and Potter; Eleanor Renshaw and child; several soldiers of H.M.'s 40th Regt.

Per *Brasbornebury*, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford; Capt. Pillon and the Rev. R. Boyes, from St. Helena.

Per *Columbine*, from the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. J. D. Jackson; Mr. W. J. Hoath.

Per *Fortune*, from Bombay: Mrs. Cadenhead; Mrs. Ledge; Mr. Ibba.

Per *Lady East*, from Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Hodgson, Bombay army; Master Hodgson; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. and Miss Gibbings; Mrs. and two Misses Malcolm; Mrs. and Master Newman; Mrs. and Miss Smith; Miss Young; Mrs. Ford; Miss Hopwood; Miss Macintosh; Master Barton; R. Eden, Esq., Madras C. S.; Mr. Smart; Lieut. C. Watkins, Bombay estab.; Lieut. Cochrane, H.M.'s 4th L. Dr.—(Ens. Dumaresq, H.M.'s 6th Regt.; Mrs. Lavie; and Capt. Gibbings died at sea.)

Per *Windsor Castle*, from Bombay (arrived at the Mauritius): Capt. and Mrs. Hogg, H.M.'s 6th Regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Craw and child; Capt. W. Collinson, Bombay marine; Lieut. W. Hunt, Queen's Royals.

Per *Asia*, from Bombay: Capt. R. Backhouse, Madras N.I.; Ens. Gordon, Bombay N.I.—(Mr. James Mathie, late 6th officer of the Abercrombie Robinson died at sea.)

Per *Charles Grant*, from China: Mrs. Turing and two children.

Per *Olive Branch*, from the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. D. Dixon; Rev. Mr. Wentworth; Mr. John Findlay; Mrs. Hart.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Cumbrian*, for Madras and Bengal: the Hon. Mr. Forbes; Major Baker; Capt. and Mrs. Hughes and child; Doctor and Mrs. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Burt; Capt. Black; Lieut. Justice; Messrs. Mincham, Gifford, Hodson, Spencer, Beresford, Stokes, Tucker, Forsyth, Egerton, Henderson, Young, M'Gregor, and Walgate; two native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

July 9. At Hambledon, the lady of Stewart Paxton, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

Sept. 20. At Southgate, the lady of T. Smith, Esq., of Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 28. At Cheriton, near Dover, J. H. Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Herts, to Isabella, eldest daughter of F. Hawkins, Esq., senior judge of Bareilly, East-India.

30. At St. Pancras church, F. M'Gillivray, Esq., of the Bombay engineers, to Jane, eldest daughter of Alex. Fraser, Esq., of Tavistock Square.

Sept. 9. At St. Saviour's, Southwark, W. L. Dunlap, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal establishment, to Mary Ann Milligan, eldest daughter of G. Gwilt, Esq., of Southwark.

12. At Painswick, Gloucestershire, R. Lowe, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Charlotte Atwell Lake, daughter of W. C. Lake, Esq., of Castle Godwyn, same county.

20. At Ewell, Surrey, Mr. J. Waghorn, of the East-India House, to Miss Slee, of Neuville, Normandy.

21. At St. Mary-le-bone church, S. Chippindall, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte Mary Dundas, eldest daughter of James Ralph, Esq., of David Street, Portman Square.

Lately. At Millbrook, Hants, Dr. C. Smith, of Richmond, Surrey, to Mary Anne, widow of Capt. J. Williams, late of Monghyr, Bengal.

DEATHS.

DEATH

Aug. 19. In Paris, T. Palmer, Esq., formerly
of the 11th Light Dragoons.

21. At Edinburgh, Dr. John Barclay, for many years an eminent teacher of anatomy there.

22. At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Lieut. W. Grant, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 23.

24. At Slateford, near Edinburgh, Lieut. G. L. Robertson, on the half-pay of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

25. At Jemfield, near Edinburgh, Kenneth MacKenzie, Esq., Garrison surgeon at Surat, Bombay presidency.

SR. At Kensington, Anne, relict of Lieut. Col
C. Watson, Bengal N.I.

29. At Kensington, Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of the late Chas. Rathman, Esq., of Calcutta.

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. P. Hunter, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 3. At Brentford Butts, J. Martin, Esq., many years Captain of the Woodford East India-man.

— At Drayton, Buckinghamshires Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. He was Lieut. Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 14th foot.

4. At Dover, Robert Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. In his 48th year.

7. At the Palace, Lichfield, in his 76th year, Sir Charles Oakeley Bart., D. C. L., formerly Governor of Madras.

15. Julia Hastings Chichelina Plowden, youngest daughter of R. C. Plowden, Esq., of Devonshire Place.

22. In Manchester Square, Lieut. Gen. John Baillie, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay establishment.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Ship's No.	Owners or Consignees.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1886.	Wallington	474	Edmund Reed	Edmund Reed, Riches-st., Lime-st.
Bombay	Oct. 4	Echo	459	Johnston and Membran	William Redhead, jun. Lime-street.
Bombay	Oct. 11	St. Leonard	350	Jas. Rutherford	Buckles and Co.
Bombay	Oct. 12	John	474	George Joad	John Lynsey, jun., Birchm-lane.
Bombay	Oct. 13	David Scott	600	Mungro Gilmore	Joseph Hornley and Co. Billiter-sq.
Bombay	Oct. 14	Cassar	634	Johnston and Membran	William Abercrombie, Birchm-lane.
Bombay	Oct. 15	St. Edward Paget	483	George Green	John Pirie and Co. Freeman's-court.
Bombay	Oct. 16	Childe Harold	508	Robert Grant	Joseph Hornley and Co.
Bombay	Oct. 17	Rebergh Castle	500	Wigrams and Green	John Pirie and Co.
Bombay	Oct. 18	Minerva	304	George Brown	John Lynsey, jun.
Bombay	Oct. 19	Mailhead	620	Frazer, Living, and Co.	John S. Brinley, Birchm-lane.
Bombay	Oct. 20	St. David	350	William Leslie	John Lynsey, jun.
Bombay	Oct. 21	Triumph	307	Robert Taylor	Robert Taylor, Token-house-yard.
Bombay	Oct. 22	Pygmy	350	George Joad	John Lynsey, jun.
Bombay	Oct. 23	Holly Letchum	200	Edmund Reed	Edmund Reed.
Bombay	Oct. 24	Oscar	200	Matthew Forster	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Bombay	Oct. 25	Narcissus	140	James Calder	Church-Hole Head-court.
Bombay	Oct. 26	Hissaron	261	John Long	W. I. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 27	Waltingham	194	J. Neale	City Canal
Bombay	Oct. 28	Andromeda	203	William Storey	W. I. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 29	Martha Packet	5	James Muddle	City Canal
Bombay	Oct. 30	Metway	5	J. Williams	Church-Hole
Bombay	Oct. 31	Elizabeth	5	Borthwick Wright	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 32	Tiger	5	Thomas Collins	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 33	Colonia	5	Thomas Richards	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 34	Haydon	10	John Bell	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 35	Denmark Hill	15	William Banks	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 36	Harvey	25	John Foreman	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 37	Lin	20	Daniel Peach	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 38	Lang	25	Alexander Kenn	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 39	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 40	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 41	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 42	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 43	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 44	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 45	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 46	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 47	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 48	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 49	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 50	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 51	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 52	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 53	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 54	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 55	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 56	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 57	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 58	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 59	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 60	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 61	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 62	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 63	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 64	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 65	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 66	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 67	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 68	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 69	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 70	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 71	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 72	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 73	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 74	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 75	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 76	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 77	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 78	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 79	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 80	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 81	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 82	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 83	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 84	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 85	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 86	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 87	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 88	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 89	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 90	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 91	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 92	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 93	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 94	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 95	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 96	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 97	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 98	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 99	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 100	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 101	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 102	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 103	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 104	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 105	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 106	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 107	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 108	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 109	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 110	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 111	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 112	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 113	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 114	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 115	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 116	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 117	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 118	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 119	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 120	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 121	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 122	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 123	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 124	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 125	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 126	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 127	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 128	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 129	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 130	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 131	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 132	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 133	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 134	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 135	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 136	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 137	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 138	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 139	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 140	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 141	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 142	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 143	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 144	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 145	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 146	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 147	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 148	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 149	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 150	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 151	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 152	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 153	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 154	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 155	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 156	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 157	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 158	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 159	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 160	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 161	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 162	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 163	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 164	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 165	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 166	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 167	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 168	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 169	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 170	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 171	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 172	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 173	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 174	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 175	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 176	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 177	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 178	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 179	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 180	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 181	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 182	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 183	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 184	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 185	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 186	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 187	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 188	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 189	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 190	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 191	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 192	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 193	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 194	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 195	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 196	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 197	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 198	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 199	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 200	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 201	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 202	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 203	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 204	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 205	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 206	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 207	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 208	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 209	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 210	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 211	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 212	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 213	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 214	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 215	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 216	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 217	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 218	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 219	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 220	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 221	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks
Bombay	Oct. 222	John Blumer	357	John Luak	Lon. Docks

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, Sept. 29, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal lb	0	2	0		0	2	6	Turmeric, Bengal ... cwt.	1	0	0		1	10	0
Coffee, Java cwt.								— China cwt.	1	15	0		2	0	0
— Cheribon cwt.	2	8	0		2	16	0	Zedoary cwt.							
— Sumatra cwt.	2	7	0		2	9	0	Galls, in Sorts cwt.							
— Bourbon cwt.								— Blue cwt.	4	10	0		5	0	0
— Mocha cwt.	3	0	0		6	0	0	Indigo, Fine Blue lb	0	10	0		0	10	2
Cotton, Surat lb	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
— Madras lb	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..	0	9	10		0	10	0
— Bengal lb	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple cwt.							
— Bourbon lb	0	0	9		0	1	0	— Extra fine Violet cwt.	0	9	0		0	9	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Violet cwt.	0	6	6		0	8	6
Aloes, Epatica cwt.	15	0	0		17	0	0	— Violet and Copper cwt.	0	6	0		0	8	0
Aniseeds, Star cwt.	3	10	0		3	15	0	— Extra fine Copper cwt.	0	7	3		0	7	9
Borax, Refined cwt.	2	0	0		2	2	0	— Copper cwt.	0	5	4		0	6	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	2	0	0					— Consuming Qualities ..	0	4	6		0	7	0
Camphire cwt.	9	0	0		9	10	0	— Oudes cwt.	0	2	0		0	4	6
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	5	0		0	5	6	— Madras (none fine)	0	3	0		0	7	6
— Ceylon lb	0	1	0		0	1	3	— Good and Middling							
Cassia Buds cwt.	8	0	0		8	10	0	— Ordinary cwt.							
— Ligna cwt.	4	15	0		6	6	0	— Bad and Trash cwt.							
Castor Oil lb	0	0	6		0	1	3	Rice, White cwt.	0	17	0		1	0	0
China Roo' cwt.	1	10	0					Safflower cwt.	1	0	0		6	0	0
Coculus Indicus cwt.	2	10	0					Sago cwt.	0	15	0		1	0	0
Columbo Root cwt.	5	0	0		6	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined cwt.	1	6	0				
Dragon's Blood cwt.	5	0	0		25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein lb	0	11	1				
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0		10	0	0	— Novi cwt.	0	14	1		0	19	1
— Arabic cwt.	1	0	0		4	0	0	— Ditto White cwt.	0	11	1		0	19	4
— Assafetida cwt.	2	0	0		6	0	0	— China cwt.	0	13	3		0	14	8
— Benjamin cwt.	2	0	0		50	0	0	— Organzine cwt.							
— Animi cwt.	3	0	0		8	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon lb	0	3	0		0	7	0
— Galbanum cwt.								— Cloves cwt.	0	2	0		0	2	6
— Gambogium cwt.	9	0	0		16	0	0	— Mace cwt.	0	5	0		0	6	3
— Myrrh cwt.	3	0	0		16	0	0	— Nutmegs cwt.	0	4	2		0	4	6
— Olibanum cwt.	2	0	0		4	10	0	— Ginger cwt.	0	14	0		0	16	0
Lac Lake lb	0	1	0		0	2	0	— Pepper, Black lb	0	0	4		0	0	6
— Dye cwt.	0	3	6		0	5	0	— White cwt.							
— Shell, Block cwt.	2	10	0		5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow cwt.	1	10	0		1	13	0
— Shivered cwt.	3	0	0		5	0	0	— White cwt.	1	14	0		2	1	0
— Stick cwt.	2	0	0		3	0	0	— Brown cwt.							
Musk, China oz.	0	9	0		0	16	0	— Slam and China cwt.	1	12	0		1	16	0
Nux Vomica cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	0	Tea, Bohea lb	0	1	5		0	1	7
Oil, Cassia oz.	0	0	5					— Congou cwt.	0	2	1		0	3	6
— Cinnamon lb	0	7	0		0	8	0	— Souchong cwt.	0	4	0		0	4	11
— Cloves lb								— Campol cwt.	0	3	6		0	3	8
— Mace lb	0	0	3					— Twankay cwt.	0	3	2		0	3	11
— Nutmegs lb	0	2	4		0	2	6	— Pekoe cwt.	0	3	0		0	3	9
Opium lb								— Hyson Skin cwt.	0	3	2		0	3	11
Rhubarb lb	0	1	6		0	3	0	— Hyson cwt.	0	4	6		0	4	11
Sal Ammoniac cwt.	3	0	0					— Gunpowder cwt.	0	4	7		0	5	9
Senna lb	0	0	11		0	2	6	Tortoise-shell cwt.	1	5	0		2	10	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0		1	15	0	Wood, Sanders Red .. ton	8	0	0		9	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS.

From the 21st of August to the 20th of September 1826.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.
21	203	79½	78½	—	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	—	17 18p	78½
22	202½	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	24 25p	17 19p	78½
23	202½	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16	86½	232½	24 25p	17 19p	78½
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	203	79½	78½	87½	94½	19 15-16	86½	—	24 25p	18 19p	78½
26	—	79½	78½	—	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	25 26p	18 20p	78½
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	79½	79½	—	94½	19 1-16	86½	87	24 25p	17 19p	79½
29	—	79½	79½	87½	94½	19 7-16	86½	—	25 26p	16 19p	79½
30	204½	79½	79½	87½	94½	19 1-16	86½	—	26 28p	17 19p	79½
31	203½	79½	78½	86½	94½	19 5-16	86½	235½	27p	18 19p	78½
Sep. 1	204	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16 7-16	86½	—	27 29p	17 20p	78½
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	203½	79½	78½	86½	94½	19 7-16	86½	—	27 28p	18 19p	78½
5	203½	79½	78½	87½	94½	—	86½	237	28 29p	18 19p	78½
6	—	—	79½	87½	94½	—	—	—	28 29p	18 20p	79½
7	—	—	78½	87½	94½	—	—	—	28 29p	18 20p	79½
8	—	—	78½	—	94½	—	—	—	28p	17 20p	78½
9	—	—	78½	—	94½	—	—	236	27p	17 20p	79½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	28p	17 19p	79½
12	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	27 28p	17 19p	79½
13	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	27 28p	17 19p	79½
14	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	287½	27 28p	17 19p	79½
15	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	27 28p	16 19p	79½
16	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	—	15 18p	78½
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	79½	80½	95½	—	—	—	26 28p	15 16p	79½
19	—	—	80½	80½	95½	—	—	—	25 28p	14 18p	80½
20	—	—	79½	80	95½	—	—	—	—	14 18p	79½

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL
FOR
NOVEMBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE RECENT REGULATION FOR THE PRESS IN INDIA.

So much has been said and written upon the subject of the Indian press, that the public mind, which is pretty well made up on the question as to the expediency of the existing restrictions, is so cloyed and satiated with it, that we venture with some little reluctance to intrude upon the ground again.

We have stated that the public mind is satisfied as to the expediency of the existing restrictions upon publication in India. We believe there never was a question more thoroughly, more minutely investigated than this has been, or one which has been submitted to a succession of tribunals, in all of which the result has been the same. We believe there never was an instance in which the partizans of the side opposed to that which was successful, possessed more advantages in bringing forward their case, than that of the malcontents who complained of the press regulations in India.

It will be recollected that the advocates of a free press in that country brought forward the question not upon mere abstract principles, but coupled it with an alleged practical evil resulting from a restrained press: in short, those who advocated the restrictive system, at the same time incurred the odium of appearing to defend personal oppression and individual persecution. Yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, public opinion has concurred with the decision of the tribunals.

It cannot be forgotten that every endeavour was used, previous to the question coming before the proper authorities, to prejudice the public mind, and preoccupy it with *ex-parte* statements, and with allegations which have since been distinctly, fully, and satisfactorily disproved. The voluminous masses of printed matter which issued from the English press, or were discharged (having been prepared abroad) upon the public, were calculated, whatever the design

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, Sept. 29, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	Turmeric, Bengal ..cwt.	1	0	0	to	1	10	0
Coffee, Java	2	8	0	—	2	16	0	— China	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
— Cheribon	2	7	0	—	2	9	0	Zedoary							
— Sumatra	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	Galls, in Sorts							
— Bourbon	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Blue	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
— Mocha	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	Indigo, Fine Blue	0	10	0	—	0	10	2
Cotton, Surat	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..	0	9	10	—	0	10	0
— Madras	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..	0	9	10	—	0	10	0
— Bengal	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	— Fine Purple	0	9	0	—	0	9	10
— Bourbon	15	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Extra fine Violet	0	6	6	—	0	8	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	3	10	0	—	3	15	0	— Violet	0	6	0	—	0	8	0
Aloes, Epatica	2	0	0	—	2	2	0	— Violet and Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
Aniseeds, Star	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	— Extra fine Copper	0	5	4	—	0	6	0
Borax, Refined	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	— Copper	0	4	6	—	0	7	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	0	1	0	—	0	1	3	— Consuming Qualities ..	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
Camphire	4	15	0	—	6	6	0	— Oudes	0	3	0	—	0	7	6
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	— Madras (none fine)							
— Ceylon	1	10	0					— Good and Middling							
Cassia Buds	2	10	0					— Ordinary							
— Ligna	5	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Bad and Trash							
Castor Oil	5	0	0	—	25	0	0	Rice, White	0	17	0	—	1	0	0
China Root	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	Safflower	1	0	0	—	6	0	0
Columbo Root	1	0	0	—	4	0	0	Sago	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Dragon's Blood	2	0	0	—	50	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	0	11	1				
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein	0	14	1	—	0	19	1
— Arabic	9	0	0	—	16	0	0	— Novi	0	11	1	—	0	19	4
— Assafoetida	2	0	0	—	50	0	0	— Ditto White	0	13	3	—	0	14	3
— Benjamin	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	— China							
— Animi	9	0	0	—	16	0	0	— Organzine							
— Galbanum	3	0	0	—	16	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0	—	0	7	0
— Gambogium	2	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Cloves	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
— Myrrh	0	1	0	—	0	2	0	— Mace	0	5	0	—	0	6	3
— Oilbanum	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	— Nutmegs	0	4	2	—	0	4	6
Lac Lake	2	10	0	—	5	0	0	— Ginger	0	14	0	—	0	16	0
— Dye	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	— Pepper, Black	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
— Shell, Block	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— White							
— Shivered	0	9	0	—	0	16	0	Sugar, Yellow	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
— Stick	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	— White	1	14	0	—	2	1	0
Musk, China	0	0	5	—	0	8	0	— Brown							
Nux Vomica	0	0	3	—	0	2	6	— Siam and China	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	Tea, Bohea	0	1	5	—	0	1	7
— Cinnamon	0	0	11	—	0	2	6	— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	6
— Cloves	1	10	0	—	1	15	0	— Souchong	0	4	0	—	0	4	11
— Mace								— Campol	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
— Nutmegs								— Twankay	0	3	2	—	0	3	11
Opium								— Pekoe	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
Rhubarb								— Hyson Skin	0	4	6	—	0	4	11
Sal Ammoniac								— Hyson	0	4	7	—	0	4	9
Senna								— Gunpowder	1	5	0	—	2	10	0
Turmeric, Java								Tortoiseshell	8	0	0	—	9	0	0
								Wood, Sanders Red ..							

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of August to the 20th of September 1826.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.
21	203	79½	78½	—	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	—	17 18p	78½
22	202½	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	24 25p	17 19p	78½
23	202½	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16	86½	232½	24 25p	17 19p	78½
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	203	79½	78½	87½	94½	19 13-16	86½	—	24 25p	18 19p	78½
26	—	79½	78½	—	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	25 26p	18 20p	78½
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	79½ 80½	79½	—	94½ 5½	19 1-16	86½ 87	—	24 25p	17 19p	79½
29	—	79½ 80½	79½	87½	94½ 5½	19 7-16	86½	—	25 26p	16 19p	79½
30	204½	79½ 80	79½	87½	94½	19 1-16	86½	235½	26 29p	17 19p	79½
31	203½	79½ 80	78½ 9½	86½	94½	19 5-16	86½	—	27p	18 19p	78½ 9½
Sep. 1	204	79½	78½	87	94½	19 5-16 7-16	86½	—	27 29p	17 20p	78½
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	203½ 203½	79½	79½	86½	94½	19 7-16	86½	—	27 28p	18 19p	78½ 79
5	203½ 204	79½	78½	87½	94½	—	86½	237	28 29p	18 19p	78½ 79
6	—	—	79½	87½	94½	—	—	—	28 29p	18 20p	79½
7	—	—	78½ 79	87½	94½	—	—	—	28 29p	18 20p	79½ 9½
8	—	—	78½ 9½	—	94½	—	—	—	28p	17 20p	78½ 9½
9	—	—	78½ 9½	—	94½	—	—	236	27p	17 20p	79½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	28p	17 19p	79½
12	—	—	79½	—	94½	—	—	—	27 28p	17 19p	79½
13	—	—	79½	—	94½ 5½	—	—	—	27 28p	17 19p	79½
14	—	—	79½	—	94½ 5½	—	—	237½	27 28p	17 19p	79½
15	—	—	79½	—	94½ 5½	—	—	—	27 28p	16 19p	79½
16	—	—	79½	—	94½ 5½	—	—	—	—	15 18p	78½
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	—	26 28p	15 16p	79½ 80½
19	—	—	80½	—	95½ 6½	—	—	—	25 28p	14 18p	80½
20	—	—	79½ 80	—	95½	—	—	—	—	14 18p	79½ 80½

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL
FOR

NOVEMBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE RECENT REGULATION FOR THE PRESS IN INDIA.

So much has been said and written upon the subject of the Indian press, that the public mind, which is pretty well made up on the question as to the expediency of the existing restrictions, is so cloyed and satiated with it, that we venture with some little reluctance to intrude upon the ground again.

We have stated that the public mind is satisfied as to the expediency of the existing restrictions upon publication in India. We believe there never was a question more thoroughly, more minutely investigated than this has been, or one which has been submitted to a succession of tribunals, in all of which the result has been the same. We believe there never was an instance in which the partizans of the side opposed to that which was successful, possessed more advantages in bringing forward their case, than that of the malcontents who complained of the press regulations in India.

It will be recollected that the advocates of a free press in that country brought forward the question not upon mere abstract principles, but coupled it with an alleged practical evil resulting from a restrained press: in short, those who advocated the restrictive system, at the same time incurred the odium of appearing to defend personal oppression and individual persecution. Yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, public opinion has concurred with the decision of the tribunals.

It cannot be forgotten that every endeavour was used, previous to the question coming before the proper authorities, to prejudice the public mind, and preoccupy it with *ex-parte* statements, and with allegations which have since been distinctly, fully, and satisfactorily disproved. The voluminous masses of printed matter which issued from the English press, or were discharged (having been prepared abroad) upon the public, were calculated, whatever the design

may have been, to make a particular view of the question so familiar to Englishmen, that it would be difficult for the party, whose object was to make the real facts appear, to succeed in that object, and disabuse the public mind.

Under these disadvantageous circumstances, the question was brought before the home Government of India, namely, the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul; before the Parliament; and lastly, by a solemn appeal, before the King in Council. By all these tribunals, by some of them repeatedly, it was determined, after full and patient investigation, that the restrictions upon publication in India, objectionable as those restrictions might be in other circumstances, were proper, wise, and politic. The inference, therefore, is, that the vexatious opposition to them was improper, unwise, and impolitic.

It seldom happens that a decision by the constituted authorities of this country, the effect of which is to limit personal liberty or freedom of publication, is approved by the public and by the organ of its opinion, the press, by reason of the antipathy entertained in this country towards such restrictions. After a time, however, the decision of the authorities has been confirmed and sealed by the almost unanimous voice of the respectable portion of the British press.

We had intended to insert in this Journal, by way of record, the specific passages which have appeared in the respectable periodical publications of the country, on the subject of the Indian press, in proof of the statement we have made: upon consideration, we do not think it necessary to encumber our work with what readers of the present day cannot have overlooked or forgotten, and what readers of succeeding times, when interested feelings and the passions engendered by mortification and disappointment, shall be at rest, can never need to be told, because they will be satisfied that the policy pursued was the only safe course consistent with the true interests of England and India. We, however, subjoin one, the most recent, example of the sentiments of periodical writers on this subject,—a passage from the *Monthly Review*,* which appears in a critique upon Sir John Malcolm's *Political History of India*: it will serve as a correct index of the opinions entertained generally regarding the views of some of the advocates of a free press in our eastern territories.

Whenever we hear the cant of democracy employed in asserting the rights of a free press in India, we can only attribute the attempt, either to a political fanaticism, which is incapable of sane judgment, or to more premeditated designs of mischief.

The British public, however, seem to labour under some very gross misconceptions as to the actual state of the press in India. It is most erroneously imagined that the Indian newspapers can impart no intelligence but what is agreeable to, and previously sanctioned by, the local governments. This is a most extravagant misapprehension. The restrictions on the press in that country are scarcely to be considered as essentially more severe than those in this country; they differ rather in the manner in which they are applied than in the nature of the prohibitions themselves. In India (with a few exceptions, arising from the peculiar and anomalous condition of that dependency) persons are restrained from publishing what in this country they would be punished if they did publish. The one is essentially an act of preventive, the other of retributive, justice. The Indian journals are indignant at the charge which is thoughtlessly brought against them in the English newspapers, which, in the dearth of intelligence from India, complain that, "owing to the fetters of the Indian press,

* For October 1836, pp. 169, 170.

press, little is to be gathered from the papers of what is going forward in that country." We have now before us a Calcutta paper of April last, in which this assertion is distinctly denied. "Practically," observes the writer, "the press has not for some time been fettered from saying *what it pleases*, nor those in whose hands it is, from communicating *all* that comes to their knowledge. Were it altogether a stranger to restrictions—and those that exist are actually a *dead letter*—the Indian press could convey no more information than it does." A very striking example of the truth of this statement is furnished by an article which we have published in our "Calcutta Intelligence" this month, entitled, "The Indian Press," wherein the liberality of the Government towards the press is distinctly recognized as having virtually abrogated the regulations imposed by Mr. Adam.

As the Supreme Government have clearly satisfied the country that the power of subjecting the press in India to restraint ought to be entrusted to them, as well as that of removing individuals who cherish designs dangerous to the welfare of the two countries; the Court of Directors seem to have been desirous of convincing the world that, in possessing themselves of this power, no views of *indirect* controul over the press, no project of making it subservient to their own peculiar objects, can be justly imputed to them. They have, therefore, in a spirit of almost Quixotic equity, issued instructions to all the local governments, which will be found in a subsequent part of this month's Journal, positively prohibiting, under the penalty of dismissal, any person in their service, civil, naval, or military, surgeons and chaplains included; from being connected with any newspaper, or other periodical journal (unless devoted exclusively to literary and scientific objects), whether as editor, sole proprietor, or even sharer in the property.

We attribute, for good reasons, this regulation to the motive assigned by us, rather than to a cause to which some of the writers in India seem inclined to trace it, namely, the unfortunate series of disputes and personal collisions which occurred last year through a quarrel between the editors of the *John Bull* and *Hurkaru*, Calcutta newspapers.

The foregoing regulation has been a subject of very interesting discussion amongst the Calcutta editors—a discussion which of itself proves the laxity of those restrictions, which writers in this country suppose to be so severe and unmitigated. We have read attentively some of the articles written by editors of both descriptions of papers, namely, those which in this country are characterized as being partizans of and opposed to the existing measures of Government. By both, the expediency of the regulation has been arraigned.

The *John Bull*, a paper reputed to be a partizan of the Government, but not owned or conducted by persons incapacitated by the new regulation, as is distinctly asserted in that paper of May 20, has commented upon the regulation at considerable length, and in an able manner. The sketch it gives of the history of the press since the time of Lord Hastings is worth transcribing:—

All our readers know well the measures which distinguished the administration of the late Mr. Adam, and those that first marked the present Government, in regard to the public press. That press had run riot, in commenting on the acts of Government, to an extent which Mr. Adam deemed inconsistent with the safety of our rule in this part of the world; and the evil he attempted to check by the very signal punishment of Mr. Buckingham, certainly the first and great offender. The transmission of Mr. Buckingham was followed, as we all know, by existing regulations of the press; and the succeeding Government being determined to pursue with rigour the policy that had been commenced by Mr. Adam, a breach of the rules, in the estimation of the Govern-

ment, was met by the transmission of Mr. Arnot; and a further instance of disrespect to authority, and consequent breach of rules, as regarded by Government, was punished by the withdrawing of the license from the late *Calcutta Journal*. For some time after this the public press manifested a degree of decorum with which no great fault could be found; and an occasional letter from the Chief Secretary, pointing out the dangers of the path, restrained editors from diverging into it. Occasionally, no doubt, a remark was ventured on, which in strict interpretation might be deemed "indecorous;" but the offence was trivial, and perhaps accidental, and the more liberal policy of overlooking it was most properly followed.

After referring to the very liberal compensation given to Mr. Arnot, the writer proceeds as follows:—

We may easily imagine the effect naturally produced on the mind of Government by these circumstances. They saw those whom they had been under the disagreeable necessity of punishing, in a fearless and upright discharge of their duty, patronized and rewarded; and they felt that this was equivalent in the eyes of the public to their own condemnation. Acts which, from the purest of motives they had adopted, were annulled in a manner the most peremptory as connected with the public press, although clamour alone gave a round for the association; and every thing indicated a wish, on the part of the Hon. Court, in compliance with a clamour and outcry which really seem to have intimidated them, that discussion through the press in this country should be treated with almost as much indulgence as at home. Convinced from these acts—and indeed who was not satisfied by them at the time—that such were the wishes of the authorities at home, the press began to speak more boldly; the Government, no doubt under the same persuasion, to look on with more indifference, until at last discussion of the most momentous measures of public policy reached the licentiousness which it has now attained; and lampoons, the most disgraceful, issued from the press, aimed at the Governor-General himself. In this state of affairs comes the order which is now the more immediate subject of our discussion, an order which must indeed have been unexpected in the high quarters of the state, and which has excited a surprise in the public not easily conceived. Every one is loud at this moment in his inquiries of another, what can the Directors mean? They punish the men whom their Governments delight to honour; they reward the men whom, in obedience to their own orders, their Governments are compelled, however reluctantly, to punish!

The writer next endeavours to shew that the regulation in question resulted from ignorance on the part of the Court of Directors of the degree of liberty which the press actually enjoyed in India. One ground for this conclusion is thus stated:—

Another point, on which we believe the Hon. Court to be ignorant, is in regard to the rigour and strictness of control exercised by the present administration on the periodical press. At the date of this order nothing could have transpired at home to inform the Directors that the interpretation given to the regulations by Lord Amherst had become most liberal and indulgent; except, indeed, the editorial squabbles, which they might well imagine his Lordship would both regard as below his notice, and would look to seeing punished and corrected by the good sense of the public. But the measures of Government itself had not then been very closely touched; Dr. Tytler had not appeared in the columns of the *Herald*, and a host of anonymous writers in that paper had not attacked the Commissariat Department, and consequently the Government itself, as having been guilty of gross neglect of duty; nor had a public paper ventured to speak openly and without disguise of our army in Arracan, as "the famished victims of neglect." Without here presuming, in the slightest degree, to call in question the propriety of this indulgence of discussion, we mean to argue, that if the Court of Directors had been acquainted with it they would not have issued the present order, because it is evident to us, that in cutting off their own servants from being editors or proprietors of newspapers and magazines, they trust to the strict control

control and rigorous enactment of the regulations keeping that press in proper order when in other hands. They do not dream that this strict control is to be regained, otherwise they certainly would have duly considered—first, the difficulty of regaining it; and, secondly, the very unpleasant situation in which even the attempt must place their Government.

After these quotations, we shall leave our readers to judge whether the Indian press is to be regarded as shackled,—as restricted from saying what might displease the Government.

With respect to the regulation itself, which is the occasion of the foregoing remarks, we merely observe that it is a very striking proof of the anxiety of the East-India Company to divest themselves, in the opinion of the world, of all suspicion of entertaining disingenuous designs. The Indian editors seem to think that the measure is an unnecessary sacrifice to clamour and discontent at home :—perhaps it is.

TO THE MEMORY OF BISHOP HEBER.*

BY MRS. HEMANS.

If it be sad to speak of treasures gone,
Of sainted genius called too soon away,
Of light from this world taken whilst it shone,
Yet kindled onward to the perfect day—
How shall our grief, if mournful these things be,
Flow forth, oh guide and gifted friend, for thee !
Hath not thy voice been here amongst us heard ?
And that deep soul of gentleness and power,
Have we not felt its breath in every word,
Wont from thy lip, as Hermon's dew, to shower ?
Yes ; in our hearts thy fervent thoughts have burned—
Of heaven they were, and thither are returned.

How shall we mourn thee ? with a lofty trust,
Our life's immortal birthright from above !
With a glad faith, whose eye to track the just,
Through shades and myst'ries lifts a glance of love,
And yet can weep !—for Nature so deplores
The friend that leaves us, though for happier shores,
And one high tone of triumph o'er thy bier,
One strain of solemn rapture be allowed !
Thou, that rejoicing on thy mid career,
Not to decay, but unto Death hast bowed !
In those bright regions of the rising sun,
Where Victory ne'er a crown like thine has won.

Praise ! for yet one more name, with power endowed,
To cheer and guide us onward as we press ;
Yet one more image on the heart bestowed,
To dwell there—beautiful in holiness !
Thine, Heber, thine ! whose memory from the dead
Shines as the star which to the Saviour led.

We are not certain whether this piece has ever appeared in print before.—Edit.

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

(*From the Australian, a Sydney Paper.*)

WE have great reason to congratulate ourselves on the success we have had in exposing the deceptions of the Australian Agricultural Company. Every one of their proceedings which have come into public notice, through our means, has created converts to our opinions from among the credulous who ventured to predict that such a company might prove at some time, or in some way or other, serviceable to the colony, or who had the confidence to hope, that those who were instrumental to their incorporation could possibly meditate any project whatever disinterestedly, or rather without the most selfish, unscrupulously selfish designs. The Plan, containing an exposition, or pretended exposition, of the intentions of the company, in obtaining a charter of incorporation, forms a fine contrast to their actual proceedings, and affords positive testimony of the manœuvres that have been practised to throw the resources of the colony into the hands of English capitalists, by the management of a tribe, who are totally indifferent about the means of acquiring wealth and influence, and who would gladly sacrifice a nation to obtain either.

The Plan now published, contemplating objects so different from those the company are pursuing, avowing designs in direct variance with their subsequent actions, and enumerating sources of profits quite opposite to those they have really resorted to and eagerly grasped at, will contribute, and not slightly either, to remove the mist from before the eyes of any who may still feel persuaded that the colony can derive any thing but detriment from the company, and the colonists any thing but disappointment in cherishing the most remote expectations of good. Though we have already discussed, and re-discussed, the shapes and qualities of the company, this, as they are advertising themselves into notice, is a proper time for once more adverting to them—for once more putting the people on their guard against an enemy. In whatever way they shew themselves to the colonists, in whichever of their two capacities they present themselves to view and to consideration, they must equally fail in convincing us that they merit our good will. As agriculturists, and wool-growers, and experimentalists, they will fulfil none of their pretensions, unless it be in aggrandizing and enriching themselves: as miners and coal-merchants, they will prove decidedly hostile to every interest of every class of the community.

Consider them as stockholders, as agriculturists, as wool-growers, as tobacco-planters—consider them as supporting the character they first assumed, and confining themselves to the legitimate objects they professed to be in pursuit of, when they applied to the legislature, and what have the colonists to expect from them? Can we, can any observer, can their most interested co-adjutors, can they themselves affect to say that they will be of service, or indeed that they can avoid doing material injury to the prospects of individual settlers? Do they indeed pretend for a moment, either in their Plan, or in their Report, that they have any thing in view but self-interest and self-gain? Little reflection only will suffice to prove, that at least, they cannot contribute to the weal of the people.

Their land, they acknowledge, is the best in the colony; well-watered and fertile; valuable on account of its contiguity to a harbour, and its communication with the sea. They stipulate with the secretary for the colonies that their demands for that species of labour (the labour of prisoners) which is almost
the

the only labour to be had in the colony, shall be at their disposal, in preference to that of the settlers; and the Governor is instructed to pay particular attention to their demands on this head. Next they find that this, the prison-labour, is not so easily to be obtained, or that the wisdom of the colonial Government is likely to thwart their expectations; they therefore resort to another scheme, as prejudicial to the community as robbing them of the labour of the prisoners would have been. They proclaim that they are strong in their funds, that they have plenty of money, and advertise for free labourers; enter into competition with the individual farmer, the individual tradesman; and as people are aware that the funds of extensive companies are, for the most part, lavishly distributed, it is not a difficult matter to allure from their former employment all the labourers, journeymen, and handicraftsmen, who can make anything like an excuse for quitting their masters. This is, forsooth, doing an essential service to the colony! Raising the price of labour, already too great, and diminishing the number of hands, already too small; offering a reward, indeed, for workmen to abandon their masters; these are the advantages developed to the colony! this is the hopeful scheme for "redeeming the government expenditure by the employment of many convicts, as shepherds, mechanics, and labourers;" these are the flattering results of "the characteristic energies of the gentlemen connected with the undertaking;" this is the way the importation is effected of shepherds, vine-dressers, and a host of servants from "Saxony, Scotland, the south of Europe, &c.;" this is "the proper management of the intelligent proprietors!" Say, rather, the proper plot for fleecing the people in earnest!

The company were to improve the breed of sheep, refine the fibre of the wool, enhance the properties of the horse, introduce the horned cattle. And what have they done? Bought up, monopolized, such fine stock as they could, *within* the colony, and turned—coal merchants. Coal merchants! to pay for the stock (they do introduce) out of the bowels of the colony. Suppose they had not manœuvred in this way; suppose, indeed, they make all the improvements above mentioned; would they, or will they, serve the community; will they allow the people to profit by their improved breeds; will they sell them their improved stock, will they sell any part of their stock? Yes, the refuse, but they will take very good care that it is the refuse only. They will be too good horse-jockies and cattle-dealers to part with any of their flocks or herds that are worth having. They will (if they can) buy all the good stock from the settlers, and the settlers (if they thus sell their stock), will find out how they have been duped, when they hear in a few years hence that the agricultural company's horses are the only horses that are liked in the Indian markets, and when they hear that the Australian Agricultural Company's wool is the only wool from New South Wales that finds a sale in the English market. The people will then begin to think that they might as well have had the wool, which none but the company possess; that they might as well have kept their sheep, at least to compete with, instead of selling them to, the company; that the colony might as well have had the profits which the English capitalists monopolize; instead of encouraging a competitor, an opponent, an enemy—who decoyed all their free servants from them, and who would, if possible, have had the prisoners too—to intrude amongst them, and to whom, for the sake of obtaining at the time a moderately good price for their fine animals—they sold the flower of their flocks.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In your journal of the present month I observe some very judicious remarks, by a gentleman signing himself John Macdonald, on the subject of the education of the infantry and cavalry cadets destined for the service of the East-India Company.

That gentleman informs us, that "he understands it to be the intention of the Hon. Court of Directors to have these young men educated during two years in the various branches of military knowledge adapted to their relative lines; and that it is probable that additional buildings at Addiscombe would be erected to accomplish this essential and indispensable object;" and suggests that "*in the meantime some adequate temporary situation might be found for carrying into immediate effect a plan of such vital importance to the welfare of India, and on which subject there are not two opinions.*"

The well-known liberality of the Hon. Court on most subjects, and particularly on those connected with education, renders it highly probable that his information is correct; and I perfectly agree with that gentleman in his concluding observations, which I have taken the liberty of putting in italics.

I think, however, that I can suggest a much more economical, a much more expeditious, and a much more eligible plan for carrying this object, not only into immediate, but also into permanent effect, than either that of "adding to the buildings at Addiscombe, or seeking some adequate temporary situation."

In the commencement of the last war the Hon. Court sent a proportion of their cadets to be educated at the Royal Military College, then situated at Marlow; but owing, I understand, to the want of accommodation at that place, arising partly from the number of cadets destined for his Majesty's service, and partly from the inconvenience of the buildings themselves, the Directors were ultimately obliged to abandon this plan.

Any one who has seen the magnificent and spacious college since erected at Sandhurst (two-thirds of which is, I believe, unoccupied), will, I think, admit that, were the Court again to have recourse to their former method of having their cadets educated at that institution, there would be no danger of their ever being obliged to withdraw them, from the same cause; even though a war should break out to-morrow. At all events, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It would certainly, however, be very hard upon the parent of every youth who procured a cadetship for his son to be obliged to send him to Sandhurst. The plan, therefore, which I would presume to suggest is, that sending him there should be quite optional; but that (as formerly was the case) those cadets who avail themselves of this course of education should have some precedence in rank, to which they would be justly entitled.

The advantages which it appears to me would result from the adoption of this plan are:—1st. That it would insure to the Company a constant and ample supply of gentlemanly, *loyal*, and efficient officers. 2d. That it would materially tend to support that well-conducted and most useful institution, the Royal Military College, which it is a well-known fact a certain class of individuals wish to see totally abolished. 3d. That it would have the happy effect of amalgamating (if I may be allowed the expression) the King's and Company's officers; many of the former of whom would have to serve in India with their old fellow collegians. 4th. That the expense to the Company would, comparatively speaking, be trifling. And Lastly. That by making it optional with the parents to send their sons to Sandhurst, while the great majority would avail themselves of this advantage, no one could have any just cause of complaint.

I am, &c.

Edinburgh, Oct. 20th, 1826.

WM. CARMICHAEL SMYTH.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES OF AVA.

[Concluded from page 292.]

MERGUI, although understood to signify the next portion of the peninsula to Tavai, is properly the name of the chief town only; the designation of the province being Tennasserim, or Tannathare; the old capital bore the same name, and is frequently noticed by the early travellers. It is now in ruins.

Tennasserim Proper is divided from Siam by the continuation of the eastern range; on the west it is bounded by the sea; on the north it confines upon Tavai; and it is divided on the south by a small district called Prindong from the Siamese possessions; the coast is sheltered from the S.W. monsoon by high, and in most places, bold and rocky islands, which constitute the Mergui archipelago.

The town of Mergui is situated on an island formed between anastomosing branches of the Goulpia and Tennasserim rivers, where they debouche into the sea. The town lies near the mouth of the Tennasserim river, which passes to the S.W. of it. A muddy creek and miry broken ground flank it on the south. It stands on a hill 130 feet above the level of the sea. It is divided into six compartments, and contains about 8,000 people, which may be considered as nearly the population of the district, the greater portion of it having collected in the vicinity of the town for protection against the aggressions of the Burmese troops, and the kidnapping incursions of the Siamese. The houses of Mergui are built in the usual Burman fashion, with wooden posts and rafters, bamboos, matting, and leaves.

The situation of Mergui is regarded as particularly favourable. Standing on high ground, it is open to the cool sea breeze during the day, and still cooler land breeze at night: the consequence is, that in the shade it is rarely unpleasantly warm. The salubrity of the spot has been proved by the rapidity with which the European invalids sent from Rangoon recovered their health and strength. The average height of the thermometer at noon, through the hottest months, at Mergui, or from March to September, has been found to be not quite 84°.

Mergui possesses an immense advantage in a safe, extensive, and commodious harbour, easy of ingress and egress during both monsoons, for ships of any burthen. Ships of any size may anchor within a few hundred yards of the town. The S.E. monsoon prevails along the coast from the middle of May to the middle of November: the heavy rains do not set in till the middle of June, from which time till the beginning of September, the fall is heavy and incessant. The N.E. monsoon prevails for the rest of the year, when the weather is very fine and pleasant; a strong sea breeze blows the greater part of the day, and a cool land wind at night. Showers occur every five or six weeks.

The greater part of this province, like the two preceding, consists of thick jungle; and the only lands cultivated, and those but partially, extend along the river above Mergui. The crops are not adequate to the demand even of the scanty population; a sad alteration from the period when the chief of Tennasserim was *Signore di molta gente, e di paese abbondante di molte vetto- vaglie*, lord of many people, and a country abounding with provisions.

The soil of the province generally has been too little investigated to warrant any decided opinion of its character. In the vicinity of Mergui it consists in part of red clay, and in part of the debris of decomposing granite and quartz. It seems, however, not to be remarkably fertile, as the same ground is said to yield no more than one crop of rice in a year. Artificial irrigation is unknown,

and the whole system of cultivation imperfect. The seed grain is not sown in detached spots, and transplanted, but is scattered over the ground, prepared merely by turning buffaloes into it, and then clearing it of weeds by a wooden rake: the crop yields but thirty for one. It is said, that for a considerable period Mergui has depended on Tavai for grain; but this would scarcely have been rendered necessary by the natural unproductiveness of the district, as, besides the evidence above cited, the concurrent testimonies of the old travellers prove, that grain was an article of export from this, as well as the other ports in the upper portion of the peninsula; and as late as 1759, Capt. Powney, who was at Mergui, states the price of rice to be twelve pagodas a garce, whilst on the Coromandel coast it was thirty pagodas, and adds, "It is evident, that were the country under better government, it would yield no contemptible trade, especially in that sure article of grain."

Several rivers cross this province, of which the Goulpia and Tennasserim rivers are the principal: the former rises about forty miles from Mergui, and forms the N.E. and E.S.E. boundary of the island: it is several miles wide where it joins the sea. The Tennasserim river rises amongst the hills N.E. of Tavai, and flows as far as the parallel of that city, through a narrow valley, just wide enough to afford it a free passage: it then keeps the line of the coast till nearly due east of Mergui, when it takes a sudden turn westward, and disembogues itself into the sea by two mouths: the northern branch is open to shipping, but the southern is considered unsafe.

The old capital of the province stands upon this river, and may be approached by vessels of 130 tons burthen. The city is surrounded by a wall of about four miles in circumference, but every house was deserted when lately visited by our commissioner: a few of the inhabitants have been encouraged to return by a small guard having been stationed there. It will, no doubt, be speedily restored, when life and liberty are again secure, to a state that may justify Pinkerton's assertion, that "it still maintains the dignity of a city."

The productions of Mergui are very much the same as those of Tavai. Rice is grown, as already observed: but, perhaps, scarcely in sufficient quantity for the local demand, a circumstance imputable to want of cultivators, not to any natural unfitness of climate or soil. Tobacco and indigo are not cultivated; but sugar-cane is grown, of a strong and healthy kind, on an island opposite to Mergui, in small quantities: it is not manufactured into sugar. Cotton is reared for domestic manufacture, and kasumbha for exportation. Of fruit there is a great variety: the plantains are fine, the dorian abounds, and pine apples, mangosteens, oranges, limes, &c. are indigenous. Although no teak grows in the forests, there is no want of a variety of timber-trees, as well as bamboos and rattans. Areca and coco-nut trees are scarce, but the Nipa palm (*Nipa fructicans*) is abundant; a kind of palm from which toddy is extracted, a great portion of which is manufactured into a coarse kind of sugar: it also forms, by fermentation, the only spirit known to the Burmese, and which is drunk by all classes. This spirit constituted in former times a principal article of export, and seems to have been exceedingly palatable to the old travellers. Cæsar Frederick thus speaks of it: "The greatest merchandise at Mirgim is nyppa, which is an excellent wine, which is made of the floure of a tree called nypper, whose liquor they distill, and so make an excellent drink cleare as christalle, good to the mouth, and better to the stomake:" and he attributes to it some medicinal properties, which we may be excused from transcribing.

Other articles of export are sandal-wood and lignum aloes, but the best kind
of

of the latter comes from the islands. A more important article of exportation, and which has already been furnished by the forests of Tennasserim, is sapan-wood. The tree grows abundantly in the upper parts of the province, particularly between the main river, above old Tennasserim, and a smaller branch: it is consequently easily conveyed to Mergui by being floated down. Dammer and wood-oil are found in the forests, and might be exported largely. We do not observe, in the lists of vegetable products we have lately seen, an article that is enumerated by the old writers as constituting, with rice, sapan-wood, and nipa, one of the chief exports—benzoin. Barbessa, who was at Tennasserim in 1516, says there are two kinds of *benzui* exported from hence; and Cæsar Frederick, about 1565, says, that “in the harbour Mirgim, every year, there lade some ships with *verzina* (sapan), *nyppa*, and *benjamin*.”

An article of considerable interest in the natural products of Mergui is its tin, which metal is more abundant apparently in this province than in Tavai. There are above a dozen places at which it is found. It is procured from Mergui hill, in the form of a fine black sand, and at several other spots within a very moderate distance of the town; others are six or seven days' journey off. The actual produce of metal has been for some time past but small, the miners not daring to leave the immediate vicinage of Mergui. The ore is collected only in the rainy season.

The forests that cover the eastern mountains, and border on the Siamese frontier, yield no unimportant tribute to the produce of both Tavai and Mergui, and various articles of value are brought down by the wild tribes, who share these thickets with the wild animals by which they are filled.

The Karians, or Kurrans, as the name is also written, are wandering races who prefer the independence of the woods to the restrictions of towns: they form, it is supposed, a large, though a scattered part of the population of Mergui and Tavai. They are allied, probably, to the roving tribes in the forests of Siam, but are not of one uniform stock, the term Karian being generally applied to these people, although they differ as much from one another as from the Burmese. Those of Tavai and Mergui speak a language of their own, which, although leaning more to the Siamese than the Ava or Pegu dialects, is distinct from both: the intercourse yet maintained with them has, however, been too inconsiderable to afford a just appreciation of their numbers or condition. The Karians supply the markets with ivory, wax, honey, sesame-oil, cardamums, and other articles. The woods abound with elephants, and ivory may be procured in any quantity: the elephant is smaller than that of Ceylon; the people never catch them. The annual importation of teeth amounted to about 4,500 viss; but there was exceedingly little encouragement given to the importer, as the Burmese governor claimed one of every pair as his right, and took the other at his own valuation.

The wax and honey are found in the forests, in the hollows of trees, as well as in caves and rocks. The bears often anticipate the Karians in the search for the latter. The bees are of two sorts: one very small, which makes its hive in hollow trees, and seldom uses its sting; and a larger one, which suspends its comb on the boughs of trees and under-hanging rocks, and must be attacked with circumspection. Under the old regime, every Karian house was obliged to present a viss of wax annually to the Mi-woon.

The sesame-oil is used by the Burmans for culinary purposes, for unction, and for lamps; twenty-two baskets of seed are said to yield one Ava picul of oil. There is another kind of oil, used only for burning and cleaning the hair.

The plant that yields the cardamum seeds grows wild in the forests, but the places where it is found are known to the Karians alone. Commodities of a still more valuable description are the produce of the islands off the Tennasserim coast, of which rarely frequented spots we can offer some account.

Those islands lying immediately opposite to Mergui have much flat land on their east sides, and exhibit a few patches of cultivated fields; but the other groupes to the N. entrance into Forrest's Straits, at Domel, are either bleak barren rocks, or are composed of steep rocky hills clothed with wood, but destitute of any plains at their base, and totally unfit for any species of cultivation. Small trickling rills of excellent water may be found on most of them, and their shores abound with delicious small oysters and great varieties of fish. A coral bottom commonly prevails at a distance from them of 200 yards, and often at twenty or thirty yards. The channels between the islands are for the most part deep, and eight and ten fathoms will be found, sometimes at a distance of a cable's-length from their shores. The islands may be considered as forming a distinct archipelago, as there is a considerable break or opening betwixt them and Forrest's Straits. They are chiefly composed of granite, mixed with some lime and iron ore, much intersected by broad veins of quartz. Black slate and sand-stone prevail on several of them.

Lambee or Domel, called also Sullivan's Island, seems to have been placed by Captain Forrest too far to the northward, for it lies in $11^{\circ} 3'$ N. instead of $11^{\circ} 21'$, according to the chart by the former. It is about twenty miles long by twelve broad, and greatly partakes of the character attributed to the islands further north. It is bold, without rising into peaks above 500 feet high; and its shores, even on the east, where it is completely sheltered from the swell which sweeps off the level spaces on the western shores of the islands, are rocky. There may be some narrow vallies betwixt the low ranges, but there do not appear any such extending inland from the beach. There is, no doubt, a good vegetable soil on the hills, as they are covered with large trees and brush-wood.

In coasting Domel, the main land of Tennasserim is distinctly seen, as the hills which run along it closely approach the sea: they are by no means so high as those further north, and an elevation of more than 3,000 feet cannot be given for the highest of them. The highest peak lies nearly opposite to Hastings' Island, and northward of the outlet of the Kra river: this last has an extensive but unexplored bank in front, and it appears to form a channel on each side of this bank, for the currents outside of the two extremes of the bank set nearly in opposite directions.

There is a spacious harbour, capable of containing the largest navy in the world, situated off the north end of St. Matthew's Island. It is formed by that end, and the islets lying along it on the south, by Phipps's, Russell's, and by Hastings', Barwell's, and several others on the east, and is completely land-locked: the depth has not been yet laid down in modern maps. Well off the shore, it has seldom less than seventeen fathoms throughout, and ten, eleven, and twelve fathoms close in shore. A bold and seemingly navigable strait leads out to sea to the west betwixt Phipps's Island and Russell's Island. Several of the islands in the group, of which Hastings' Island is the longest, seem much more precipitous than the preceding. Hastings' Island and Phipps's Island may be considered as respectively forming the east and west points of the northern entrance to this magnificent harbour. Excellent water is procured here, at a spot 150 yards, or thereabouts, west of the bay: the island is stocked
with

with wild hogs, and a large species of dove or pigeon, which is attracted by the berries of the island. Banian and other trees grow luxuriantly; and rattans, the creeping bamboo and the nipa are abundant.

St. Matthew's, or Elephant Island, is bold, very hilly, and entirely covered with thick forest; there seem to be no plains along its north and east sides. The most prominent peak in the island may be from 3,000 to 3,200 feet high. There are, of course, many narrow vallies, but, like those of Domel, they afford barely space for the passage of mountain torrents to the sea. From the general boldness observable in the west coasts of all the islands we have been noticing, it is probable that the Island of St. Matthew terminates also abruptly in that quarter: several hills of equal height to the St. Matthew Peak lie opposite to it on the main land. This island seems uninhabited.

A race of people termed by the Burmans Chalome and Pase are to be found scattered throughout the Mergui archipelago: but their dread of Malayan and other pirates has compelled these poor creatures to adopt an unsettled mode of life. During the N. E. monsoon they are obliged to remove from the vicinity of those islands which are most frequented, to escape being carried off as slaves by Siamese, Burmans, and Malays, who then visit them in quest of the valuable commodities they afford. They appear to be a harmless, and, from necessity, an industrious race. The whole tribe consists of no more than 400 souls. They exchange mats, and the produce of the islands, for clothes and other articles, conveyed to them from Mergui. Another tribe of this race is thinly spread over the islands lying close in front of Mergui. They all seem to have adopted the religion of Buddha, and to have conformed, in a great degree, to the Burman mode of dress. They scarcely know the value of money, and are therefore losers in the bartering trade with the Chinese and others who visit them. Perhaps they think themselves the greater gainers, since they give away products of no use to them for others of vital importance, and are thereby enabled to maintain a degree of wild independence. The products of these, and the other islands of the same, and the neighbouring clusters, which form the great source of attraction to the eastern tribes, and important branches of the Tavai and Mergui traffic, are pearls, edible birds'-nests, bich-de-mer, &c. Pearls of a good quality are procurable on the shores of most of them, as well as occasionally on the coast of the peninsula, as at Maung Magan, and Mergui. The Burmans have never dived for the oyster, and the pearls are obtained from such of the fish as are picked up on the rocks at the ebbing of the tide; the oysters thus collected are left to dry and putrify, when they are washed. All pearls found on the coast, above fifty ticals in value, were claimed as the property of the Mi-woon, and if found in the possession of the fishermen, were seized; consequently such pearls as were of any size were carefully concealed, and sold privately to the Chinese and Malay traders. The spirit of enterprize also was checked, and the establishment of a regular fishery prevented. The pearls hitherto met with are described as small, but of regular form and colour, and good lustre: but the Burmese prefer those which have a yellowish tinge. Edible birds'-nests are found in considerable quantity on the islands off the Tavai coast, but they are very generally met with throughout the archipelago. They are in most perfection in January, but are gathered also during the six weeks preceding and following that month. The quantity obtainable in any one season is uncertain, for Malay, Chinese, Siamese, and other boats, are accustomed to come in amongst the islands, and to carry off part of the produce: it also partly depends upon the dexterity of the nester, who, by disturbing the swallows just when the nest is completed, obliges

obliges them to multiply their labours. The operation of the nester is not always free from danger, as he has to climb precipices by help of ropes and flying ladders made of rattans; and the caves into which he has to penetrate are noisome, and in some places so intricate, that he is apt to lose himself. The nesters use considerable quantities of arrack and opium. It is probable that the Burman collection did not exceed two piculs in the season, but there is little doubt that five or six times that quantity might be obtained. The bich-de-mer, or sea-slug, is found on the same islands, and gathered chiefly at the same seasons as the nests: it is brought in, however, throughout the year. It was usually bartered for grain, in the proportion of one viss to four of rice in the husk. Tortoise-shell, ambergris, wax and honey are also produced by the islands, and are brought to the main land by the Chalomes, to barter for articles of clothing and food.

The following are the coins, weights and measures used both at Tavai and Mergui, which are very inaccurately given in the most recent publications on the subject.

Coins.

The tical and tin pice were the currency of Tavai and Mergui, but the former has been superseded by the rupee. The rates of the rupees and pice may be expected to vary, but the following was that in use at the date of our authorities:—

12 Small pice	= 1 large one, or kabean.
40 Kabean	= 1 Madras rupee.
44 Ditto	= 1 sicca rupee.
88 Ditto	= 1 Spanish dollar.

Weights.

These are the same that are used throughout the Burman empire, which are made at Ava and distributed to the provinces: they change their shapes upon the accession of a new king. The present weights are called to-alle, or lion weights, as they represent that animal according to the Burman conception of it. Those of the last reign are termed hansa-alle, being made in the shape of the hansa,* or goose. The weight of both kinds is the same.

No. 1 To	= 20 tikals.
No. 2 To	= 10 ditto.
No. 3 To	= 4 ditto.
No. 4 To	= 2 ditto.
No. 5 To	= $1\frac{1}{4}$ Ms. rupee = 225 grs.
No. 6 To	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Ms. rupee and 3 anas.

The divisions of the tikal are—

2 Tabbe	= 1 tammoo.
2 Tammoo	= 1 mat.
4 Mat	= 1 tikal.
100 Tikals	= 1 tabisa or viss.
100 Tabisa	= 1 peiya or Ava picul, or 250 Penang catties.

Measures.

2 Nechi teden	= 1 tendaum.
100 Tendaum	= 1 teiya or coyan.

The tendaum is, in fact, no more than a basket: by it alone grain is measured. It is equal to sixteen viss, or forty Penang catties.

The measure of length is the cubit, of which there are two sorts: the tadaum of above eighteen inches and the saundaum of twenty-two. The latter is termed the king's cubit, being used in measuring crown lands.

The

* The resemblance of this word to *anser* is remarkable.

The original inhabitants of Tennasserim, understanding thereby the three provinces we have described, are considered to have been a distinct race; but their long subjection to the Siamese and Burmese has utterly deprived them of any distinguishing features, and in language, dress, and appearance, they do not differ from the Burmese. They are a mild, cheerful, good-humoured race, but not very industrious, except when stimulated by the prospect of particular advantage. They are free from prejudices, eat, drink, and smoke with Europeans, and readily fall in with European habits: they are fond of music, dancing and song. The wars of Rama are the constant themes of their public entertainments, represented by puppets. They are rather addicted to the use of opium and spirits, and strongly imbued with a passion for gaming. The women enjoy considerable freedom; those of the lower orders perform many laborious offices out of doors, and are, consequently, not unfrequently endowed with a vigour of arm that enables them to resist masculine oppression with success. Although rather unreserved in their conduct, they rarely exhibit any want of chastity or decorum; they are frank, lively, and smart, and supply, by these qualifications, the want of feminine delicacy and regularity of feature, to which they have no pretensions. The women and children contrive to gain a livelihood by beating out rice, fetching fire-wood, spinning, weaving, and other occupations.

The price of male labour is high, and may be reckoned at six rupees per month. Much labour, weaving particularly, is performed by slave debtors, or persons who sell themselves, subject to emancipation on paying the sum which they receive as purchase-money—the Burmese law acknowledging no other description of slavery. This class of people is numerous, and their bondage, under the Burman government, was little less than absolute servitude, as they rarely acquired the means of redemption. Since the introduction of the British authority, many have procured their liberty.

The laws in force in Tennasserim were those of the Burman kingdom, and justice was administered according to them, by the Mi-woon and his officers, particularly the two Chekaya, or heads of the police, who attend daily for this purpose at the youm, or public court. The Mi-woon, Ye-woon, or deputy governor, and Akoo-woon, collector of revenue, who had seats in the youm, as well as courts at their own houses, were only occasionally present. All these officers again appointed deputies to superintend their private courts. From these courts there was an appeal to the Mi-woon, and all severe sentences required his confirmation. The provinces, and even the principal towns, were divided into districts, under a head man, termed Orgono, or Songee, who decided disputes, subject to appeal to the youm, or principal court; preserved order, and collected the revenues, which he transmitted to the Akoo-woon. The system appears to have been sufficiently well adapted to the state of the society, but how it was administered is incontrovertibly shewn by the scanty population, and scantier cultivation of the country.

MARTABAN is the most northerly of the provinces which it has been proposed to retain. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the great peninsula range; on the south by a small river called the Bala Mein, which separates it from Ye: its eastern limit is the continuation of the mountain range. On the N.W. the provinces of Chetaung and Thyam Pago divide it from the sea, whilst it is immediately contiguous to the ocean on the west, forming, with the projecting coast of Chetaung, the Gulf of Martaban. It contains about 12,000 square miles.

The town of Martaban lies along the base of a low range of hills of the same

same name, a branch of the Jenkyeit mountains, and upon the north side of the Martaban river, about ten miles from its northern, and thirty from its southern debouche; being, in fact, separated from the sea only by an extensive island called Poolyung, which divides the two branches of the Martaban river. It consists principally of two long streets, one of which leads from the wharf-gate to within two hundred yards of the great northern gate, and the other runs parallel with it for above half the distance. These streets are stony in dry, and miry in wet weather: in the rains they are little better than conduits for the numerous little streams which rush down the sides of the hill, and pass along these main channels to the river. The town is defended by a stockade, comprising also a considerable portion of the adjoining hill; but the greater part of the enclosure is occupied by a thick jungle, in which cheetas, and even tigers occasionally lurk.

The houses of Martaban are built of the same materials and on the same plan as those of Rangoon. The only edifice of any respectability is the great pagoda, which is about 150 feet high. The east wall slopes to the river, which washes its foot at about an angle of 25° : it is nearly thirty feet to the top of the parapet. The bazars are held in the streets, by women only. Provisions are neither abundant nor cheap. Fish is rather scarce, as the town is distant from the sea. Fowls are plentiful: there are a few ducks, and a few goats, but no sheep: venison is brought for sale, and buffaloes may be had for slaughter. Yams, brinjals, sweet potatoes, chilies, and other native vegetables, are procurable in their respective seasons. The population of the town and suburbs is estimated at nearly 6,000 persons: the whole population of the province, including the Karian tribes, cannot be estimated at more than 50,000. Martaban was well known to our old travellers, and is described by Barbessa and Cæsar Frederick as the principal emporium of the kingdom of Pegu, and a populous and flourishing place; and Pinto, who, notwithstanding his bad name, is only extravagant, and not altogether a liar of the first magnitude, was present at the taking of Martaban by the King of *Brama*, meaning, however, apparently Siam, and he states, that 60,000 people were slaughtered on its capture.

The climate of Martaban is pleasant and salubrious; the rains commence about the end of May or beginning of June, and continue with little intermission till September. By November they may be considered to have ceased, and the cold season then succeeds, during which the thermometer ranges from 60° to 80° . The three months of hot weather are cool compared to the same on the continent of India, as the thermometer never exceeds 90° , and at sunrise is not unfrequently as low as 65° . The land winds along this coast are cool and refreshing, and although blowing from the N.E. over much jungle, are far from unhealthy. The soil is of the most fertile description. On the immediate banks of the rivers it is alluvial, and varies from two to six feet in depth. The substratum is commonly a stiff clay or gravel. The uncleared plains are evidently of a fertile composition, whilst the soil towards the hills is of a lighter description, and favourable to the growth of cotton, indigo, and sesame.

The chief rivers are, the Mautama, or Martaban river, the main stream of which rises in the mountains of North Laos, and, after a turbulent course of three hundred miles, emerges into the province through a gorge in the lower range of the great peninsular chain: it falls into the sea below the town by two mouths, of which the southern is the main entrance; the Daung Damee river, which falls into the preceding a short way above Martaban; the Gyein,
the

the Atharam, and the Wakroo, which all contribute to form the main river, and the Dangwein, which falls into the Gulf of Martaban.

The chief staple of Martaban is rice, which has been always cultivated in quantities much beyond the consumption of the province. A considerable part of the surplus went to Ava, and the upper portions of the Burman empire. Some was also exported in China junks to Penang and elsewhere; but this trade was not encouraged, and not unfrequently prohibited by the Burman Government. The Martaban rice is of good quality, and will keep in the husk for several years. When cleaned, the people know not how to preserve it, and the process of cleaning is very rudely and ineffectively performed. It is accomplished in three ways: by the wooden mortar, as in India; by the action of two grooved logs, as practised at Tavai and Mergui, and by the following method, peculiar to the Peguers:—Two large baskets, of a conical shape, are joined together at their apexes, the apex of the lower rising inside that of the upper; around this, which, with the joint, is grooved, a space remains, sufficient to allow the grain to pass after it has been divested of the husk, by the revolution of the upper on the lower basket.

The cultivation of rice is exceedingly rude; artificial irrigation is unnecessary, as the quantity of rain that falls in the monsoon is amply sufficient. Each village has attached to it a herd of buffaloes, which are turned into the field in April and May, and driven about it until it is worked up, grass and weeds included, into a muddy mass; a coarse harrow is then drawn over it, and the seed being sown broad cast, and roughly harrowed, no further attention is paid to it till the harvest: no such thing as a plough is known. The sowing takes place in June, and the crops are reaped in December; the grain, after being trodden out by buffaloes, is left for several days exposed to the sun, and then housed in wicker baskets. The most fertile rice districts are those on the island of Poolyoun, between the town and the sea, those west of the town stretching towards Jenkyeit Pagoda, and the whole expanse of country towards Zea, or Ye.

Cotton is another article of export from Martaban to Rangoon, Tavai, and Mergui. It is cultivated in the upper districts, by the Karians and Peguers chiefly; much of the growth of the country is consumed within it, in the manufacture of a coarse cloth: there is little care used in its cultivation, and with very ordinary skill and attention the produce might be considerably improved.

Me, or indigo, is seldom cultivated separately, but may be seen growing promiscuously with cotton and other plants: the natives prepare the dye altogether in a rude way, and the blue cloth, which is their favourite costume, is all dyed in the province with indigenous materials. The black pepper plant may be considered indigenous, and is cultivated in several districts, although not largely; a circumstance attributable to want of encouragement, apparently, as the pepper is of the best quality. It is brought to Martaban by the Karians alone. Sugar-cane, of a tolerably good quality, is reared, though sparingly. Tobacco is cultivated to a small extent, and hemp grows abundantly on some of the islands in the river. The areca-nut tree is abundant, and the nuts form an article of export.

The forests of Martaban are not less the source of a supply of valuable products than those more to the southward. The Karians bring ivory, cardamums, wax, and honey to market; and sapan and other valuable woods are procurable, with the important addition of teak. The Martaban teak is said to be rather inferior to the Rangoon, but there is reason to think this may be prejudice, and it is unquestionably of very good, if not of the best, quality. The

in which it is found, extend to the northward and eastward of a line, about forty miles N. from the town of Martaban.

Salt is made in large quantities along the Martaban coast, and finds a ready market. The whole of the upper provinces of Ava are dependant on the maritime districts for this essential ingredient in their food. Balachong and dried fish, although not to a similar extent, are almost equally necessities of life amongst the Burmans. The Martaban fisheries are very productive. Martaban is less rich in mineral products than its neighbours. Gold, in small quantities, is found in some of the rivers, but no other metal has been yet met with in the boundaries of the district. It was once celebrated for its rubies, but these are brought from the interior, or the borders of the Laos country.

The manufactures of this province are, of course, of a character and extent little more than adapted to domestic consumption; a considerable quantity of cloth, both silk and cotton, is made, and there is scarcely a house without a loom: the cloths are of the same description as those manufactured at Tavai. Martaban was once famous for its jars, but the potters seem to have abandoned their trade since the war broke out; they make excellent guglets for holding and cooling water, which allow a little to exude, but the jars are not porous. These jars are very faithfully described by Barbosa, as *grandissimi vasi di porcellana bellissimi e invetriati di color negro*, large handsome vessels of glazed earthenware of a black colour; he adds, that they were highly esteemed by the Moors or Mohamedans of India, and were largely exported by them, *sono havuti in sommo pregio appresso li mori: li quali gli levano di qui, come la maggior mercantia che possino havere*. He adds that lac and benjamin are exported in large quantities from Martaban; the lac is still brought from the Siamese frontier, but no notice is taken of benjamin.

Numerous boats of every size, from one of ten koyans burden to a canoe, constantly ply in the various branches of the river; boats of fifteen koyans sail to Rangoon and Mergui. A boat of this size is navigated by the same number of men, and may be built of teak for seven hundred tikals.

Martaban is open to a much more extensive trade than the southern provinces, as it not only communicates, like them, with Siam but with the Burman kingdom, with Laos, and even with China, as we have lately observed, through Thaum-pe. From these two latter countries come lac, rubies, medicinal drugs, swords, knives, manufactured cotton and silk, sugar, candied yanseng or earth nuts, blank books composed of blackened paper, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, &c. They take in return raw cotton, salt, spices, quicksilver, red lead, assafoetida, borax, alum, chintzes, piece-goods, needles, and various European articles. There can be little doubt that when affairs are settled an extensive vent will offer itself in this direction for our broad-cloths and cottons.

The following are a few of the peculiarities observable in the customs and manners of the people:—

The Burmans of Martaban and the Peguers and other tribes are fond of rich dresses, and they generally spend all their surplus money on these. Few of the lower ranks make use of the precious metals, except in forming rings and betel boxes, and cups; their gold rings are most commonly set off by rubies or turquoises, but the workmanship is very inferior to that even of Hindoostanee jewellers. They do not bedeck their women in the ridiculous manner that prevails in India; the fair are here content with a few rings, and it is likely that the superior freedom they enjoy, and the great share they take in employments which, on the other side of the bay, devolve on the male

male sex, may have induced them to renounce the incumbrances of shackles, nose-rings, &c. Their husbands do not gain much by this lack of tinsel, for the silken dresses which they wear are high priced and do not last long.

It does not appear that the Burman dresses accord well with cleanly habits; being all highly coloured, a want of the latter is not so perceptible as amongst the cotton-garmented Hindoos or less delicate Musselmans. Ablutions, not being enjoined by civil or religious ordinances, are matters of convenience; but the anomaly is frequent of a Burman or a Peguer punctually performing these, but neglecting to recommend them by cleanliness in dress. Many of the people of this province wear the Karian cloth on account of its durability and warmth. The Mons, or Peguers, have, in great measure, adopted the Burman costume, which is rather elegant for the men, but indecorous in European eyes for the women, as the leg is very much exposed in walking. The men wear large turbans occasionally, but the true Burman fashion is a handkerchief twisted into a knot with the hair, and brought to the front of the head. Their long hair, which depends from the crown, must, like the Chinese tails, prove rather inconvenient on some occasions, especially in flying before an enemy or in combat. When the women turn coquettes, they wear small turbans too, and they judge right in supposing that it adds to their charms. In the rains the men wear enormous umbrella-hats, some of which are four feet five inches in diameter; they are of basket-work. All ranks wear shoes when they can obtain them; these are made either of wood or of leather. Officers of rank wear a leather cap which is gilded, and looks very like the brass caps of fire-engine men in England: inferior officers have black varnished leathern ones.

Children are very respectful to their parents: when a youth is about to depart on a voyage or expedition, he kisses or lays his head at his parents' feet, entreating forgiveness of all past offences and their blessing for the future. They return a kiss of his cheek, by which is not implied our mode of salutation, but a strong inhalation through the nose: the same practice obtains amongst the Malays and Siamese.

Marriage is a civil affair in Martaban; the youth of both sexes are not always allowed the society of each other before marriage, but they are less strict in this respect here than in western India. Though this greater degree of liberty produce some love matches, yet the institution of marriage has not unfrequently the air of a barter; and as the man pays often pretty high for his wife, he is apt to look upon her as a species of property. In general he tries to gain the girl's affection and then the consent of the parents, on which a large feast is given and bands of music are called: both parties defray the expenses. Some elder of the town or village joins the hands of the bride and bridegroom, who respectively take some rice and put it towards the other's mouth: having both eaten some and agreed to be faithful to each other and to attend to each other's happiness, a blessing is pronounced by the elder and the ceremony concludes. No priest is present, but they receive donations on the occasion: the man pays, according to his means, money, goods, clothes, &c. to the parents of the bride and to her relations. Should any man wish to separate entirely from his wife, with or without her consent, the children of the marriage, and his clothes, gold ornaments, &c. are taken by her. Should a wife desire separation but the husband not, she must pay to him double the expense he was put to by the marriage.

When a child has attained the age of seven days, its head is shaved and an entertainment is given; at the same time, some old astrologer inspects the

horoscope, and having foretold a fortunate hour, he bestows a name on the child. The visitors then each present it with a piece of money or something of value.

The Martabaners generally burn their dead, in compliance with the Buddhist ordinances. The poor do not burn the body of a person who has died suddenly, but expose it to birds and dogs; the reason is not known, but perhaps the expense of large quantities of wood and earth-oil, which would be required to consume a body which has not been wasted by disease, may be the cause of the custom. The corpses of priests are burned in the manner described by Captain Symes, and by Dr. Carey, in the *Asiatic Researches*, by being placed on a pile of billets, amongst which are some of odoriferous woods: it is fired by means of rockets let off at a distance, and which reach the pile along a wire stretched for that purpose.* The expense attending a funeral, among the generality of the people, is defrayed by a collection from the friends of the deceased: the priests are not neglected on such occasions; food and clothes are distributed to them. The people of Martaban are very fond of music: there were bands, part of which still remain, which were hired out on occasions of ceremony, whether on religious festivals, marriages, ordaining of priests, or burials.

The Burmans of Martaban play at chess, drafts, and football; the ball being composed of wicket-work, is light; the players, standing in a ring, kick it from one to the other. They run boat-races at a stated period every year, and their numerous festivals, corresponding with those of the Hindoos in point of time, and exhibiting many points of identity with them, afford them many occasions of festivity and innocent enjoyment.

* See p. 378.

MALAY PANTUNS.*

WHITE are the waves that restless flow
Towards the shore, and break and die :
White flowers the smiling gardens show ;
One,—one alone,—attracts my eye.

Long, loud and deep the thunder's roar,
Whilst sinks man's heart with silent dread :
Should Zephyr's breath be felt once more,
Would the fair flower uprear its head ?

The floods conceal the meadows still,
The rains still swell the torrent's tide :
And floods of fruitless wishes fill
My breast, where hope has almost died.

The reed, beyond your reach that grew,
Is cut and floating to your hand :
The moon is full, and shines on you,
Nor can yon cloud her light withstand.

* The Malay pantun is a quatrain, of which the first two lines contain a figure or image, and the two latter give the point or moral. Sometimes the application is obvious; but the pantun is often a riddle, the meaning of which it requires some ingenuity to discover. Pantuns are often employed as extemporaneous effusions; and readiness and skill in this kind of poetry afford a passport to female favour amongst the Malays, like quickness of compliment amongst us. See *Malay Miscell.*, vol. II.

THE LITERATI OF CHINA.

LITERATURE, it is pretty well known, is cultivated by individuals in China at the present day, not on account of the gratification it is calculated to afford, or the fame which it confers on the possessor in other countries, but for political objects, as furnishing a title to and a qualification for government offices. Confucius and the other ancient philosophers differed essentially from the moderns in this respect: their pursuits in moral science were unconnected with political views. It was about 700 A.D., in the beginning of the Tang dynasty, that the practice of selecting persons to fill the posts of government, according to their proficiency in literature, first began, and a plan of examination was then adopted, which, with occasional alterations, has subsisted till the present period.

Dr. Morrison has inserted in his valuable dictionary of the Chinese language,* a very copious analysis of and some translations from the *Ko-chang-teaou-le*, a work in eighteen volumes, which contains the laws and regulations respecting the official examinations of literary candidates. As the subject is curious, and as the regulations afford some information in regard to the existing state of learning in China, and the character of its literati, a succinct account of the system and forms of examination, condensed from Dr. Morrison's work (which is not readily accessible), will, we think, be acceptable.

The examinations, which are mostly triennial, are of two kinds; Heang-she, or provincial examination for those who have attained the lowest degree, called Sew-tsae; and Hwuy-she, or general examination at Peking of the Keu-jin, or higher class, from every province in the empire. The examinations for the first or Sew-tsae degree are held at the district colleges, and the degree is conferred by the resident provincial principal. The triennial examinations of the whole province are conducted by two imperial commissioners, called Choo-kaou.

The provincial and general national examinations are distinguished into Ching-kö, or at regular periods, and Kea-kö, extra examinations, otherwise Gan-kö, special examinations directed from the court.

The official members of the imperial family are examined in the public hall after the examination of all the literary candidates has finished. Their themes are delivered to the supreme examiner, who looks them over: an officer is appointed on this occasion by the emperor to attend the court, in order, it is stated, "to repress any improper behaviour." Dr. Morrison observes here, that the examination of these imperial personages is said to be altogether a mockery: "their themes are composed by other people, whilst they sit near drinking and carousing."

Kö-keu denotes an examination of all those, not of the first and second classes, who have attained the degree of Sew-tsae, for admission to the Heang-she, for the degree Keu-jin. The number of the Sew-tsae class in a province being too great for assembling in one court (in Kwang-tung they amount to 12,000), those who rank in the third and lower classes are not admitted to the Kö-keu. The order of the examinations of the Sew-tsae class is as follows: 1. *Kö-keu*, permitted to become candidate for the Keu-jin degree; 2. *Heang-she*, in the province, to obtain the Keu-jin degree; 3. *Hwuy-she*, at the capital, to attain the Tsin-sze degree; 4. *T'ien-she*, in the imperial palace,

* In *see*. *Tsai*.

palace, to obtain the Han-lin degree; 5. *Chaou-kaou*, in the imperial presence, for a first or second place amongst the Han-lin.

All places of instruction are included in these three general terms: *Tsung-heö*, imperial colleges for the emperor's kindred; *Kwan-heö*, government schools or colleges; and *Sze-heö*, private schools, which term comprehends those who study at home.

It appears from the *old laws* of the present dynasty, which are inserted in the work referred to, that the Tartars were not at first very favourably disposed towards the privileged literati of China. In the second year of Shun-che (A.D. 1645) the province of Chih-le was limited to one *Keu-jin* degree, and only thirty persons were allowed to attend as candidates: the number is now sixty. In the fourth year of Yung-ching (A.D. 1726), that emperor stopped entirely all literary examinations in the Chě-keang province, because two literati had *slandered* (i. e. *censured*) the emperor Kang-he. The edict declared that "the object of government in supporting the literati is to cause people to know or recognize the superiority of princes and fathers, and by no means to encourage skill in letters; for mere literature is useless. Chě-keang province (it states) surpasses the whole empire in elegance of style; yet the manners of the people are ungenerous, ungrateful, and vile to an extreme degree." This assertion the emperor proves by referring to the conduct of the two *slanderers*; and concludes that "although the learned and the people be separated, still they are really but one; though the privileged sons of letters generally treat the common people with scorn."

The *Säng-yuen*, or *Sew-tsae* graduates attending examinations for a *Keu-jin* degree, must be selected and enrolled by the provincial principal of each province: they are permitted to attend only the examinations in their own province. The *Këen-säng* are those who purchase the lowest degree; the *Kung-säng* are *Sew-tsae* who gain a step in advance, but short of the *Keu-jin*. There are six modes by which this step is obtained: 1. *Găn*, act of favour from the sovereign; 2. *Pă*, chosen for superior merit from a *Hëen*, once in twelve years; 3. *Suy*, a certain rule once in a certain number of years; 4. *Foo*, a class placed next to *Keu-jin*; 5. *Yew*, good character from the *Laou-sze*, or district tutor, a privilege granted him once in three years; 6. *Le*, or law, i. e. by paying certain fees specified by law. These degrees gained by purchase are called *keuen*, *kung*, and *këen*. A military cadet, who is recommended for his excellent conduct, may become a *Këen-säng*; and those military cadets, who purchase the *Këen-säng* degree, may enter the gate (school) of letters, and attend the examinations; but they cannot return to the military gate.

Having passed certain examinations, some of these *Kung-säng* and *Këen-säng* are admitted into the Peking college, called *Kwö-tsze-këen*, and may attend the provincial examinations at *Shun-tëen-foo*, in the Peking district. The *keuen*, or theme-papers (which are officially stamped, and purchased, under strict rules, from the *Poo-ching-sze*, or provincial judge, for 1 m. 2 can., or about a quarter of a dollar) must be enrolled at the Peking college, and the original deposited in the treasury of the *Le-poo*.

When the *Shun-tëen* provincial examinations are near, the *Heö-ching*, or provincial principal of *Shun-tëen*, the principal of the *Kwö-tsze-këen*, and the *Fung-tëen-foo-ching*, or deputy magistrate of *Mougden*, prepare a list of the graduates who will attend, ten days before the time appointed for the examinations, to be presented to the higher authorities. The lists must contain the age, the appearance, the nation, place, and lineage of the individuals. In the provinces the professors are required, at the annual and triennial examinations,

tions, to imitate the "list of attainments," and also to make a book thereof, to be preserved in the Foo-yuen's office, for subsequent reference as to the student's character.

The annual examination just mentioned is the Say-kaou, which, although its name implies *annual*, occurs only once in two years, when all the Sew-tsae are required to attend on pain of losing their rank, and having their names expunged.

Sew-tsae graduates belonging to the new territories in Western Tartary, when attending the provincial examinations, are allowed post-horses at the expense of government. The same indulgence is allowed to the Keu-jin graduates, of the distant provinces, when they attend the general national examinations at Peking. An allowance is made to all Keu-jin graduates for their travelling expenses to Peking. In Kwang-tung, the allowance is twenty taels; but the fees of office, when applying for the money, swallow up the whole amount! The expense of the journey from Kwang-tung to Peking, together with the cost of clothing for passing a winter in the north, is at least 300 dollars, or ten times the allowance.

The Ken-jin of each province, when about to attend the general examination at Peking, must transmit to the Poo-ching-sze, through the local magistrate of their native place, a certificate describing their persons, age, whether they have beards, &c., which the judge, after examining, lays before the Foo-yuen, and receives a document addressed to the Le-poo, which he transmits to the several Chow or Hëen magistrates, who give it to the Keu-jin whom it respects, to carry in person to the Le-poo at Peking. This document must be brought back to his native place by the Keu-jin, whether successful or not.

A Keu-jin who owes any land-tax, or whose conduct is subject to some pending inquiry, or who is mourning for the death of a parent, cannot be admitted to the Hwuy-she.

The Kaou-kwan, or examiners at the provincial examinations, are chosen from officers at Peking, under the immediate superintendence of the Emperor. They are required to depart to their respective provinces within five days. If any one linger at Peking, he is subjected to a court of inquiry. They have assistants: at Shun-tëen-foo there are eighteen; at Kwang-tung ten. "In Kang-he's time (it is observed) in each room two assistant examiners were employed, for the purpose of preventing frauds; but that was found to divide the responsibility, and now in each room they only employ one person: thus the responsibility being concentrated, it becomes difficult to remove the merit or demerit from one person to another."

The managing officers at the provincial and general examinations are as follow: 1. Këen-lin, supervisor or visitor. 2. Te-teaou-kwan, general manager. 3. Nuy-lëen-këen-she, superintendant of the examination in the inner apartments. 4. Wae-chang-seuen-chä, patroles in the outer part of the court. 5. Keih-tseang-wae-seuen, patroles outside the wall or fence; Wang-low, watchmen on look-out stands; also officers to see what is passing at the dragon-gate, or first entrance, and inside to the ta-tang, or great hall. 6. Nuy-show-chang-kwan, officers inside and outside to receive and take care of theme-papers; also Show-keuen-so-kwan, officers at the place where the papers are received; Me-fung-so-kwan, officers where the corners of the papers are pasted down and sealed (to hide the writer's number, till his merit is declared); Fäng-lüh-so-kwan, officers where the essays are described; Tuy-tüh-so-kwan, officers where the copy and original are compared. 7. Officers to examine the brick gate, or gate of the outer wall, and officers to search the students, to prevent pre-composed

composed essays being smuggled in: at court this duty devolves on the kings and great statesmen near the person of the sovereign. 8. Officers on the watch to prevent the students from conversing together, exchanging their theme-papers, confusing the numbers, and other irregularities.

Moreover, at Shun-t'een-foo there are the following: of readers and comparers of theme-papers, from 90 to 100 persons; of transcribers, 1,000; of type-cutters, 32; of press-men, 24; these are required to print the themes to be distributed amongst the students, and every work must be performed inside the court-yard, after the gates are locked. There are, also, four folders of the corners of theme-papers, two pasters, two smiths, one tinman or pewterer, six bricklayers, four drummers, &c. &c. In Kwang-tung, it is said, there are about 10,000 people, consisting of students and attendants, officers and mechanics, collected inside the inclosure, at a kō-keu; and it occasions more activity and trade, as well as interest, throughout the whole province, than any other occurrence whatever. The military examinations commence immediately after the literary close.

The themes given at the three days' examinations are these: on the first day, three themes from the *four books* (the *Ta-hēō*, the *Lun-yu*, the *Chung-yung*, and *Māng-tszc*, or Mencius) describing their scope and meaning; and one theme for a verse of five words in a line, and eight rhymes, making sixteen lines: on the second day, one theme from each of the classics (the *Yü-king*, the *Shoo-king*, the *She-king*, the *Chun-tsew*, and the *Le-Kc*), giving the sense and scope: on the third, five questions, requiring appropriate written answers, referring to the history or political economy of China.

At the general national examination held at court, as well as at Shun-t'een-foo, the themes are given by the Emperor, or by his special order. The *te-keā*, or theme-box, is received by the principal examiner with great pomp and reverence at the palace-gate called K'een-tsing-mun.

The subjects of themes are required to be sentences the meaning of which is refined and profound. Those for verses must be grave and important, not common and habitual, lest the students should previously "feel their way." In the themes from the classics it is forbidden "to cut and tear asunder and drag together and join parts of sentences." In selecting themes for verses, correctness and elegance must be especially aimed at: low licentious books and private works must not be quoted. In themes for essays on political economy, the chief topics must be of real importance, the principles of which are clear, correct, and of great magnitude; not devious or mean: questions concerning the learning and characters of statesmen of the present dynasty must not be put to students: each question must not exceed 300 words. No composition containing, as quotations, distorted characters not found in the five classics, can be accepted. If the examiner answers his own questions, or extends the proposition excessively, or in a vague manner, or is careless, ambiguous, or vulgar in his interrogatories, he will be subjected to a court of inquiry.

A variety of minute rules are given respecting the mechanical parts of the essays: if the number of characters added or blotted out in an essay exceed a hundred, the student is *pasted out*, that is, his name is pasted up at the gate, as having violated the rules, and he is expelled for that year. At Kwang-tung (Dr. Morrison observes) there are generally a hundred or more persons thus punished for breaking some of the numerous regulations.

When the examining officers have inspected the three days' productions, they must first record the most perfect. Although the first day's performance be

be excellent, if that of the subsequent days be hasty and careless, the composition must be rejected. If the first day's be merely plain and intelligible, and the next day's lucid, substantial, and intelligent, the person may yet obtain a degree; but if the first day's be faulty and false in sentiment, although the two next days' work be good, it does not give a degree: if such be accepted, the chief examiner must signify his reasons in writing on the theme-paper.

The ten local inferior examiners must not interfere with each other. Each must return to his own room at night to eat, drink, and sleep; they are not allowed to visit each other, to make private inquiries, or to assemble together to converse. It is said that, instead of obeying this rule, the examiners drink and play at cards together.

A local examiner must not present to the chief an essay containing incoherent or false sentiments. The essays handed to the chief must be examined as they pass by the visitor, to detect any secret sign. The assistant examiner, commissioned by the court, writes on the successful essays, *tseu*, or *taken*, and the chief examiner, *chung*, or *hit the mark*; hence the term chung-keu, denoting the attainment of the Keu-jin degree.

The rejected essays, slurred and thrown into the lo or basket, may be examined by the chief examiner, and if any be found elegant, they may be accepted. The inferior examiners are to write their reasons for rejecting an essay; and if, after the essay is returned to the author, the examiner shall appear to have slurred a good one, the candidate may appeal to Peking; but if the decision be against the appellant, he shall not only be expelled from the order of literati, but be delivered to the penal board for severe punishment for the crime of making an unjust complaint.

At the provincial and general examinations at Peking, where candidates from all parts of China assemble, measures are taken to prevent the examiners from being persons born in the same part of the empire as the candidates, in order that there might be no bias. This is effected by sorting the essays into southern, northern, and middle *platters*, to which examiners from different parts are appointed.

Peculiar privileges are enjoyed by certain candidates. When a given number of the sons or brothers of a few of the higher officers of state stand as candidates, some of them may be accepted, who are called Kwan-sang, and are distinguished from the ordinary candidates by not being searched, by wearing peculiar garments, by sitting apart from the rest, &c. Those candidates enrolled as salt-merchants (who conduct the government monopoly) enjoy the distinction of having their essays formed into a bundle marked "loo-tsze-haou."

The number of Tsin-sze degrees conferred at the general examination at Peking is decided by the Emperor; it has varied from 150 to 400. The Keu-jin degrees amount to between 1,200 and 1,300.

If it be discovered that a student has employed any person to write his essay, both individuals are to be tried and punished; and if the surname and name of the student be erroneously written in the list, the officer superintending the list is to be delivered over to a court of inquiry. If a candidate on being searched shall be found to have secreted a precomposed essay, he is condemned to wear the wooden collar, to be degraded from his rank of Sew-tsae, and incapacitated from ever standing a candidate again: his father and tutor are also to be punished. If this discovery be made after a student has attained his degree, he is to be punished as before, and the officers who failed to discover the trick are implicated in his guilt.

Servants, porters, writers, and inferior managers, are all to be searched on entering the court: if a learned person be found to have been admitted disguised as a servant, he will be punished, and the chief examiner subjected to a court of inquiry.

At the provincial examinations, each class of officers use different coloured ink: the chief examiners *black*; the assistant examiners *blue*; the inside visitors *purple*; receivers of theme-papers and writers *blue*; the transcribers of papers *vermilion*; the comparers of papers *red and yellow mixed*.

Then follows a string of regulations for counteracting underhand influence, frauds, and acts of resentment; amongst which are the following: Unsuccessful candidates, who go to the residence of the examiners, behave in a disorderly manner, and make a clamorous disturbance, are to be punished; and if a candidate, previously to the official annunciation of the degrees conferred, copies essays composed within the gate, and presents them to any person to criticise and mark with dots,* and then, after the announcement, filled with resentment for disappointed hopes, prints the rejected essay, with a view of appealing to the world for its judgment, both the student and the person who criticised his essay are to be delivered to a court of inquiry.

One section of the work referred to contains prohibitions of printing and selling abridged copies of the five classics and essays on political economy: the blocks as well as the copies of such abridged works are to be destroyed, "lest they lead scholars into error." In the inquisition directed to be made in the provinces after such works, the magistrates are, however, forbidden to be "over minute and troublesome, so as to distress shopmen, or cause disturbance in lanes and private dwellings." Small copies of the classics are likewise prohibited; though it appears that very small copies of such works are to be purchased in China.

The seats of the students at the examinations are scrupulously regulated, to defeat any contrivance of individuals to render mutual aid: a juvenile book, containing 1,000 characters, is employed for this purpose; the seats are marked by each of the characters (omitting *sacred* or *inauspicious* words), and each candidate has a character assigned him, corresponding with one sealed upon a seat.

Certain words are to be avoided by the essayists: such as the temple-epithet of deceased emperors, the reigning emperor's name, the sacred name of "the most wise and holy sage," Confucius. This is easily effected, through the peculiar structure of the language, by abbreviating the character, or retrenching one or more strokes of the pencil. A list of the characters which are to be "treated with reverence," with the manner of altering them, is exhibited in large outside the court. Offending against this rule is punished by suspension from three examinations, *i. e.* for nine years.

Special rules must be observed in regard to writing certain characters *higher* than others, out of respect, of which a list is given: some are to be raised one place above the head-line; others two places; others three. Those who raise the heads of characters improperly are punished by temporary suspension! It is, however, observed that if those characters which ought to be raised only one line, should by mistake be raised two, it is to be excused!

The following are offences which entail the penalty of being *pasted out*, or expelled from the pending examination: writing an essay consisting of *more* than

* Circles and dots are signs of approbation or commendation. The inferior examiners mark an essay therewith previous to its being presented to the chief examiner.

than 700 characters; writing plans of government, or an essay on political economy, consisting of *less* than 300 characters; committing an error or omission in the words of the theme, &c.

The official proclamation of the names of the successful candidates is published in the province by the Foo-yuen, or deputy governor; he makes his appearance, when it is brought out, under a salute of three guns; it is then pasted up, under a salute of three guns; he then bows thrice towards the names of the graduated Keu-jin, and retires under a salute of three guns. The proclamation is written in very large characters, and sealed in a peculiar manner.

The names of the new-made Keu-jin are reported to the Emperor; a feast or banquet is given to them in each province, which is attended by all the civil officers of rank. The chief examiner presides; the deputy-governor, at whose palace the feast is given, and who is present as visitor, takes the right, the assistant examiner the left. The viceroy is also present; the provincial treasurer furnishes gold and silver cups and other vessels. The inferior officers wait as servants; two little boys, dressed as rural naiads, bearing branches of the *olea fragrans*, chaunt the following ancient verses out of the *She-king*, in allusion to the first of which this provincial banquet is called "the deer-cry feast."

"The deer cry in tuneful response, whilst nibbling the wild-growing herbs; here we have excellent guests; strike the harp, blow the cheerful reed.

"Blow the cheerful reed, sound the hwang, present the loaded basket,—a pledge of welcome; O ye who love me, show me the path of virtue!"

The banquet given at the general examinations at Peking is called "the feast of grace and glory;" it takes place at the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, and is attended by a guard of military.

At the Peking examination the first ten accepted essays are presented to the Emperor, that he may mark three of them for the first literary honours, or San-keih-te; the chief rank is called Chwang-yuen, or ornamented head, as the head of the author is decorated with flowers; the next is termed Pang-yen, or, eye of the accepted; the third is named Tan-hwa, or, searcher for flowers, in allusion to his not obtaining flowers, except from the two former, to decorate his head.

After the names of the graduates are proclaimed, the successful scholars must proceed to court within a limited time, to be personally examined at the proper office; to write before witnesses an account of their family for three generations; and to write a copy of their essay, for comparison with the original by the revisors. These are officers (forty in number) selected by the Board of Rites, and who, moreover, are required to detect and punish such faults in the essays as may have escaped the examiners.

The Keu-jin (as before observed) are divided into three classes: the lowest are those who have not attained at Peking the Tsin-sze degree. Some of these, however, may be selected by the kings and great officers of state for employment at an early period. Those who have gained the Tsin-sze degree, otherwise called Kung-sze, undergo an examination in great form at the palace: the successful candidates are called Han-lin, of whom the San-keih-te (before-mentioned) are the three first. They are all introduced to the Emperor to give thanks; upon which a last examination, and the highest of the series, takes place; it is called "the presence-examination," importing that it is performed in the presence chamber. This last examination was instituted by the Emperor Yung-ching, A.D. 1722.

VISIT TO THE CITY OF AVA.

THE following extract from a "Journal of the Proceedings of the Deputation to the Court of Ava," of which a brief account was given, from another hand, last month (p. 490), is too interesting to be omitted in this journal. We copy it from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of April 13.

The party left the head-quarters at Yandaboh on the 26th February, at five A. M.; they met in their voyage up the river the Lamine Zaray (a secretary of the district of Lamine), who asked for a list of the presents.

" 27th. We continued to advance at a slow rate, and did not arrive at Yeppadine till about four P. M. Whilst coming up, Lamine Zaray told me that a Wone-dowk, at our camp, had instructions to ask to purchase from us for the king a large English boat, a gun, and a shell. When remonstrating with him respecting the slowness of our progress, he replied, 'and yet you may remember how quickly you expected us to communicate with the capital from Mellone.' We heard that Mr. Price, proceeding towards our camp, had passed us in the night. When approaching pretty near to Yeppadine, before noon, Maha Silwa joined us, breakfasted with us, and then preceded us in his lighter boat to Yeppadine. On arrival at this place, we find that there is a small house prepared for our reception, and an invitation is given us from the chiefs there to land and take some refreshment; after waiting half an hour, the Atwane Wone came to visit us; and, upon the consideration that Mr. Price was now in our rear, and also that the Atwane Wone appeared anxious we should not hurry on in advance, coupled with this, that he could, without seeming to do it, quite easily prevent our going on, we settled to remain for the present, and not attempt proceeding until the moon should be well up. The Atwane Wone also said he would come down and dine with us at the time, (after sun-set,) which we appointed. Before we sat down to dinner Mr. Price's boat was heard coming up the river towards the ghaut we landed at. After we had dined, he came in with the Atwane Wone and took his dinner also; and there was a good deal of desultory conversation kept up amongst us. Just before the meeting broke up, he acquainted us that "he had an interview with the king and queen the day before, in the morning; that great alarm prevailed on account of our deputation; that the queen fell into hysterics, and that the king, on seeing him, had called out; 'Oh, Price, save me!' that this was caused by a false idea of the object of the deputation, it being said that the chief of our flying artillery was coming up; that we were spying out the road, and that, under the guise of a present to the king, one of the articles we were bringing was a musket so contrived as to explode without gunpowder; besides which, the king was vexed at the prospect of being exposed to the visits (or intrusion) of strangers after his misfortunes." Mr. Price went on to say, that he had in his possession an order from the General for our return, on account of the state of affairs as above related; but that being exceedingly anxious that the progress towards a thorough pacification, already so well begun and happily advanced, should not be interrupted, he would take upon himself to withhold this document for the present, as; by his making another visit to the capital, he hoped we should be enabled to proceed on our course as originally intended, without there being any necessity for delivering the same. The party broke up about ten o'clock, and Mr. Price and the Atwane Wone retired together. The above-mentioned communication, made by Mr. Price, although the Atwane Wone was present, was not at that time interpreted to him.

" We

“ We do not know the period at which Mr. Price set off for the capital ; but he told us that we might expect him on the morrow at the latest, about three p. m.

“ We remained in perfect uncertainty as to what we should think of the matter until next day at noon, when Mr. Price walked in and told us that every thing was settled in a favourable point of view, and that we had nothing to do now but proceed at once, a faster boat having been ordered, and just ready for us. He said that he had come down the stream with considerable speed, as he had kept General Campbell's watch in his hand, and urged the boatmen to exert themselves by pointing out the lapse of time. We re-embarked about two p. m., the Raywone and Laurine Zaray accompanying us as before, the former in a gilt boat.

“ We arrived at Kyouk-ta-lown a little before sunset ; and at this juncture the people were so anxious to proceed with us, that it was not without some remonstrance, (all in good temper, however,) that we obtained time to procure a biscuit and glass of wine from a boat a little in rear of us, and to make use of this refreshment. We heard from Mr. Price, but I forget at what particular period, that we had at first been placed in a heavy boat in order that our advance should not be inconveniently quick. It was about eleven p. m. when we came to a halt, and we found ourselves then abreast of a chokey, which I supposed to be a little way up the river face of Ava. We remained there some little time ; but tired of the boat, and not seeing any appearance of our being invited ashore, we got out of the boat and drew near to a watch-fire on the bank. This evidently made the people in charge of us determine to let us proceed to the place of our ultimate destination ; so, having got us into the boat, they proceeded with us for the space of perhaps nearly a mile. We reached a temporary landing-place and went ashore, when we met some officers of government, who accompanied us up into the fort, and to the house of the chief who was to be our entertainer, the commandant of the north gate or division. Here we had supper ready for us and prepared after our own style, which our host was perhaps enabled to appreciate as the best from his acquaintance with Mr. Judson, to whose family and to himself he had been a kind friend. At the landing-place a person calling himself John Leavindière, introduced himself as interpreter : he spoke tolerably good English, with considerable volubility ; and, as his name partly implies, he also speaks French : he dresses in the Burman fashion, and it appears that he was born and brought up at Calcutta. He asked me, on the way up, if General Campbell had returned from Yan-da-boh with his army. I replied, certainly not ; that the general had been promised a sufficiency of boats to convey his army down the river ; that this promise had not yet been redeemed to the full extent, and that consequently the army remained in its position. ‘ Ah,’ said he, ‘ what lies these people tell ! they reported here that the boats had been supplied.’ Mr. Price supped with us. We heard that the change of feeling or of purpose in the palace had been altogether extreme ; for the king had expressed a strong desire to have us introduced to him on that night, and the intention was only dropped on Mr. Price's assurance that an interview of this kind would be unbecoming to both parties.

“ We were in readiness about nine o'clock next morning (1st March) for the promised interview with the king ; but eleven o'clock came without bringing us any summons to repair to court. In the mean time the question whether we should take in our swords was warmly agitated. On the one side it was declared, that to take into the palace weapons of war was a thing altogether

altogether at variance with established custom; to which it was replied, that the sword was merely a part of an officer's dress. The Burman then said, that 'whilst in the Burman country it would be no more than right for us to conform to the Burman custom;' to which Mr. Price answered, that in that case we ought to clothe ourselves in passoes, or Burman waist-cloths: the point, however, was given up on our part as not worth prolonged discussion. About eleven o'clock we had a summons to proceed to the Roundaw; but, just as we reached the head of the stairs to go down to the street, word was brought us that the king had lain down to sleep. We were therefore recommended to stay at home for the present, which would be better than to proceed to the Roundaw, and be inconvenienced by waiting there in the heat for a considerable time; we accordingly returned in. About three o'clock or after, we had a second summons; and then a second discussion began as to the place at which we should take off our shoes. We proposed to throw them off at the bottom of the steps of the palace, according to a mode of proceeding that we had before partly agreed upon amongst ourselves to adopt, from the opinion expressed in camp by Mr. Judson as to what it would be right to do, and from what Mr. Price had said was his own ordinary custom; but the Burman said that this being a particular occasion, it was proper that we should throw off our shoes at the gate, the place when we might come into the view of the king; this was positively refused. The Burman retired and came back after a short interval, saying that we might approach in the manner we ourselves proposed. We reached the Roundaw, which was not distant, about four o'clock, and remained there till near five: the Roundaw is nearly opposite the eastern gate of the palace, and near it are several houses of the common kind we saw in Ava, which are used as prisons. Whilst sitting in the Roundaw, Maun-kan-yay,* who had been employed so much about us, examined Capt. Lumsden's dress and cartouch-box with much attention; and more, as I thought, to discover if it contained gunpowder than from mere curiosity. At length we were acquainted that it was time to enter the palace; we therefore left the Roundaw, preceded as before by the presents from the British commissioners: these were prostrated before the gate, and we made a bow. Came within the palace-yard, and had to enter two or three more gates in the same manner; there were a good many men armed with muskets, and several pieces of ordnance drawn out in display. We ascended the steps of the hall of audience at the northern extremity, and came in sight of one of the bands, the music of which we had heard as we advanced. We proceeded along the hall, and were directed to sit down in the corner of the open space in front of the throne, at the left side of it, and at the furthest extremity of the part allotted for people to sit in. After some little time they brought us in betel, pickled tea, and garlic, in vessels of cut glass and gold; with a guglet of cool water, covered with a gold cup: to be entertained in this manner is esteemed a mark of particular favour. The king made his appearance; and a person then read over a list of the presents offered to his majesty. Before coming to the palace we had been asked, if it would be agreeable to us to receive a title from the king; which having been answered in the affirmative, they at this time proceeded to read the titles conferred, and to invest us with them, by binding on the forehead of each a piece of gold or gilt leaf on which the words composing it were written. We were also each presented with a ruby ring, a piece of silk cloth, two boxes, and two cups. It was then asked if we had any request to prefer; to which

Captain

* A Than-daw-tsane, or deliverer of the royal word.

Captain Lumsden replied, that as peace had been happily restored between the two great nations, it was to be hoped that it might remain firm; or words of this kind. The king then withdrew, and after some time we also retired. Immediately after his majesty had gone, a murmur of voices in an under-tone, suppressed during his presence, arose throughout the hall. On the way home, I spoke to the Raywone, who was walking by my side, respecting the six Bramin sepoys who had been released, one of whom had found his way to us before we set off for the palace. He asked if I had met them; but though I was able to say I had seen one, and that I knew the others were at no great distance, nothing decided was done at that time. On the day following they still held off from accomplishing any thing toward the release of these men, until Captain Lumsden wrote a strong remonstrance, which they threatened to shew to the British commissioners, unless these prisoners should be delivered up; and on this they were at length produced on the evening of the 2d. A Hindostanee woman, who had been captured, and kept, I believe, as a slave to the wife of some officer, contrived to come to the house where we were lodged, and begged with much earnestness that her case might be considered; she also was brought away along with us. It may be mentioned, that Maun-kan-yay, when once roused to exertion about the prisoners, did not give up the question until it was quite settled; and especially he was very particular in his inquiries to know if the woman had actually been released; probably because she was not present at the time. But the Burmans are exceedingly minute in many points of arrangement. This same man would not be satisfied with Captain Lumsden's assurance and my own, that he had given, and I had received, the only ring intended for Mr. Robertson, but obliged me to go and produce it, from the place where I had it locked up. In like manner, when we were going away, every box and bundle that we had was noted down in a list, and this list consulted after our arrival in camp.

“It was appointed for us to go off on the morning of the 3d, and we had thus an opportunity, as we did not set out till after sunrise, of viewing the approach to the city: a gratification that we had not experienced on our arrival. Near the place at which we embarked lay the king's splendid state barge, gilt and ornamented in a very beautiful manner; there were also some gilt war boats of the common kind. The Myeet guay* (or small river, as compared with the Irrawuddee), is about half the size of the larger stream above the junction; its water is said to be very fine, pure and wholesome, whilst that of the great river is reckoned unhealthy. The course of the river took us in a circuit to the left, and at the tongue of land, formed by a junction of the two streams, we observed an unfinished battery, which it is probable they had been working at almost up to the time at which we saw it. At Tsee-gine, on the right bank of the river, we observed the first brick and mortar house that we saw up here, now intended for the British resident, and lately the property of Mr. Price. Lower down, on the left bank, we perceived another, the property of Mr. Lansago. We had a fine view of the wall of the city with its antique-looking close-set battlements; at the north-western portion of the river face some defences in wood were observed. On passing this quarter, we judged that the Pyadthad, or regal spire, and consequently the palace, was much nearer to the opposite side of the city than to the side next us. We stopped to breakfast at Kyouk-ta-lown,† twelve miles from Ava. When we came abreast of Yeppadine the chiefs there were very anxious that we should
come

* Called Douthawuddee.

† Or “One Stone,” which well describes the place.

come ashore, saying that they themselves were going down to our camp, and that we might all go together. As, however, we were desirous to reach that point before it should be late, we declined waiting, and urged our boatmen to proceed. A short time before sunset, the Thandaw-tsane overtook us, and pressed us very much to delay our progress until the chiefs should come up; failing in this, he called to our men to row slowly, but here he was frustrated also. It was as well that we did not consent to wait, for with all the exertions made we did not reach camp till half-past seven: the chiefs arrived there next morning. In excuse for this rather impudent proceeding of Maankan-yay, in directing our boatmen to row slowly, I would say that it was not with any uncivil intention; but with the idea that he should be thereby helping to prevent some dissatisfaction on the part of the British commissioners, if he and his coadjutors could induce us to soften down the circumstances regarding the six sepoys who had been detained, and whatever else displeasing there might be known to us about the boats and men, &c. &c. as yet deficient: and also that he and they wished to ascertain if we were satisfied with the treatment we had met with, and the honours conferred upon us; for on these points, I believe, they had a good deal of anxiety.

“It remains to mention a few circumstances that presented themselves as worthy of remark in the course of this deputation.

“That the king's palace should be found an object of splendour might easily have been anticipated, but it might less easily have been supposed that it should unite with this quality, chasteness of design in the structure, and taste and elegance in the ornamental part; with an arrangement of ceremonial that accorded admirably with the rest. From the Roundaw we had an earnest of what might be expected within the walls, by a view of the Pyadthad, or regal spire above the throne, in all its richness of gilding and delicacy of form; the latter giving the idea of a series of small roofs, succeeding each other in decreasing magnitude, until the whole was surmounted by a handsome *tee*. The well-constructed wall and gates around the palace shewed that the person of the monarch was secure against all intrusion; which, beside its importance as a state affair, might not be superfluous in a city whose population, though most likely overrated, is reckoned at a million; and where also it is found necessary to draw ropes across the streets at night, to assist in preventing robberies; any one passing the streets after a certain hour, if unable to give a satisfactory account of himself and business, must be content to undergo confinement till morning. On entering entirely within the gates, the colonnade of the hall of audience, and that of the grand council chamber, make a magnificent appearance. The melody and softness of the music; kept time to by the quaint yet graceful attitudes of a female dancer close by; the white and commodious dresses of the courtiers, and the airiness of the building, both suiting so well to the climate they were in; lastly, the approach of the sovereign, announced by a pleasing chant: these, altogether, formed a spectacle at once beautiful and new. On the throwing back of the open-work doors behind the throne, the King drew near, ascended the steps, and took his seat on a cushion. He was clothed in a white jacket and turban, and a silk passow or waist-cloth, with a number of small gold chains attached to a breast-plate in front, and carried over the shoulders and beneath the arms to the back. The opening of the doors displayed the paneled and gilded wall of a chamber in the rear. The situation we were in was not favourable for studying his Majesty's countenance, for we were distant thirty or forty paces, and the way the light was cast also made against us. I would say, judging from every thing,
that

that he appeared as if he was performing a duty that was indispensable and irksome, but which he was nevertheless determined should be done in a becoming manner.

“We understand that Mr. Leansago was at our entertainer’s house a little before we arrived there; but that, in consequence of an order to that effect, no Europeans were allowed to appear there after it.

“The day after our arrival, the house we lived in was crowded to excess, with people desirous of seeing the strangers; our appearance, customs, and dress exciting curiosity among them. On the second, our host had lost all patience with the populace, and, in consequence, some of the intruders felt the discipline of the bamboo. Our worthy entertainer appeared desirous of being deputed officially to accompany the English; or probably that he might be sent to Calcutta, as the envoy from the Burman court; for he dropped some hint that seemed to tend that way. He considered himself as Mr. Judson’s patron; and another officer, keeper of the wardrobe, stood in the same relation to Mr. Price; I heard him asking the latter, ‘if we were acquainted with him.’ Mr. Price told me that he had heard his patron, I think on the day of the audience, making a report to Mane Tha Gyee, the King’s brother-in-law, that seven carts of the treasure which had been sent off for safety, had stopped, and were about returning towards Ava.

“In conclusion, I must say of the capital, at least what we saw of it, that we found it to be a well-built town, and kept in good order.”

RETIREMENT.

WHEN sober-minded evening reigns,
And spreads her mantle o’er the plains,
What time the sun withdraws his ray,
And bears to distant climes the day;
When clouds, in golden fringed vest,
Adorn the margin of the West,
Impurpled o’er with lingering light,
Whilst in the East comes on the night;
Then let my steps delighted stray,
Where dusky twilight guides my way,
Across the rich enamelled meads,
And where the grassy footpath leads
Towards the hamlet’s peaceful bound,
Whilst breathless silence hems me round;
(Save when, with sweetly warbling throat,
The nightly songstress tunes her note,
And when the soft refreshing breeze
Whispers the responsive trees);
There let me muse with thoughts refined,
And sweet serenity of mind;
Indulge the holy, heavenly hour
Of mild reflection’s chast’ning power.

G. R. H.

THE POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF PERSIA.

PERSIA presents a very interesting spectacle, especially to the statesmen and politicians of Great Britain : its situation becomes every day, every hour, more critical, and a convulsion in the Government would obviously lead to very important consequences, the influence of which must be felt beyond the limits of that extensive empire.

The representations which have been given, by the most accurate observers, of the present condition of Persia, leave no doubt upon the mind as to what will happen upon the death of the aged reigning monarch. Travellers, who have recently visited the country, assert that various aspirers to the throne, amongst the numerous family of the Shah, have been for years silently employed in maturing their plans ; that the whole political machine is (probably in consequence of these secret projects, superadded to the mal-administration of the Court of Teheran) in a state of disorganization ; and that the aversion of various tribes, especially the most warlike, towards the reigning family, is openly avowed, as well as the readiness of those tribes to co-operate with and assist any invaders, be they English, French, or Russian. In this state of things, hostilities, or occurrences which may easily be converted into a pretext for war, have brought Persia into collision with Russia : a state possessed of great military resources, vigorous from the rest it has enjoyed, through the peaceful condition of Europe, like a giant refreshed with sleep, and anxious for an occasion to employ its restless soldiery in the field of conquest.

Grounding our arguments upon the notorious weakness and inefficiency of the Government of Persia, the derangement of its finances, the avarice and parsimony of the King, and the disaffection of his subjects, we should be apt to conclude at once that no serious intention could ever be entertained by it of provoking hostilities with such a power as Russia : we should be prepared to expect that the Persian Government, from experience of the past, would prefer submitting to some sacrifices rather than involve itself in a quarrel with such a potent neighbour. But a weak government is not always sensible of its imbecility ; it often measures falsely its power by extent of territory, the number of its subjects, and the vigour it was once capable of exerting. Besides, it is not hyperbolical to suppose that the mischievous spirits who are at work throughout the empire may be impatient of delay, and desirous of precipitating that crisis to which we have before adverted : and no project could more effectually produce it than to plunge the country into a war. If, according to the latest accounts we have seen at the time of writing, the Government of Teheran has ordered into confinement, as prisoners of war, Prince Menzikoff and his officers, composing the Russian embassy to the Court of the Shah, the blow is actually struck by Persia, and the war commenced in a bold and uncompromising manner : it seems impossible for the Russian Emperor to pass over so barbarous an insult to his character and dignity as the imprisonment of his representative.

The difficulties which, at one time, impeded the march of troops from Russia to the Persian frontier have been, by the last acquisition of the former power, almost entirely removed : Russian authority extends beyond the Caucasus ; and some of the warlike tribes of Talish mountaineers in Ghilan, on the southern coast of the Caspian, are, nominally at least, subject to Russia. The distance of Reshd, the capital of Ghilan, from the modern capital of Persia, is but about 100 miles. The Russians have been long suspected of intriguing with the natives of the Persian provinces on the coast of the
Caspian ;

Caspian; and it was amongst the Kurds inhabiting the country between the Elbourz mountains and the sea that Mr. Fraser heard the eager wishes expressed for the arrival of Russian or other invaders, in order to obtain a release from the galling and detested yoke of the present rulers of Persia.

Two facts seem, therefore, probable, if not established; namely, that the Persian Government, disabled as it is from effectual military exertion, has afforded sufficient ground to the Russian court to commence hostilities; and that the latter, which cannot want inducements to take advantage of the occasion, possesses means of invading Persia, and of augmenting the territories which it has heretofore conquered from the latter state. It remains to be considered whether any, and what, other political obstacles oppose the aggrandizement of Russia in this quarter.

In ordinary circumstances, and at former periods, the acquisition of territory by an European power was held to be such a sufficient ground of jealousy on the part of other states, as to entitle them to remonstrate against, and, if necessary, prevent by force of arms, the intended appropriation, as destructive of that *balance of power*, upon which the peace and security of the European political system was supposed to depend. The balance of power is one of those quackeries which have fallen into desuetude and contempt; but it is still competent to an independent state, from a principle of self-defence, to oppose such territorial aggrandizement as shall render one nation possessed of power disproportioned to others, with respect to the circumstances of the latter, at the period of the existing treaties, which bind together the whole of Christendom into a sort of confederacy for mutual protection.

Admitting this argument, and that Russia might legally, that is by the conventional laws established amongst states, be withheld from conquering and partitioning Persia, it does not appear that Great Britain, the party most interested in obstructing the progress of that power eastward, could prompt, or even join in, any effort or remonstrance for that end. It would appear rather ludicrously absurd for this country, after conquering and appropriating to itself a large portion of the Burman empire, to deny to another power the right to do the same with respect to Persia. The cases may be affirmed to be exactly parallel: the provocation has been in both a legitimate cause of war; and the Persian Government may hereafter be required to cede to Russia the maritime provinces of Ghilan and Mazunderan, as the King of Ava has been compelled to cede the maritime provinces of Tavai, Tenasserim and Martaban, "to prevent all future disputes," and "in proof of a sincere disposition to maintain the relations of peace and amity."

If Great Britain cannot in equity, in common fairness, resist designs of conquest entertained by Russia in the Persian territories, has any other power sufficient stake, or sufficient interest, to induce it to interpose and prevent such conquest and appropriation? None: no European power but Great Britain possesses territories in that quarter, respecting which the progress of the Russians could occasion alarm. France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, the northern powers, have no interest whatever in the event, unless, from a principle of jealousy, they view the designs of Russia with a favourable eye, in the hope that, at some future period, the effects of these conquests may undermine the British power in India, and that the fall of such a colossal empire as that which the valour and the policy of Great Britain have erected in the East, may produce a confusion, in which all may hope to get some prize in the scramble.

Supposing that Russia entertains views of conquest in Persia, that she should enter heartily into the war, and succeed, as she probably would, in

wresting a large portion of his empire from the present monarch, and perhaps in throwing the whole country into disorganization, discord, and anarchy; and assuming that Russia would not be controlled in this design by the opposition or remonstrance of any European power; the next consideration which occurs is the important inquiry—what effects will this revolution produce in the East?

It has ever been alleged as a ground of apprehension on the part of the British authorities, that if Russia should extend her territory or her political influence eastward, such an event would be dangerous to British power in India: but this allegation seems to be unreasonable. That the extension of the Russian territories, already too large, would weaken the strength and vigour of that state, is an indubitable fact; but if it were otherwise, it is not easy to perceive the rational motives which could tempt this power, if possessed of Persian provinces, to push its conquests as far as Hindostan. The mere approximation, by some hundred miles, to the latter country, cannot furnish motives of conquest, which the very circumstances attending that approximation must destroy or diminish. A second Charles XII., or a second Napoleon, might, in defiance of examples, indulge the puerile scheme of conquering the world; but such extraordinary accidents are no ground for apprehension. We may securely repose upon two very powerful considerations; first, that it can never be the true policy of a Russian monarch, who can give law to Persia, to attack the British power in India; and secondly, if any Russian monarch should think it his true policy to do so, the political resources of the empire he will attack may, it is to be hoped, suffice to repeat to him the lesson which the last “conqueror of the world” (Napoleon) was taught in the Russian territory.

If there is no reasonable ground to fear that the advancement of the Russian frontiers towards India will threaten the security of our empire there, through any wild ulterior views of conquest entertained by the former Government, in other respects it must be attended with beneficial consequences. The occupation of a part of Persia by a civilized power will tend to introduce order and tranquillity into this portion of the globe; it will tend to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants; it will tend to introduce there the benefits of commerce and liberal habits of thinking. The rich tracts of country, now subject to savage hordes of Tartars, will become the theatre of agricultural pursuits; and the effects of this new order of things will be felt in remoter parts of Central Asia.

It will be infinitely more to the advantage of the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain that Persia should be possessed entirely by Russia than be still subject to the present dynasty, destitute of talent as well as morality, enemies to the improvement of the country, and distinguished only by vices.

T.

Since we received the foregoing communication, the publication of the Russian declaration against Persia has explained the state of relations between the two powers, and proved that the war has been more deliberately entered upon by the latter than was previously believed. It states, in substance, as follows:—

The treaty of Gulistan, concluded in October 1813, left both parties in the *status quo ad præsentem*, whereby Russia became possessed of several of the Persian provinces, on the following conditions: “To recognize as the lawful heir to the Persian throne, that son of the Shah whom he should himself appoint

appoint as his heir ; and, in concert with Persian commissioners, to settle the new demarcation of the frontiers which were assigned, by the treaty, to the provinces annexed to the Russian empire."

By this treaty, the line of boundaries between the two empires, according to Mr. Morier (who acted as mediating party), commences from the beginning of the plain of Adineh Bazar, and runs direct through the Sahara, or desert of Moghan, to the west of Yediboluk, on the river Aras or Araxes, and then in the uppermost northern bank of that river until its junction at the Kapanek chai, at the back of the hill of Megri. From the right bank of the Kapanek chai, the boundaries of Karabagh and Nakhjuwan are marked by a line drawn on the summits of the mountains of Pembek and Aligez. The line then continues from the top of the Pembek mountains to the angle of the boundary of Shuragil, then over the snowy mountains, and passing through Aked, runs along the limits of Shuragil and between the village of Misteri, until it reaches the river Arpa chai.*

The Russian declaration states that Prince Abbas Mirza, designated by Feti Aly Shah as his successor, was recognized by the cabinet of Petersburg as presumptive heir to the throne of Persia, agreeably to the first stipulation ; that the second gave rise (as might be expected) to difficulties, which had not been adjusted at the death of the Emperor Alexander. The document alleges that whilst the Russian court had, during the negotiations, used the utmost endeavours to avoid all acts which could give Persia any just ground of complaint or suspicion, the latter power had, after the cessation of hostilities, "occupied a tract of country, between the rivers of Chuduw and Kapanek chai, which, by the treaty of Gulistan, was expressly assigned to Russia ; and because, on the other hand, Russia had placed posts on a strip of country which divides to the north-west the waters of Lake Gokcha from the mountains that run along it, the Emperor Alexander, far from disputing the rights of Persia on this point, required no more for giving it up, than that the district belonging to him should be given up at the same time ; or he proposed to exchange this rich and fertile tract for that bank of the Gokcha, which is of far less importance, and whose dry and poor soil offered no compensation but the vicinity of the lake."

The parties seemed approximating to agreement upon this point, when the death of the late Emperor occurred. The reigning sovereign of Russia, having despatched Prince Menzikoff, in January last, to announce his accession, authorized his ambassador "to conclude an agreement respecting the only point which delayed the demarcation of the frontiers, to renew the above-mentioned proposal for a change, or, in order to consult still more the interest of Persia, and to place the views of Russia in their true light, to add to the point already occupied by the Persians a part of the district of Talychne." The declaration concludes as follows :—

This is the mission to which Persia has answered with war. The principal events that followed are well known. Prince Menzikoff arriving on the frontiers of Persia was received with great respect. At Tabriz, Abbas Mirza loaded him with honours, and the most friendly assurances. He was soon invited to the camp of Sultania to execute the mission of the Emperor to the Shah. At the same moment a sudden movement begins in Persia. Abbas Mirza, anticipating the ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, repairs in the greatest haste to Sultania ; the Persian troops advance to our frontiers ; the posts stationed there are attacked and compelled to retreat, and the Russian territory is occupied. The Emperor Nicholas being informed of these hostilities, was at first disposed to ascribe them only to the disobedience of some Persian commander,

* Morier's Second Journey through Persia, p. 300.

der, who had disregarded the intentions of his sovereign, and he demanded nothing more than the immediate removal and exemplary punishment of the Sirdar of Erivan, whom he considered to be the first aggressor. But when his orders arrived in Georgia it was no longer possible to execute them, and the affair was decided. Abbas Mirza having returned from the camp of Sultania, took, in person, the command of the Persian forces. He has already occupied a part of the province of Karabagh, belonging to Russia, and he has excited rebellion there; his emissaries encourage the Mahometan subjects of his Majesty in the frontier provinces to revolt; the proclamations announce a religious war. Such proceedings cannot remain unpunished. Russia declares war against Persia. It declares that, as the treaty of Gulistan is broken, it will not lay down its arms till it has obtained guarantees for perfect security for the future, and a just indemnity by an honourable and solid peace.

The Chevalier Gamba, French consul at Tiflis, has published some remarks upon the uncertain boundaries of the two empires in Georgia, whence probably the ostensible origin of the war. We subjoin a passage or two from a French paper:—

The Court of St. Petersburg, in taking possession of the provinces ceded by the Shah of Persia, preserved the rights the reigning princes enjoyed. Shirvan, Karabagh, and Noucha, were governed by their ancient khans, who acknowledged the Emperor Alexander as their sovereign, but changed nothing in their ancient laws or customs. This multitude of petty sovereigns occasioned constant confusion. If the khans paid an idle homage to the Emperor, they did not the less reserve for the Shah of Persia a devotion, cemented by conformity of religion.

The death of the Khan of Noucha, six years back, and the flight of those of Shirvan and Karabagh from the Persian territory, caused the reunion of those provinces to the Russian empire. But although, on the north, east, and west, the frontiers of Georgia are quite distinct, towards the centre they are liable to frequent disputes, because at the treaty of Gulistan, the great fault was committed of adopting as the line of demarcation the respective positions of the belligerent armies. The limits contained in the treaty are not marked by any natural barrier, nor even any human construction, such as towns or fortresses; so that there exists between the two empires a considerable country, the sovereignty of which is uncertain. It serves as a refuge for tribes of Turcomans and Kurds, who often plunder both territories, and occasion mutual demands for satisfaction.

But the fault may be yet repaired; for the simple inspection of the territory may shew the boundary marked out by nature herself. This is the course of the great river Araxes, which rejoins the Kour, or Cyrus, before it empties itself into the Caspian Sea. From this would result to Russia the abandonment of the Moghan steppes; but Persia would lose still more in the Khanat of Erivan, whose capital the Russians vainly attempted to besiege in the year 1812.

The object of Russia (to extend her dominions on the side of Persia) is, according to the most recent writer on this subject (Mr. Fraser), earnestly desired and steadily pursued. He adds, "it is difficult to conceive how its accomplishment, to a greater or less degree, can be long postponed. Great Britain may remonstrate, but the perseverance of the imperial agents and emissaries operating in various points, over which there can be little control, will most probably baffle such vigilance as may be employed in a matter, perhaps not considered of vital importance; and if acquisitions be not made on the side of Armenia and Azerbaijan, or Gheelan, they will, sooner or later, be made on the east and south-east of the Caspian. Whether it be or be not a matter of much consequence to the interests of Britain, that Russia should weaken, and attempt to intrench upon Persia, is a matter that may admit of considerable diversity of opinion; but if this be believed at variance with these interests, it may perhaps be worth inquiry, whether any encroachment on the eastern bank of the Caspian may not be yet more dangerous than that on the nearer point of Azerbaijan."*

* Journey into Khorasan, p. 185.

THE POETS OF ARABIA, PERSIA, AND TURKEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Permit me to add to the persuasives employed by the Baron de Sacy to the study of Oriental poetry, inserted in your last number, the following, which I have translated from the *Poëseos Asiaticæ Commentarii* of Sir Wm. Jones.

“The remark which Cicero applied to the Greek lyric poets may more justly be transferred to the poets of Asia: ‘If double the space allotted to my life were devoted to the perusal of them, it would not be sufficient.’ The reader will be convinced of the propriety of this remark, if he has observed in Herbelot the names of about thirty authors who have written concerning the lives and the compositions of Arabian poets; amongst whom are the illustrious Prince Ebn al Motezz al Abassi, and Almansur, king of Ham, whose work is said to have occupied ten volumes; and that celebrated author, Omadeddin al Isfahani, who wrote the history of Saladin, in a very brilliant style, and was the author of the most perfect production of all the Arabian poets, namely, that entitled *Kherida*, or the Pearls. To these may be added Ebn Khacân, who wrote largely concerning the Arabian poets, in a very polished style of composition, and whose work is called ‘*The Golden Ornaments of the Delights of excellent Poets* ;’ and Thaalebi, whose book, named *Yatima*, contains an aggregate of the beauty, elegance, polish, and dignity of which Arabic poetry can boast: it is comprised in four volumes, divided into forty chapters, in which the author gives copious dissertations on the lives and works of all those illustrious poets who flourished in Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Persia, Arabia, Tartary, and the regions of Transoxiana. Ebn Kelakes, a poet of distinguished elegance, speaks with great commendation of this book in the following verses:—

“ ‘The verses of these poems in *Yatima* are virgins; they are the reflections of antiquity: the poets are dead, but their poems have survived them; wherefore the book is called *Yatima*.’

“The word ‘*Yatima*’ may be understood to signify either an *orphan* or a *pearl*.

“Nor less pleasing is the work entitled the *Delight of Wine*, by Shehabeddin el Nawâgi. This work is very like the *Deipnosophistæ* of Athenæus, but, in my opinion, more pleasing, more ornamented, and more flowing. It is divided into twenty-five parts, on wine, on flowers, on love, on beauty, on the delights of Egypt: all which are described in various and most charming poems, by ancient as well as modern bards of Arabia. He wrote another work, entitled *The Meadows of the Fawns*, comprehending amatory poems by different authors. The same writer composed two other volumes, replete with poetical productions of great beauty. There is scarcely any need to refer to the well-known Anthologies of Hudeilitar, Bokhter, and Abu Temam.

“The *Sefwat*, which Herbelot compares with the *Hamasa*, I have never seen quoted, nor met with in any library. There is much also concerning the poets of Arabia contained in the great work of Hagi Khalfah or Catib Chelebi, which is called *Discovery of Thoughts concerning Books*, and in which there is a lucid treatise upon all the works of the Asiatics; and in the admirable work on the learning of the Arabs, by Shehabeddin al Noweiri. These works are preserved in the libraries of Paris, Leyden, Oxford, or other parts of Europe.

“Perhaps

“ Perhaps the historical work of that accomplished writer Ebn Khalican is not more distinguished by the elegance and eloquence of its style, than by the verses of celebrated poets with which it abounds. I doubt whether this work is not to be preferred to all other biographical compositions: the author is more copious than Nepos, more elegant than Plutarch, more pleasing than Laertius (Diogenes); this work is certainly worthy of being translated into all the languages of Europe. There are, however, two works which alone prove the vast multitude of the Arabian poets; one is written by Hegiaz, the other by Safad; the former is contained in fifty, the latter in thirty volumes.

“ The works which relate to Persian poets are plentiful; but that of Doulet Shah, of Samarcand, which is often cited by Herbelot, seems to surpass them all. With what avidity the Turks have cultivated poetry may be concluded from *Lutuf* and the books of others, as well from that extensive work entitled *Zabudh Alahsar*, which contains the productions of nine Turkish poets, and extracts, carefully and judiciously selected, from 540 others.

“ Among the most celebrated of the ancient Arabian poets were Dhu'l Remma, Nabega, Mohalhal, Motalammes, Ferazdak, and others, and especially the authors of the Seven Idylls called *Moallakat*: I can scarcely imagine any thing more delicate, more graceful, more exquisite, than the specimens of these poems which I have happened to see. Among the more modern, the chief for elegance is Abu'l Cassem, whose work is called *Particles of Gold*; and it deserves this flattering title, for nothing can be more delightful and more highly finished. It abounds with rich and elegant descriptions, and fully merits what Xenophon said of the river Teleboa: ‘Great, indeed, it is not, but it is beautiful.’ How elegantly in the following verses the author describes a garden!—

“ ‘The garden was decked with various ornaments; rivulets meandered like serpents in winding forms; the white blossoms of pellitory sparkled like maidens’ delicate teeth, and other flowers glittered like painted robes and gold.’

“ And rain:—

“ ‘When the forked beam darts radiant from the swarthy clouds, the rain weeps, dropping tears of kindness upon the fields: as if the wind lavished pearls upon the cheek of the garden clad in painted vest.’

“ Another elegant and flowery poet, Ibno'l Faredh, who deserves to be compared with the ancients, hath no less elegance and even greater energy. He displays in the commencement of his poems, generally, a vast degree of grace and beauty.

“ If the reader should desire to know the names of the other Arabian poets, let him refer to Herbelot, a very interesting and learned work, though imperfect. Of the Persian poets I shall, however, say something: of Turkish poems I have seen only two books; one was a small work containing amatory odes of various authors; the other a manuscript, beautifully emblazoned, and containing the poems of Mesih, consisting of 170 very highly finished odes.

“ With respect to the Persian poets, after Ferdusi, Hafez, and Sadi, the most celebrated is Gelaleddin, of Balkh, whose long work, named *Mesnavi*, displays a wonderful copiousness and variety of learning: the style is most elegant; it abounds with stories which discover taste, sweetness, and beauty. How lively is the following praise of love, and complaint of the departure of his mistress!—

“ ‘Hail, love; thou who so sweetly inflamest us; thou who healest all our ills; our remedy, our help and our defence; thou art our Plato and our Galen.

Galen. Could my lip approach my mistress, I would gently whisper my words like a murmuring reed. Whoever has quitted his companion, is mute though he had a hundred voices. When the rose disappears, when the bed of roses is leafless, no longer do we hear the tale of the nightingale.'

"Nor were these the only poets who deserved the name: innumerable other writers claim the title, who were distinguished in various kinds of composition. The most celebrated were Anvari, Felek, Reshid, Rudek, Kerman, Cateb, and Khakan, who, according to Herbelot, was a disciple of Abu'lola, and most successfully imitated the sublime style of his master. The most elegant of the modern poets of Persia is doubtless Jami.

"The study of these works is much impeded by the scarcity of printed copies: it would be a most praiseworthy act, and therefore worthy of any monarch, to publish the most elegant of the Asiatic works, but without translations; for thereby the cost and labour would be nearly doubled. Those who enjoy learned leisure, though remote from libraries, might gradually and progressively translate them with accuracy, wisely amend and learnedly illustrate them. Thus we might possess in our hands and also in our lips the poems of Arabia and of Persia; and the verses of Ferdusi, Amral Keisi, and Abu'lola might be as frequently quoted in an ordinary conversation as those of Homer, Anacreon, or Pindar."

I am, Sir, &c.

R.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES FROM THE GOLDEN EMPIRE.

RANGOON.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following doggrel, taken from the *Literary Gazette* of Calcutta. If the description it gives of Rangoon, "the Golden Gate," be accurate, as our correspondent assures us it is, the poetry and the place are nearly on a par with each other:

A mere clump of rude hovels, supported on piles,
Covered in with long grass, or occasional tiles.
A stout timber wall, fifteen or twenty foot high,
Shuts out every thing, saving the wind and the sky.
And encloses a spot in circumference, wide
As most other stockades in the kingdom beside,
Round about, sheds and hovels like mushrooms extend,
Springing up day by day, multiplying without end.
And all based in morass, bog and quagmire so deep,
To fall in it were fatal, for there you would sleep.
Timber paths upon piles, traverse hamlets around,
And though ticklish certainly, yet they abound.
Then for reptiles and creatures of harmless intent,
Such as snakes, toads and scorpions, that Heaven has sent,
Lizards, spiders and rats, and all fancy would call
Vile and odious, why these, they abound, one and all.
And what some might consider a source of regret,
Is the first of advantages spoken of yet;
I mean Heaven's abundant supply to the air,
Of humidity, fertile, prolific and rare.
When the hot sun has sheltered from mortal his rays,
Fall salubrious night dews, to finish the days';
'Tis the same with our Indian clime in degree,
But the blessing is here conferr'd doubly as free;
Not a moderate heat of some eighty and eight,
But a hundred and three is the average rate.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE AND THE GREEK COMMITTEE.

THIS is a subject which we deem by no means without the limits prescribed to the *Asiatic Journal*: it is moreover one which possesses universal interest at the present moment. There are so many motives calculated to inspire Englishmen with a sympathy for the cause of the Greeks, that we should be inclined to attribute the backwardness which has been apparent on the part of the people of this country to aid them with pecuniary contributions,—the only shape in which we could render assistance,—to any other cause than indifference towards the struggles they are making against the tyranny and oppression of the Turks, who have for so many years kept them in ignorance and bondage.

The declension of the Greek cause, and the prospect now opening before that unhappy people, of speedy reduction to the yoke of their exasperated masters, have roused the attention of the British public towards the conduct of those persons in this country who connected themselves with the affairs of Greece, and who are responsible to Greece and to Great Britain, *quoad* the extent of their several agencies, for the manner in which they fulfilled their duties. Great dissatisfaction has been manifested by individuals, and expressed in the public journals, respecting an alleged want of zealons, cordial and judicious co-operation with the Greeks on the part of the Philhellenists of this country; this manifestation of discontent has not been confined to anonymous accusations, but some very unpleasant statements have been published, with the name of Count Alerino Palma,* which leave an imputation of at least culpable negligence upon certain individuals of note in the political circles of this country. The principal allegations of the Count we shall endeavour to lay before our readers as succinctly as we can.

He says that as soon as the second loan was contracted with Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Edward Ellice, a member of the Philhellenic Committee of London, in February 1825, “took or got hold of, or told Ricardo to keep at his disposal, the sum of £10,000,” for the purpose of providing a steam-boat for the Greeks. Instead of purchasing a boat ready-made, Mr. Ellice (it is stated) directed a new one to be built, which he assured the Greek deputies should be ready in three or four months. He employed Mr. Galloway as the engineer. The deputies were obliged to be passive, for, although representatives of the Greek Government, they could enforce no control over the funds raised by means of a contract with Greece, because our Courts did not recognize such a Government. Subsequently a kind of committee was established, a *quattrumvirate*, as the writer terms them, consisting of Mr. Ellice, Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, and Sir Francis Burdett. This committee took possession of the money of Greece, and often assumed the magisterial tone of direction: they decided that five other steam-boats should be made by Mr. Galloway; that Lord Cochrane should be the admiral of Greece, and that £150,000 should be set apart by Mr. Ricardo for the expenses of building and equipping the boats, deducting £37,000 to be given to Lord Cochrane as an indemnification for his loss in quitting the service of Brazil. As the Greek deputies (Orlando and Lurjottis) could not contract with the builders of these boats without risking their seizure by the English Government, they were neuter in this affair, which rested entirely with the before-named committee and Mr. Ricardo.

Seven

* A Summary Account of the Steam-Boats for Lord Cochrane's Expedition; with some few Words upon the two Frigates ordered at New-York, for the Affairs of Greece. London, 1826.

Seven months elapsed and not even the first boat (the *Perseverance*) was finished; when the proclamation of the 1st October appeared, and all work on the steam-boats ceased. The course to be adopted now was difficult, and this difficulty was increased by a misunderstanding amongst the deputies. The unfavourable news from Greece co-operated in producing dejection, and Spaniolacki, the third deputy, who had caused the misunderstanding referred to, by refusing to give in detailed accounts of his expenditure* to his colleagues, concurred with Mr. Ricardo in the propriety of relinquishing the naval expedition altogether. "About this time," Count Palma observes, "Messrs. Ricardo, Ellice, and Spaniolacki, and some others that it is useless to name, made a species of alliance, and from that moment there no longer existed that good intelligence between the deputies and those who were to assist them in the important business of the steam-boats, that was necessary to ensure its completion."

Besides these boats, two vessels of war, of sixty-four guns each,† had been ordered to be built in America, for which £155,000 was advanced, and to complete which £50,000 more was necessary; a sum the deputies could not command. On the subject being mentioned to Lord Cochrane, he observed that such vessels in the Greek seas would be of *no use whatever*!

The *Perseverance*, which Mr. Ellice had declared should be ready at the latest in July 1825, was not in a condition to sail till May 1826, when she left England for Greece, and on reaching Gibraltar, the machinery was found to be totally out of order!

The trials which this vessel had undergone in England tended to prove (Count Palma says) that it was badly made; yet the same engineer was permitted to build the others. The deputies Orlando and Luriottis wrote to Mr. Ricardo, forbidding him to advance any further money to Mr. Galloway; and they applied to Mr. Ellice for an account of the disbursement of the £10,000 withheld for building the *Perseverance*. "Six letters," says the writer, "were addressed to this gentleman, without his deigning to return the least answer, otherwise than by a *verbal* message that this account would come in with that of the other vessels to be furnished by Messrs. Ricardo." These gentlemen, when applied to, stated that they could give no *separate* accounts; that the money was all spent, and more was required to complete the remaining five. Count Palma winds up this part of his statement thus: "one, and only one steam-vessel, the *Perseverance*, has sailed: two are in a state to make their success despaired of; the three others are only begun. A few days ago a fine steam-boat, the *Valencia*, lying alongside of them in the river, was sold for only £11,000, I believe. The deputies Orlando and Luriottis had ordered no further sums should be paid away by Messrs. Ricardo, and yet the sum of £123,000 has disappeared!!"

Besides

* Mr. Spaniolacki, it is alleged, spent £14,000 at Paris; the articles he purchased were reported to be taken by pirates and not insured. This expenditure would seem to have been with the concurrence of the *quatuorvirate*, from Count Palma's Statement, p. 25.

† The Greek Government had ordered its deputies in London to provide "eight frigates of fifteen guns on each side," which the neutral principles adopted in Europe obliged them to procure in America. The deputies were prevailed upon, or rather forced, to send thither Gen. Lallemand, with an allowance of £120 per month, who, instead of about £60,000 incurred £205,000, for vessels too large to be of any use. An American paper alleges other charges which appear exorbitant: *e. g.* for an American naval officer on furlough to superintend the building of the two vessels, 11,500 dollars; for three referees, at eighty dollars per diem—each, for twenty days, to make an award, which proved so unjust that it was annulled. The Greeks are to have one of the vessels, which is estimated to be worth 230,000 dollars; whilst the Americans have received nearly 750,000 dollars. The account presented to the meeting of Sept. 4, specifies that £12,000 was paid to Gen. Lallemand for his services for twelve months.

Besides their distrust of the engineer's ability, the deputies were informed that Mr. Galloway had a son in the service of the Pacha of Egypt; that a correspondence was kept up between the Pacha and certain individuals in London; and that efforts were made by the Turkish Government to prevent the departure of these vessels. They urged upon Messrs. Ricardo, Ellice, and Hobhouse, that qualified persons should inspect and report upon Mr. Galloway's progress; that he should be aided, or even superseded by some other engineer. The "visits, letters, and prayers and instances of the deputies," it is alleged, were thus answered: that on account of the approaching elections it was desirable not to molest Mr. Galloway; "a man possessing great influence in the election of members of Parliament in London and its environs." The deputies could only remonstrate: they were debarred from our tribunals, and could not complain in public without divulging the affair, and provoking the interference of Government. In the mean time, Sir Francis Burdett (upon whom the deputies mainly relied) and Mr. Hobhouse left England for the Continent; and who, Count Palma asks, is to give an account of the £123,000 expended improvidently, against the express orders of the deputies, whilst Greece was sustaining disasters which that money might have prevented?

These are some of the chief allegations of Count Palma: it is but just to add that several have been publicly denied. Mr. Galloway's integrity and professional skill have been asserted; and it was stated at the meeting of the Greek bond-holders, September 4, that he had received, for four steam-engines of fifty-horse power, only £13,000. In our opinion, however, the persons who are involved in the transactions to which the allegations relate owe it to their own characters to vindicate themselves fully from the charge of very culpable negligence, at least, which is imputed to them in the pamphlet of Count Palma.

But the Count does not restrict himself to an inculpation of the managers of the second loan: although the Philhellenic Committee, under whose management the first loan was contracted, and who administered the subscription raised in England in aid of the Greeks, had no concern with the affair of the steam-boats, the principal topic of the pamphlet of Count Palma, some statements are made by him which shew that neither the Greek deputies nor the Greek Government are satisfied with the manner in which the functions of that committee have been discharged; a sentiment in which it is apparent some of the Philhellenists of England participate. In shielding the Committee from the reproach of being a party to the steam-boat affair, Count Palma states the following fact, as the ground of exculpation:—

The Greek Government had ordered its deputies not to interfere with this Committee; since the latter had arrogated to itself, in 1824, at the period when the *Florida* was to have carried fresh money to Greece, the right of preventing this money being sent, after having besides of its own accord ordered the postponements, constituting itself thus an "English Committee," and protector of the bond-holders, rather than a Philhellenic Committee and protector of Greece, and of the execution of the contract.

This Committee have (we may assume) published a full exposition of their conduct. An article in the *Westminster Review* for July last,—a work which is known to be under the management of one member at least of the Committee, and which, in a former number (for July 1824), almost avowed its connexion with that body,—is devoted to a justification of the conduct of the Committee, in a nominal review of Count Palma's pamphlet, which is therein characterized as a "strange jumble of facts and fiction, of assumptions, declamations,

mations, and conceits :” the foregoing details will perhaps induce the reader to think that this is not a very candid or accurate character of the work.

We shall take the liberty of making a few remarks upon the conduct of the Greek Committee, and upon the statements in this authentic record of their sentiments and proceedings ; borrowing, in order to avoid the least appearance of unfairness, our principal facts from the two articles already quoted, and from what transpired at the meeting of the holders of Greek bonds, which took place on the 4th September last, at which Col. Leicester Stanhope (a member of the Greek Committee) presided, and where Mr. Bowring (Secretary to the said Committee) delivered a speech and a statement, the substance of which appears in the article we referred to, in the *Westminster Review* for July last.

In the month of February 1823, a public meeting took place in London, at which certain individuals resolved that “ a committee should be formed, to meet from time to time, in order to consider of the best means of promoting the cause of the Greeks.” The committee subsequently formed is characterized by the writer (one of the members) as probably “ the most efficient, and, while any prospect of usefulness remained to them, the most zealous that had ever been associated in a public cause.” We do not intend to dispute the justice of this exalted eulogy ; on the contrary, we observe that many of the active members of this committee (whom it is not necessary to name) are persons who, in speaking and in writing, have displayed such unsparing rigour towards the alleged political faults of others, that they must be supposed fully competent to conduct the affairs of which they assumed the management, and keenly alive to the consequences of maladministration and neglect.

To this Committee were entrusted the funds raised by public subscriptions on behalf of the Greeks ; and in 1824, on the arrival of the deputies Orlando and Luriottis, a loan of £800,000 was raised for the service of Greece, in this country. “ The Committee,” says the reviewer, “ stipulated with the deputies that three of their members, Messrs. Hume, Ellice, and Loughnan, should be named as commissioners to sanction the disposal of the money in London ; and three other members, Lord Byron, Col. Stanhope, and Mr. Gordon, to whom they added Mr. Lazaro Conduriottis, a Hydriote Greek, to watch over the funds on their arrival in the Morea, and to secure their proper application to the purposes of war.”

The sanction of the Greek deputies to this measure must, we apprehend, go for nothing : they had not the power to enforce their claim to these funds by any judicial process ; and Count Palma alleges that the deputies were therefore obliged to yield to the pretensions of this Committee, “ although contrary to the laws of the contract and to the interest of Greece.” If the control thus assumed has, however, been judiciously exercised, no person will probably be disposed, under the circumstances, to quarrel with the irregular manner in which it may have been acquired.

Of these funds the Greek Committee had thus the entire and unlimited control. The amount of the subscriptions is not given, unless the account of disbursements tardily published in the review shows the total receipt. These disbursements amount to £10,741, of which little more than one-half seems to have been expended for objects *immediately* Grecian. This is exclusive of the subscription remitted from Calcutta (£2,200), which, with some other public subscriptions, was paid over (though no reason is assigned for this anomaly) to the Greek deputation.*

The

* Of the Calcutta subscription, the reviewer says : “ We discovered, on inquiry, to our surprise and sorrow,

The loan, for which the Greek Government is debited to the lenders £800,000, produced to them the net sum of £454,700: this is the whole account the reviewer gives of that part of the subject. We presume to think that the lenders and the public would desire to know some more details; in particular, whether any sum is deducted for commission, and if so to whom it was paid. The first loan was contracted "on terms far more favourable than had been anticipated even by the Greeks themselves;" and Greek scrip continued for more than a month (from February 24 till March 26) at a premium.

The expenditure of this money is thus accounted for: the sums of £80,000 for interest, and £16,000 towards the sinking fund, were deducted. Of the remaining £358,700, the amount remitted in specie to Greece was £298,700; in stores and ammunition, £9,900; £2,400 was paid in Greece for the relief of Missolonghi; £5,000 was expended for the deputation for twelve months; the sum of £5,900 was paid to Mr. Orlando on his private account; £4,000 to Lord Byron, who had lent that sum to the Greeks; £5,300 was incurred for sundry expenses, and the balance of £27,500 was "paid over to the account of the new loan as the balance of the old."

The only item we shall advert to in this statement is the last. The second loan, the reviewer states, was contracted without the slightest reference to the Greek committee. The reviewer also intimates (as well as Mr. Bowring at the meeting of September 4th) that the money raised by the second loan was not judiciously applied, and that the contractors could not but be ignorant of "a great number of important facts," necessary to the proper application of this money. Why then was the control over this sum possessed by the Greek Committee so parted with? At the critical period at which the transfer took place, even the sum of £27,500 would have afforded relief to Greece. Were the Committee anxious to rid themselves of responsibility? Where then was the extreme zeal and intense anxiety to watch over the interests of the Greeks, on the part of those individuals, for which the reviewer bespeaks praise?

The justification of the Greek Committee from the censure, which, the reviewer observes, it has shared, in the melancholy and miserable exposures to which the late discussions on the subject of Greece have led, is asserted to be complete: "we hope," it is stated in the *Review*, "to show, nay to demonstrate, that the conduct of the Greek Committee throughout has been marked by prudence and wisdom; that in every instance they sought a proper end, and employed proper means; and that they were thwarted by circumstances wholly beyond their calculation and their controul. If it be borne in mind that the Committee had only the power to *recommend*, but never to enforce a recommendation, it will appear that they have deserved well of Greece, and have deserved well of their countrymen and of mankind."

In opposition to the statement that they had no power beyond that of recommending measures, we observe that they were in possession of the Greek money, and exercised a control over its expenditure. How then can it be asserted that they could not enforce their recommendations? For any thing that appears to the contrary, the deputies had not even a voice in disposing of those funds, subscribed or lent by England for the service of the Greeks. The reviewer indeed asserts that the project of sending steam-vessels to Greece was conceived by the Committee in June 1824, but that the appropriation of a part of the loan to this purpose was not sanctioned by the Greek deputies

sorrow, that only £1,200 had been passed to the credit of the Greek Government, whilst a note was attached to the entry, 'Mr. Orlando will privately account for the remaining £1,000.'

deputies and Government. That these functionaries should withhold their assent is probably to be ascribed to a want of cordiality arising from a jealousy of the Committee's assumed power; but what should have prevented the Committee from acting upon their own judgment, in this as in other cases, is inconceivable. The employment of the balance of the first loan in this manner would have been preferable to paying it to those, of whose ability to assist Greece the Committee had from the first a strong distrust.

Instead of steam-boats, the Committee sent maps, mathematical instruments, printing and lithographic presses, founts of type, music, bugles, and articles of this kind, useless to a nation struggling with invaders, and sunk in semi-barbarism. Their own agent, Lord Byron, laughed at these supplies. "The Greeks," he observes, "are ignorant of mathematics, and have a bad ear for our music." Again: "the supplies of the Committee are very useful, and all excellent in their kind, but occasionally hardly *practical* enough in the present state of Greece: for instance, the mathematical instruments are thrown away; none of the Greeks know a problem from a poker." He adds that the Hellenists have no ears for bugles, and the Committee must send somebody to listen to them.

The expedition which conveyed these articles, "the best and most valuable gift to Greece," according to the reviewer, cost, it appears, between £5,000 and £6,000!

All the judicious *recommendations*, and all the prudent plans of the Committee, were, it is alleged by the reviewer, frustrated by the constant cry of money! money! from the Greeks; nothing came from the Government but "*ἀὐρον, ἀὐρον*,"—that miserable retreat in which indifference and tardiness habitually take refuge." This is the statement, and this the excuse, of the Committee-man in the *Westminster Review* for July last; but in the same review for July 1824 we had a different story.

When Lord Byron wrote from Greece, he dwelt greatly upon the prevalence of dissensions amongst the chiefs. These dissensions were *then* treated with levity by the reviewer, and Lord Byron was rather censured for attaching so much importance to them. Yet some time before that article could have been written for the *Westminster Review* of July 1824, the Greek Committee of London wrote an address to the people of Greece (dated 27th December 1823), wherein they distinctly speak of the dissension and disunion amongst their leaders, and predict the most fatal consequences therefrom.

In the notice of the letter of Lord Byron (dated 7th December 1823), the reviewer says, "we may quote against him (Lord B.) a sentence from a letter of one of his most intimate friends." This is as follows:

I am convinced if they (the Greeks) succeed in getting the loan, the liberty of Greece will be definitively founded on a firm basis. True, there is much difference of opinion existing amongst the people in authority here, as well as in every other country, and some little squabbling for place and power; but they all unite against the common enemy. Love of liberty, and execration of their barbarous oppressors, actuate them. What they want, to ensure success and consolidate the Government, is money—money—money."

This is a circumstance rather extraordinary: the writer of the foregoing extract is not mentioned, and we shall offer no conjecture as to his person; but the reviewer and the Committee clearly adopted, at that time, the very views, nay the very terms, which at the present moment they affect to condemn. "When I was in Greece," says Col. Stanhope,* "they (the Greeks) appeared

* Meeting of September 4th.

appeared to think that gold alone could do every thing: gold was their idol. I told them that it would be much better to depend on their sinews, on their iron." The reviewer has adopted this phraseology, and observes, "the cry of both (the Greek deputies and the Greek Government) was for 'gold, gold,' while Greece wanted, not gold but iron."

Why then, we would ask, was the British public in 1824, whilst a loan was raising for Greece, the lenders of which (many of them at least) came forward rather on benevolent than mercenary principles, why were they told, that the dissensions in Greece were merely squabbles, and that money was the only thing necessary "to ensure success and consolidate the government," when it appears from the *Review* for July 1826, that these dissensions, and this cry for "money," were the causes of all the Committee's difficulties, and of the ill-success which has attended their endeavours for "the regeneration of a country so dear to the recollections of the past, so interesting from the sufferings of the present, so encouraging to the hopes of the future?"

In the *Review* for July last (p. 123) there is inserted copy of a letter addressed to the Executive Government of Greece, under date of June 12, 1824, which draws a lamentable picture of the condition of Greek affairs; it is quoted by the reviewer expressly to show, that "the power of mischief was every where, the power of good no where." It is astonishing to find that, at the very period when this letter was written, the Committee-man in the *Westminster Review* for July 1824, published the following statement: after relating the concern felt throughout Greece, and by all parties at home, on account of the death of Lord Byron, the reviewer adds: "Fortunately the success of the Greeks depends not upon the effects of *any* single man. Her fortune is *sure*, and must be made by the force of *uncontrollable circumstances*. We repeat with the most earnest assurance, to those who still doubt, and with the most intimate knowledge of all the facts which have taken place, that the ultimate *independence* of Greece is secure."

Here we are told that "*uncontrollable circumstances*" made the success of the Greeks *sure*. In the *Review* for July last it is stated that "circumstances, wholly beyond the Committee's control," have ruined Greek affairs. Can a body of politicians so precipitate, so vacillating, be entitled to the extravagant encomiums passed upon them by one of themselves? Will the British public think that it is not only "*shown*," but "*demonstrated*," that "the conduct of the Greek Committee throughout has been marked by prudence and wisdom," when such a statement as the preceding was put forth, authoritatively (a statement calculated indeed to stimulate capitalists), which a wise and prudent politician would not have published at all, and which the facts before the public do not warrant, and did not warrant at the time?

Those who have leisure and inclination, may carry the comparison between the two statements contained in the *Review* further than we have done. If they recollect the distinct views of the writer (if it be the same person) at the two respective periods, they will perhaps conclude that the vindication of the Greek Committee is not extremely satisfactory; and that it is a misfortune to them, in this case, that their champion should labour under such well-grounded suspicion of being one of their own body.

Let us not be understood as desiring to cast any reflection whatever upon the Committee collectively; this Committee includes persons of talent and of the highest character. The active part of such a body usually consists of a few individuals; and as far as we are enabled to judge from the names occasionally mentioned in these *Reviews*, the active members are mostly individuals

viduals who distinguish themselves as unsparing critics, and wholesale censurers, of those who have been placed in situations of far greater difficulty than themselves; and we do not relish the assumption, by such persons, of praise for prudence, wisdom, zeal, activity, &c., especially when we are far from being satisfied that they do not deserve some censure.

The details afforded of the administration of the loan of 1825 are afflicting indeed. Of £1,046,000, the net produce of this loan for two millions, less than £800,000 has found its way to Greece. This money has only "corrupted her chieftains and fermented her factions," and "no measures whatever have been taken for the payment of the stipulated interest, or for the fulfilment of her part of the contract with the English lenders."

A committee is appointed to investigate the concerns of this loan; it would be more satisfactory to the public if a committee had been formed which could have been authorized to carry its investigations into anterior transactions connected with the first loan and the public subscriptions. No *detailed* accounts of the disbursements of either have, we believe, yet appeared. The Philhellenic Committee of Paris have published the details of their receipts and expenditure, in which there is nothing whatsoever which can be objected to. Why has not our Greek Committee done the same?

Since the foregoing pages were printed, a report of the Committee of Investigation has been presented to a meeting of the Greek bond-holders, assembled on the 23d October. We shall not bestow any comments upon this report, since it was not adopted by the meeting, and appears to be considered by most persons as unsatisfactory; we merely quote the remarks of the editor of the *Times* newspaper:—"The whole of the report *seems* to be a timid compromise with peculation, indolence, and incapacity. This is what it *seems* to be; but in reality it is much worse: it serves to divert attention from the real merits of the case, and screens the really guilty." The editor adds: "Europe certainly was never before privy to such a system of monstrous misconduct as is and will be brought to light in these Greek loans."

We conclude that the matter cannot rest here: the statements have hitherto been too much on one side. The deputies of Greece, in particular, have doubtless something to allege in their defence, and we therefore confidently expect that the public will receive some further light than has been afforded by the communications of the Greek committee and their associates.

This committee have at length submitted to the public, in the report above mentioned, a somewhat detailed account of the application of the first loan, in which we *now* observe there is a deduction of £25,746 for commission, which was omitted to be stated in the *Westminster Review*. A great outcry is raised against Mr. Ricardo for taking £64,000 as commission on the second loan of 2,000,000, which is exactly 3½ per cent. on the gross sum. The commission deducted from the *Philhellenic* loan (very different in character from Mr. Ricardo's) was rather *more* than 3½ per cent. on the gross sum.—But we wait for further information. In the mean time we would observe, that even Col. Stanhope censures the "prudent, zealous, and sagacious" committee, who have deserved so well of Greece and of Britain, for paying over the balance of the first loan to the contractors of the last.

SURVEY OF THE RIVER SANLOON.

ALTHOUGH our present number contains already a more than usual proportion of geographical matter, so much interest attends the surveys now prosecuting of the Ultra-Gangetic regions, to which we are now for the first time freely admitted, that we do not scruple to add another article of the same character. It is the substance of a journal of an excursion up the Sanloon, or main river of Martaban, which forms the northern boundary of our new acquisitions. We have epitomized the article from the original journal published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which is a receptacle for many valuable communications respecting the geography of the Burman empire.

The party left the town of Martaban on the 20th March; they passed two grassy and level islands just above the junction of the Gyein river with the main. The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, with a full current from bank to bank: along the right bank the cotton plant was observed close to the edge of the water, and almost in a wild state. On the left, a triangular island lies across the mouth of the Beulein Khyaung. This inosculating river is about half the breadth of the Sanloon. A little below Benlein Myoo, a division of it takes place. The branch towards the north-west is called Chakkat Khyaung, and the other Daungdamee Khyaung, as it passes the scattered villages of the Daungdamee district. From the Chakkat Khyaung, a narrow cut, navigable only after the rains, conducts to the Daung Weinkhyaung, a pretty large stream which falls into the Gulf of Martaban.

The district of Daungdamee contains numerous Karian villages, and the inhabitants, who are reckoned at from two to three thousand in number, cultivate some black pepper, gather cardamums, and raise cotton.

Having passed the mouth of the Beulein Khyaung, the cliffs of Zoegabentaung, with the pagoda on their highest pinnacle, had a grand effect when contrasted with the fine expanse of the river. These high cliffs are about three miles distant from the banks of the river, and they may be nine hundred feet high. In former times the chief of the least wandering Karian tribes resided here, but dread of the Siamese has lately nearly depopulated the district around it. Much wax is procured here: the rocks are of lime-stone: the natives burn the stone and prepare lime for the masticatory mixture.

Passing Thanèe, a small Karian village on the west side, they arrived at Tunyeen-cha, another village inhabited by the same tribe, who stated they had just fled from their late abode at Puiyoothigge on account of the ravages of the cholera. These people have recourse to incantations and charms to cure this disorder, which they suppose to be caused by evil spirits. They are cleanly in their food, which they cook in earthen vessels, and serve up on clean wooden or lacquered platters; their common food is rice and a sort of broth, composed of roots and pulse, and seasoned with salt and chillies; also fish from the river. The broth and fish are placed in the centre of the family circle, and before each person is his portion of rice. They search for the large tortoise; assisted by their dogs, which are trained to the sport, and by which, barking, cause the tortoise to hide his head, and detain him till the hunter arrives. They partook of whatever was offered them; biscuit, ham, wine and brandy.

Higher up, an island stretched close along the east bank, nearly to the village of Lagoon; another occupied the middle of the river; above this is Kaein, a fine island with a village upon it.

Passing the Sagat or Krookla Strait, formed by two high rocks, betwixt
which

which the river rushes with impetuosity, forming many eddies, they observed the appearance of an inscription on the face of the Sagat rock. On landing, the supposed inscription proved to be a number of small and partially gilt earthen images, arranged in tables and niches so as to look like letters. Several small pagodas crown the sharp spires of the rock which overhangs the river. To the left of the tables is a cave, 240 feet deep by about fifty feet broad, and from twenty-five to thirty feet high, forming a sort of natural arch, unsupported by pillars. The rock is composed of limestone in various stages, and the cave has been formed by the gradual decay of the softest part.

Many massive concretions of sparry carbonate of lime appeared in the crevices of the rock, or attached to the sides of the cave, which the Buddhists of Martaban had consecrated to their religion previous to their subjection to the Burmans. There were many ancient marble images, plain and gilt, in rows; and several wooden ones, decayed through age, lay scattered about. Two colossal statues of Buddha guard the entrance; that on the right is of brick coated with stucco: it is in a sitting posture, the legs crossed.

Leaving Sagattaung, and passing between two islands, the soil excellent, but covered with grass, they reached a landing-place, where a large trading Martaban boat was at anchor. About a mile to the east of this landing-place is a village called Pamlee, next above which is Taungleephreea point and pagoda; the point is a black impure limestone rock, round which the current sweeps with much velocity. The bed of the river is here full of sharp rocks. They passed between the east bank and Katha, a fruitful island, about six feet above the level of the river, where cotton, tobacco, indigo, and hemp grow luxuriantly down to the water's edge, with much wild castor. Cultivation is slovenly; the long grass and brushwood check the crops. They anchored at the village of Katha, intending to examine a high rocky hill on the other side of the river.

Ascending the steep bank, they entered the village, to the utmost astonishment of the inhabitants, who consist of about three parts Karians and one of Mons, in all about one hundred and fifty persons. It happened to be a festival day, and the villagers were decked out in their gayest attire: their dresses were various, but mostly party-coloured, some of silk, others of cotton, and in several family groups there was a marked distinction in costume betwixt their different members; most of the Karians in the vicinity having embraced the religion of Buddha, they have intermixed with the Taliens, but they retain the dress of their tribe. These people intermarry now with the Mon race, by which the latter will be improved, as the former have fairer complexions than they. There was one solitary phoongee, or priest, who received, with as much gravity and affectation of dignity as any pontiff could exhibit if so situated, the homage of the simple peasantry from the surrounding Karian hamlets, who continued to arrive until sunset: this man performs the part, likewise, of village schoolmaster, and is comfortably lodged and fed. A small cone, ten feet high, represented a pagoda, and opposite to it stood a temporary bamboo stage, decorated with flags, and covered with burning waxen tapers. The priest, ascending this, delivers advice to his congregation, and reads some pages from the Pali.

It was a pleasing thing to notice a whole family arriving in a canoe, cleanly and neatly dressed, and perfectly decorous in their behaviour. They were startled at so novel an appearance there as a white man and Indian sepoy; but they betrayed no distrust, farther than might be looked for in people who had never seen such sorts of beings before. The women kneeled down near

the pagoda, or cone, and repeated the Buddhist creed, the men seldom joining in the worship, and having each fixed a small red waxen taper to the base, were hurried away by their husbands, whose apprehensions seemed to be greater, although of a different stamp, than their own.

When the day drew to a close, the young men of the villages endeavoured to display their dancing and vocal powers to the best advantage. Several drums and cymbals were the only instruments which the village afforded: these drums are almost all of the shape of an inverted cone with the apex cut off. The dancing is pantomimic, and by no means graceful; they make their *entrées* into the circle formed by the spectators by a sudden leap, followed by some ridiculous capers. When the young men had shewn off for about an hour, an elder of the village came forward and began a solemn dance: he was followed by the whole of the assembly: their movement was regulated by their united voices, in slow and not unharmonious cadence. In this manner the procession danced slowly round the bamboo stage and pagoda, and the ceremony ended.

The Kayeners have not gained much by their conversion: it has only served to chain them to one track of country, and limit their views of independence, without any real equivalent being conceded to them for the advantages the Mons derive from their superior knowledge of the cultivation of cotton, indigo, and other produce. It has operated also a very unsalutary change in the fare of these poor people, as, instead of the substantial meals of flesh they formerly enjoyed, and the moderate indulgence they allowed themselves in the use of the spirit distilled from rice, they are now restricted to a comparatively meagre diet of rice, vegetables, and fish, and are thereby more disposed to those diseases which are peculiar to wooded countries.

The party visited the hill before-mentioned early in the morning. It is a congregated mass of rocks, partially covered with suaggy trees, about 600 feet high, and chiefly composed of a black, compact, and coarse limestone, appearing, at first sight, like granite which had been long exposed to the action of the atmosphere; some iron and other substances are mixed with it: the ascent was found to be steep, and there is no path. Having surmounted the first eminence, where is a pagoda, it was found requisite to descend for some way to the second ascent: a hollow sound now accompanied their footsteps as if they were treading on a huge catacomb, and they were roused from conjectures as to the probable cause of this singularity, by the caution of the Mon guides to avoid some small openings in front, on a very steep part of the hill up which they were slowly advancing, by the help of tufts of grass and brushes. These apertures were sufficiently wide to admit of a man descending within them, or rather tumbling down them. They are not distinguishable until approached within a few feet: their depth was not ascertained, but the noise of the stones cast into one was heard for many seconds as they bounded from side to side. In another of these, many stalactites were observed depending, and it is probable that the rain-water having found a lodgment, had gradually worked a passage through the rock. They soon gained a ridge of rocks so sharply pointed that much caution was requisite in proceeding over them: several of the people were lamed by the deep cuts they received here. At the south extremity of this ridge there is a difficult ascent of about 100 yards over sharp ragged rocks, bleak and bare.

Leaving Katha, the party passed the Karian village of Teinbaung, where the women were busily engaged in dyeing thread and weaving cloth. Indigo was plentiful. As they pushed up the river, above the islands Trung-ba, Kyoön, Ka-chein,

Ka-chein, and Ka-dol, sequestered Karian hamlets peeped occasionally from the woods on both sides of the river. The village of Meinje is opposite to the Kapein Khyaung creek, which winds along the base of a hill. It required nearly an hour to row past an island stretching hence to the north, and about forty minutes to clear the space between it and the Ootang Kyoon islet. The river is here about 150 yards wide. The village of Karoong lies about two miles inland on the east. Soon after passing Chado Shyaung, a hill lying close to the left bank, above the village of Shooes-ken, the river makes a sudden turn to the left, expanding like a lake, being flanked by high ground on the right.

A few miles further, after passing a small creek, called Byookhyaung, and a little higher up, two rocky hills, towering in the distance on the left, the river appeared as if divided into two branches: the boatmen took the right or east channel, as they said the western, called Jilloon Khyaung, was more rapid. The central land is Kaloongsoon, or Kalaumkyoon island. The depth of the river close along shore averaged two fathoms and a half: the bank opposite to the island is very high, with a strong current setting along it. The soil of the island is light, but fertile. In some places, where the bank was found to be nearly twenty feet high, gaps formed by slides were observed, which, had they occurred whilst a boat was passing, must have overwhelmed it. A stratum of gravel usually appeared below this soil.

Above Kaching-choon and another island, the river became contracted. On landing upon the Kaloongsoon, a village was observed which had been long deserted. After this they kept on the left bank, to avoid a rocky rapid near the eastern side.

Next morning they reached Kyapoong, a Karian village on the east bank. They had now got into the teak range; the trees were numerous but small, the largest having been felled by the former raja. There is every facility here for cutting and floating the timber. The Karian villagers were bartering cotton, cloth, wax, and tobacco, for paddy, salt, chilies, raw sugar, balachong, crockery, and other articles brought by a Martaban boat then at anchor. Leaving this place, the boatmen were obliged (as on former occasions) to use long poles, in passing some rocks on the south bank, round which the current swept in strong eddies. On clearing the Kaloongsoon island the river acquires nearly its former breadth. Kammawoon, a very rocky island, lies close above this place. The widest channel is on its north side, where the depth, close to the bank, is from five to seven fathoms. This proved the most difficult part of the river, the stream rushing past the many sharp rocky points with an impetuosity which it required the exertions of all on board to stem. On clearing this island the river grew broader, and after passing another less rocky island, they reached an island opposite to a stockade, called Ka Kret, standing on an angle formed by the junction of the Yoonzalen Khyaung and the main river, here named Hooloo by the Karians, and Jaloen by the Mons. Two canoes came down the Yoonzalen branch; the people on board informed the party that the source of this river is in the Paphoon, or Haphoon range, seven days' pulling or tracking (perhaps fifty miles) above Ka Kret: and that the north-west extremity of these hills gives rise to the Chettaung river: of the other branch, they could only say that they had heard that it came from China.

Observing that the Yoonzalen was deep and still, and that the Hooloo flowed with rapidity, the party judged it likely that the former might be the main branch. They accordingly advanced up it, but had not proceeded above a few reaches before the stream became too narrow to admit of the supposition that

that it was the principal branch ; and soon after they reached a rapid so small and full of rocks that the boats stuck fast, and were nearly upset by the force of the current. Finding it impossible to proceed, they returned to Ka Kret and pushed up the Hooloo ; but they had not advanced above one reach, when in rounding the north point of Ka Kret island further progress was obstructed by formidable impediments. A low jumble of slaty rock lay on the left, forming an island, the current on the other side running with amazing rapidity. The boats were directed to round the island : but the boatmen said they could only proceed a short way, and that at the risk of their lives. At this moment two small canoes came shooting down the stream like arrows from a bow. The men in them said they were Kayeners, from a village several miles lower down ; that they had been to cut bamboos, but the current was too violent to allow them to execute their purpose ; that the river could only be navigated above this place at the dry season, and then by small canoes alone, and at considerable risk, from the violent whirlpools and eddies amongst the rocks which crowded the bed of the stream ; that at about eight days' advance there is a stockade, called Mein Yogee, possessed by the Laos of Chering Mai ; and that a place called Yeinbeing forms the boundary betwixt that country and Martaban. " From what we learned from these people," the writer of the journal states, " and elsewhere from natives of Chering Mai, there can be no doubt that this river rises amongst the high ranges of hills north of the region alluded to, and its course probably lies betwixt the great central range of mountains and one of the inferior ranges, as it is perceived at a short distance to rush with turbulent rapidity through a gorge or break in the lowest of these last. It is plain that above this spot the river cannot be navigated with any advantage, else what a field for trade betwixt the central nations of Laos and Yunan, and the Peguers of Martaban, must have been laid open, and one which could not have failed of being improved by all of these nations, had the means been offered."

Finding it vain to attempt a further prosecution of the survey, the party determined to return. The river betwixt the north point of Ka Kret and the opposite main bank is about 200 yards wide, and four or five fathoms deep, close to the shore of the former. Nejauntaung hill, in the Siamese range, lies hence N. 38° E. The actual time spent in rowing back was somewhat above eighteen hours, and the rate of going was above seven miles an hour. The distance is about 110 miles from Martaban to where the river emerges from the mountains ; the distance to the river's embouchure is about thirty miles more, making a total course of about 140 miles.

CARDIPHONIA.

Ere in the tomb I fly for rest,
 Fate, let me find one faithful breast,
 Wherein my griefs I may repose ;
 Lest in despair my eyelids close,
 Whilst from my quivering lips depart
 The curses of a tortured heart,
 With all Affection's gifts endued,
 Broken by man's ingratitude !

E. R.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following letter upon the "Restrictions in Promotion to the Higher Grades in the Honourable Company's Armies" has appeared in the *Military Repository* published at Calcutta. We have been requested to give it a place in our journal, which, we think, it deserves from the importance of the subject and the satisfactory manner in which the writer treats it.

To the Editor of the Military Repository.

SIR : The object of my present address is, to show the expediency of some measures being taken, with a view to obtain for the older officers of the Company's armies in India, a more speedy attainment of the higher army grades than they ever can hope for, while their promotion to the rank of colonel, and upwards, is limited solely to the issue of general brevets to the King's army in England.

During the continuance of peace and tranquillity in Europe, the grant of general brevets by his Majesty to the army of the crown, must, evidently, be restricted by a variety of considerations, but chiefly by those of a financial nature, and by the great number in the royal army already advanced to the rank of general officers (577), and the very limited demand for their employment. General brevets cannot therefore be expected from his Majesty but at very long intervals, and must then be confined to few officers of the army of the crown, and always to much fewer of the Hon. Company's service.

But the considerations which must regulate the issue of general brevets to his Majesty's forces do not apply to the East-India Company's armies, *for the latter form no burthen on the purses of the people of Great Britain.* These armies now very far exceed, in numerical force, that of the crown. But it is questionable whether the Court of Directors, who manage the affairs of that Company, the ministry of England, who control them, or his excellent Majesty himself, are aware, that though composed of much more than 200,000 men, only eighty of their officers hold the rank of generals; and, of these, that almost all have retired for life to Europe. There are only fifteen Company's officers in India holding the rank of generals, of whom one is Governor of Fort St. George, two officiating Commanders-in-chief of the Madras and Bombay armies, while five more have already served their tours on the staff: so that out of eighty generals, only seven are left eligible for the important commands of the twelve great divisions, forming that portion of the army in India especially assigned to the command of Company's officers.

The number of officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel now in his Majesty's service amounts to 788; but in the Company's armies, which I have already observed very greatly exceed that of his Majesty in numerical strength, these only amount to ninety-five. More than 200 officers in his Majesty's service now hold the important rank of colonel, while only fifteen officers of the whole of the Company's service possess that grade.

There were, lately, more colonels actually present in India, with the twenty-two corps of his Majesty's forces serving in this country, than with all the 200 regular corps of the Company's army of the whole three presidencies: fifty-one majors were also borne on the strength of these twenty-two corps of his Majesty's service, while there were little more than half that number of majors in the whole of the Bombay army, which comprises a force half as great again, or thirty-two regular and four extra corps. And there are now only six colonels granted by his Majesty for all the ninety-five regiments of the Bengal army, while on the strength of only thirteen corps of his own service, *employed and serving with the Company's troops in Bengal and Ava*, there were lately ten colonels, not less than four of whom, then actually in India, had obtained that rank by the special appointment of aid-de-camp to the King!

These facts will, I think, shew that the honest, but weak endeavours made by the Hon. the Court of Directors, of the year 1806, have not removed "all grounds of future incon-

inconvenience ;" but, on the contrary, have totally failed to place "*the officers of both services on an equal footing in respect to their promotion to the rank of colonel,*" upon the attainment of which highly important grade, the Hon. Court are aware, the advance of their officers to the rank of general depends.

If such has been the result of a trial extending to a period of nearly 20 years, during one-half of which a war of the most serious nature in Europe caused every nerve of our national strength to be strained, and consequently called forth more extensive and more frequent general brevets than had ever before been issued ; what, I beg to ask, must be expected by the Company's officers prospectively, under the tranquil aspect of affairs now established in that distant quarter of the globe ? Active as the operations of general brevets have been during the greater portion of the last twenty years, they have left our army in Bengal, consisting of more than 120,000 men, with only six colonels ; yet there are more than thirty lieutenant-colonels on the effective list of the Bengal army alone, who have from forty-two to forty-five long years been performing active military service to the state, and whose contemporaries in his Majesty's service are either field marshals, generals, or colonels. A due consideration for the interests of these lieutenant-colonels, and of the other officers of our armies throughout India, calls loudly for a repeal of the regulation of 1806, which, I submit, has borne most detrimentally upon them, without advancing, in the slightest degree, the general interests of his Majesty's service.

All of his Majesty's officers can, and many of them daily do, supersede ours, even in the inferior ranks, by the operation of that irregular and rapid regimental rise, by favour, interest, or purchase, peculiar to the royal service. But they still more effectually step over our heads in the superior grades, by the operation of partial and special brevets obtained for particular services, or by nominations to certain staff appointments, the official rank conferred by which is not, *as in our service*, temporary, local, and evanescent, being lost with the office which originally gave it, but remains permanently attached, after a loss of office, to the individual who once gains it, and is of universal operation, whether in India or in Europe.

Debarred by the slow operation of a service of strict seniority rise, from all these great advantages which his Majesty's officers of the line enjoy, in the inferior or regimental grades, our officers find themselves further most seriously superseded, in the superior grades chiefly in consequence of having been deprived, by the regulations of 1806, of the only redeeming chance which they formerly possessed, of regaining some one or two of the *many* steps they had inevitably lost, by the supersession of his Majesty's officers, before rising to the heads of regiments.

It seems certainly unjust that these regulations of 1806 should be retained in force. I maintain that they have not answered their avowed object, which was, to place "*the officers of both services on an equal footing, in respect to their promotion to the rank of colonel ;*" and I contend, that they are diametrically opposed to this object, while they do not serve to uphold any fair claims of his Majesty's army, their sole tendency being to prevent the possibility of even *one* of our lieutenant-colonels obtaining the most distant chance of an occasional step over one of his Majesty's service (his senior in all probability only as such), while by the peculiar constitution of the royal service, King's officers, after daily superseding ours in the lower regimental grades, and gaining the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, partial brevet, or particular appointment, in Europe, with a rapidity unknown in our service, may visit this country, though only for a short time, perfectly secure against any Company's officer (over whose head they may have stepped) ever possibly regaining place above them. Thus, a young King's lieutenant-colonel supersedes, from the day of his arrival in Calcutta, many of our old officers, who have probably not only served several campaigns in India before their more successful competitor entered his Majesty's service, but were perhaps enrolled in our army before he was born.

When the nature and relative wants of the two services are considered—when the wear and tear of life and property, necessarily attendant on the constant military operations and movements going on in India, are adverted to—when the relative lengths of service,

service, and chance of further promotion among the lieutenant-colonels in both services are calculated and compared,* it seems barely equitable that our officers, who have suffered all the vicissitudes of foreign service for nearly half a century, far from their native homes, in an uncongenial clime, should no longer be (as by the regulation of 1806 they now are) debarred from succeeding to the rank of colonel on rising to the command of regiments: justice, common, impartial justice, requires that they should, by promotion to the rank of full colonel, be allowed that single solitary chance of regaining, in some slight degree, the position they must have lost by the previously suffered supersession of the officers of his Majesty's army at large.

The practice which prevailed previous to 1806, of advancing officers in our service to the rank of colonel when they rose to the command of regiments (for the re-establishment of which I contend), seems merely to restore (and in a very trivial degree only) that approach to a balance of promotion, without which our officers cannot fail to be invariably, and most seriously superseded, by the officers of the crown; and even after the balance is thus adjusted, if the length of service of the lieutenant-colonels in the one army be compared with the length of service of the lieutenant-colonels in the other, the speedy rise of his Majesty's officers will ever greatly outweigh ours. I believe I am correct, and I feel confident I shall give no offence, when I state the startling fact, that there are now more than thirty officers, holding only the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal army, who are by many years older officers than either our late or present Commander-in-chief.

In the corps of royal artillery and engineers, in which, as in all of our corps, promotion is obtained solely by a strict seniority rise, not only is there no restriction (such as that of 1806) against the royal ordnance lieutenant-colonels superseding their brethren of the line; but a *colonel-commandant* (not a *lieutenant-colonel-commandant*) is given to each battalion, in addition (not to another lieutenant-colonel, as with us, but) to *two* other full colonels, besides *two* lieutenant-colonels; and the great proportion of *three* full colonels is given to the royal artillery, in order, in some degree, to balance the deplorably slow promotion of the officers of that royal corps with their comrades in the line. Thus his Majesty has not only placed no such restriction against the promotion of his own lieutenant-colonels in the royal regiment of artillery and engineers, as his ministry of 1806 enforced against those of the Company's army, but has granted the highly important rank of colonel, regimentally (which gives, as a matter of course, the rank of colonel in the army), not to one, but to *three* officers of each battalion of the royal ordnance corps, in order to enable the lieutenant-colonels of that corps to regain, by the step of colonel, those which they (like the officers of our service) lose in the lower grades from their strict seniority rise.†

If his Majesty has thus shewn so much consideration towards the only corps rising solely by seniority in his own service, I have not a doubt, Sir, that on the same just principle, the officers of our Indian armies, already cramped in promotion by an exactly similar system of seniority promotion, might (if not invested with the great advantage of *three* full colonels to each battalion, which has been given to the royal artillery) be at least granted *one* colonel to each regiment, as before 1806, and as a special boon from the royal favour, be freed from those severe restrictions which do not exist in his Majesty's service, but which, for the last twenty years, have stagnated the promotion of the Company's officers, and almost banished the honourable grade of colonel, not to say general, from our ranks. I say I have no doubt that, on a proper representation, the

* In the King's service, there are now more colonels and generals than there are lieutenant-colonels; for to 700 lieutenant-colonels there are 700 colonels and generals. In the Company's service, on the contrary, there are to 312 lieutenant-colonels, only ninety-five colonels and generals, or but one of the latter to about three and one-third of the former!

† A French author, speaking of the slow promotion of our royal artillery, observes: "L'avancement n'a lieu que par ancienneté, et ne s'obtient qu'avec une lenteur désespérante, puisqu'il a fallu en temps de guerre, et à une époque où le personnel a été rendu sept fois plus nombreux, terme moyen dix-sept ans de service, pour parvenir au grade de capitaine commandant, et de vingt-trois pour arriver au grade de major, tandis que d'après un ordre du roi, il ne faut que six ou sept ans de service, pour obtenir le dernier grade dans les autres armées."

the bar which the private interests of the few lieutenant-colonels of the crown, serving with the King's corps in India, imposed upon us in 1806, but which the united interests of the whole of the officers in the British army has, to this day, failed to enforce in England, against the royal ordnance corps, may, as an act of royal grace and favour, be withdrawn. I do not hope that we can ever be favoured so much as the royal service; but while *three* colonels, *two* lieutenant-colonels, and *one* major are allowed to each of his Majesty's battalions of artillery, is it unreasonable in us to ask for only *one* colonel, *one* lieutenant-colonel, and *one* major, instead of being burthened with *two* lieutenant-colonels and *one* major, *without any colonel at all*? for such is the proportion of field officers to which the restrictions of 1806 have, with few exceptions, reduced us.

But the interests and feelings of our old officers are otherwise most seriously affected and wounded by the operation of the Court of Directors' order of 1806, which, while it prevents our officers being appointed colonels on their rise to the command of regiments, and occasions our supersession by his Majesty's officers, precludes our lieutenant-colonels-commandant from taking precedence even of any Company's civil servant holding the grade of *senior merchant*, or, in other words, who may have been only twelve years in the Company's service; for every such civil servant precedes, in society, by the Court's orders, all military officers below the rank of colonel: and our Company's *colonels* being by the Court's regulations of 1806 shorn of their King's commission of full colonel, and reduced to the denomination of *lieutenant-colonels-commandant*, rank only on an equality with all other "*lieutenant-colonels*," not "*commandants*," and after forty-five years' service find themselves thrust down below men young enough to be their children.

To this I might add, that the deficiency of general and field officers in our ranks prevent our officers obtaining an equal chance with those of his Majesty's army in contending for the honours of the Order of the Bath. The kindness of our gracious sovereign in opening that order to our officers will be nugatory, if his ministry of 1826, like that of 1806, maintain a regulation, which almost excludes our officers from those high army grades, to which alone the higher classes of that order are applicable.

Thus far I have confined my observations to the injurious effects which the compact of 1806 has had upon the personal feelings and immediate military prospects and interests of our elder officers. I now beg to advert to the detrimental consequences which a continuance of that regulation must entail upon the interests of the state.

Notwithstanding the very great impetus given to promotion by the immense increase of the Company's armies, and the issue of extensive general brevets during and subsequent to the late wars in Europe, the stagnation incident to a seniority service has prevented the Company's officers gaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel-commandant until after a service in India of from thirty to forty-five years, or at the age of from fifty to sixty-five; and if at *this* advanced age they were so fortunate as to be promoted to the rank of *colonel*, by the abolition of the regulation of 1806, some chance, I allow, would be afforded of their rising to the rank of majors-general, after from forty to fifty-five years of service, or at an age of from sixty to seventy-five years. But, if the regulations of 1806 be maintained in force (as they still are), it is morally impossible that the Company's officers can ever, generally speaking, rise to the rank of general officers at a time of life to be useful: they must, from extreme age, long residence in India, and consequent infirmities, become, on their promotion to that rank, worse than useless, serving as a clog upon promotion, by keeping back younger and more active officers, and thus prove a most unprofitable burthen to both the army and the state.

Since the conclusion of peace in Europe, our Government in this country has been involved in a continued series of military operations. The war with Napaul, the Pindarry and last Mahratta war, the war with Ava, and hostilities with Bhurtpoor, have followed each other in quick succession; and, whatever may be the result of the present contests, or however tranquil affairs may remain in Europe, it is evident, from the state of things in India, that our armies in this country must remain constantly prepared for, if not engaged in war, as the only means of retaining our extensive possessions.

If

If wars in Europe are preceded, and in their course accompanied and followed, by brevets, extended according to circumstances in that quarter of the globe, without any kind of reference to affairs in India, surely the military operations carried on in the East call also for promotion to our Indian armies, both King's and Company's, without reference to affairs in Europe; and if his Majesty's officers, advanced by brevets in Europe, come out to India, and obtain in this country all the advantages of superseding our officers which these European brevets convey, is there any reason why the wars in India should not be accompanied by the local promotion of at least one class of our officers, and that the very oldest, who, after a long course of painful seniority rise, have obtained the command of our regiments, and who, on their return to Europe, however meritorious or brilliant their Asiatic services, cannot reciprocally hope to obtain in that country the advantages of their Indian rank, to the detriment or supercession of even the *very lowest* of his Majesty's officers.

At Bombay, exclusive of the Commander-in-chief, our army does not at this moment possess an officer of a rank higher than a lieutenant-colonel: the two vacancies of majors-general on the Company's staff are consequently there filled by officers of that very inferior grade; nay, the command of a whole division of the Bombay army fell at one time to a major.

In Bengal and at Madras, although Company's general officers have at each presidency been selected to serve *double* tours on the staff, to the great detriment of their juniors, yet colonels also have, from necessity, been likewise placed on it for want of major-generals; and, as I have already shewn, there are but *very few* of our officers now holding even the rank of colonel.

The issue of future general brevets in Europe can have no effect in preventing a recurrence of the serious inconveniences attendant on this want of general officers for our staff; for, in consequence of the stop put to the promotion of our officers by the Court's regulations of 1806, the number of our officers thus promoted must ever be ridiculously disproportionate to the increasing demands of the service.*

The measure of placing our colonels or lieutenant-colonels on the staff must therefore be constantly recurred to, and it is likely to prove one of extreme embarrassment to the Local Governments; for officers of these inferior grades must be constantly liable to be superseded by senior colonels and senior lieutenant-colonels (though perhaps their seniors only as such) in his Majesty's service, attached to those European regiments; which it may be necessary, from political or other circumstances, to place within their division commands.

The relative proportion of officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services, allotted to the command of divisions on the general staff of the army, will thus be entirely disturbed; his Majesty's officers will command, on almost all occasions, as they necessarily have done lately to the eastward, in the Ava dominions, and at Bhurt-poor; and the Local Governments must either suffer our officers to be displaced from the command of divisions, and see them ousted of their fair share of emoluments and high command, or remove his Majesty's colonels from their regiments to other places and emoluments, or, what is worse, avoid sending his Majesty's regiments where circumstances may specially call for their services; all of these being measures of a highly questionable nature.

I cannot close this subject without calling the attention of my brother officers, both in England and in India, to its high importance. Let any one compare the number of his Majesty's corps with those of the Hon. Company employed in Ava, Arracan,

* In the Bengal army there are only 4 lieutenant-colonels of 1812.

At Madras0

At Bombay2

—
Total Company's officers 6 lieutenant-colonels of 1812.

Total in the King's army 86
—

The next general brevet promoting the lieutenant-colonels of 1812 to colonels, would therefore promote eighty-six *King's*, but only six *Company's* officers!

Arracan, to the Eastward, or at Bheartpoor, and then compare the relative number of officers of each service commanding divisions and brigades, and the advantages of the King's brevet rank will be evidently in favour of his Majesty's officers. But the following abstract comparison of the relative number of officers in his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services, holding the rank of major and upwards, taken from the latest lists, will, perhaps, better than all I have written, serve at a glance to shew the great advantage which the officers in his Majesty's service possess over ours by the operation of brevets, and by the unfortunate compact entered into between the Court of Directors and the King's Government in 1806, not placing the officers of both services on an equal footing in respect to their promotion to the rank of colonel and upwards :—

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.									
27 Mounted Regiments.									
99 Regiments of Infantry.									
2 Battalions Rifle Corps.									
1 Staff Corps.									
3 West-India Corps.									
1 Ceylon Regiment.									
1 Cape.									
1 Royal African.									
3 Veteran Battalions.									
10 Battalions of Artillery.									
4 Do. of Engineers.									
152 Corps, his Majesty's service	7	112	239	226	204	788	780	991	2559
HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.									
21 Mounted Regiments.									
159 Regiments of Infantry.									
18 Battalions of Artillery.									
5 Do. Engineers.									
208 Regular Corps.	0	0	42	88	15	95	312	213	620
2 Body Guards.									
8 Local Corps of Irr. Horse.									
1 Rifle Corps.									
6 Bat. Pioneers and Sappers.									
10 Extra Regts. of Nat. Inf.									
16 Do. Provincial.									
9 Invalid Battalions.									
52 Corps not officered.									
255 Corps, Hon. Company's service.									
For 108 corps less, there is an } excess in King's officers of }	7	112	197	188	189	693	468	778	1989

I shall say nothing here on the disadvantages experienced in promotion by the Hon. Company's leaving fifty-two corps unofficered. I shall merely observe, that the compact of 1806 was and is unjust, because the Court of Directors consented, without any indemnity for their officers, to place a bar to prevent their old lieutenant-colonels ever regaining their original place over their juniors in the King's service, although in the attainment of that, or other grades, the latter had previously stepped over the heads of the former. In any fair compact, the terms on both sides must be equal; and his Majesty's Government should, on that occasion, have placed a bar against King's aide-de-camps, and other junior lieutenant-colonels and majors in the King's service, stepping over their seniors in the Company's service.

Both services are, however, totally distinct lotteries, in which the chances of promotion, or chances of prize, in all the different grades or classes, widely differ. No attempt,

attempt, therefore, should have been made to assimilate promotion in *one* particular class or grade (more especially in that high one on which the rise to general officers depends), without due reference to the previous chances of promotion in all the other classes or grades: this, however, was the absurd basis of the regulation of 1806.

I shall only add, that if the Hon. Court, in conjunction with his Majesty's Government, should be induced to abolish the anomalous grade of lieutenant-colonel-commandant, a grade which confers no rank, and would restore that of colonel to officers commanding regiments, from the date of their obtaining such commands, they would do an act of justice to the whole body of officers belonging to their Indian armies, who, by a long course of useful and active services, have established some claim upon the justice, if not upon the favour, of the crown, and who in the course of their long services have been most seriously superseded by his Majesty's officers. This boon would promote only about 100 of the very oldest officers in the Company's service, from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel, after from thirty to forty-five years' service. It would give the Company's officers no possible advantage over his Majesty's service at large; for it would merely approximate them, in regard to chance of advancement from lieutenant-colonel to colonel, a little more than now (and even then in a highly distant degree) with the royal artillery and engineers, notoriously the least favoured and lowest in the scale of promotion of any military body in the service of the King.

That his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Court of Directors, the Local Government, and our present gallant Commander-in-chief, would not refuse to advocate or ask this boon from his Majesty for our brethren in arms, if duly represented, either in India or England, is the unauthorized, but the firm, and I hope not unfounded conviction, of

Your obedient Servant,

A BENGAL CAPTAIN,

Of the year 1812, who belongs to a regiment of nine battalions, only one of which has an officer of a higher rank than lieutenant-colonel, seven of whom entered the service in the years 1782 and 1783.

SONNET,

BY DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON, ESQ.

(From Mr. Ackermann's "Forget-Me-Not," for 1827.)

[The following sonnet contains an allusion to a well-known custom in the East-Indies. When a female is separated from her lover, she repairs in the evening to the Ganges and launches a small floating lamp. Should the lamp, or the light be extinguished, before it has passed a certain distance down the stream, it is considered emblematical of the fate of the absent lover, who is supposed to have met with an untimely end.]

THE shades of evening veil the lofty spires
Of proud Benares' fanes; a twilight haze
The calm scene shrouds; the weary boatmen raise
Along the dusky shores their crimson fires,
That tinge the circling groups. As day retires,
The lone and long-deserted maiden strays
By Ganga's stream, where float the feeble rays
Of her pale lamp—But lo! the light expires!—
Alas! how cheerless now the mourner's breast!
For life hath not a charm—her tears deplore
The fond youth's early doom; and never more
Shall Hope's sweet visions yield her spirit rest!
The cold wave quenched the flame—an omen dread
The Brahmin dare not question—he is dead!

Review of Books.

Travels in the Mogul Empire, by Francis Bernier. Translated from the French by Irving Brock. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1826.

BERNIER's work was, until this present translation, scarce, and from its being written in a foreign language, inaccessible to many who might derive pleasure from the perusal of it; it was, therefore, worth the trouble of translating.

The historian will find matter of information in the first part of the work, which contains a narrative of the intestine wars in India, and political occurrences from 1655 to about 1667. Some parts of the narrative are founded upon personal observations on the part of the narrator; the rest is communicated by him as information derived from others.

The lover of romance and the idler will find entertainment, if not instruction, in the work; the one in complicated and marvellous incidents, and the other in short and pithy stories: and there are, moreover, theories for the gratification of the scientific.

It must be admitted that the friend of humanity, and the advocate of civil and religious liberty, will find much to shock their feelings. Yet the atrocities of weak and deluded men, at the same time that they excite detestation, also inculcate a useful lesson, by showing the dreadful effects of that policy which would keep the human race in a state of intellectual degradation.

In an early part of the work, we have a striking instance of priestly subserviency. Shah Jehan becomes enamoured of his own daughter, and submits his case to the moollahs, or doctors of law, who declare their opinion that he would be justified in "plucking fruit from the tree which he had planted." The sequel is not stated as regards his majesty; but the damsel appears to have been of an amorous disposition, for she intrigues with two young gentlemen of the court. Her father, however, having discovered her attachments, one evening amused her with his conversation, while one of her paramours was undergoing the operation of being *boiled to death* in his lady's bath; the second favourite the Mogul poisoned, by presenting him at court with some medicated betel-nut. Whether these gentlemen were boiled and poisoned from a sense of jealousy, of insulted royalty, or of morality, does not appear.

The eldest son of Shah Jehan was Dara, or Darius, and he is represented to have been skilful, gallant, and much beloved. He was destined for the throne, but opposed by two of his brothers, who endeavoured to possess it whilst their father was alive. The first battle which he fought with the rebels is described in an animated style, and the circumstance by which Dara lost it is curious. From the commencement he had been seated on an elephant, and formed a rallying point for his army, which, after an obstinate conflict, had nearly succeeded in driving its opposers from the field. At this juncture an officer in the service of Dara, but secretly attached to the rebels, persuaded him to quit the elephant and mount a charger. This being done, the army supposed he had deserted them, and fled in disorder. In the description of the battle we meet with an affecting and dramatic incident. The chief actor was Morad Bakshe, one of the rebel brothers. He was attacked by Raja Ram Singh Rontla.

The rajah wounded the prince, and approached so near as to cut some of the bands by which the *amari* was fixed upon the elephant, hoping in that way to bring his antagonist to the ground; but the activity and adroitness of Morad Bakshe prevented him

him from accomplishing his object. Though wounded, and beset on all sides by the Rajaputs, the prince disdained to yield; he dealt his blows with terrible effect, holding his shield, at the same time, over his son, a lad of seven years of age, who was seated at his side, and discharged an arrow with so unerring an aim, that the rajah fell dead on the spot.

After a series of hardships, in some of which Bernier participated, Dara was captured. In the beginning of the history we find him seated on the finest elephant which could be procured, "clothed in fine linen," and arrayed in jewels according to the custom of the country; towards the conclusion, we find him a prisoner—seated on a miserable worn-out animal, covered with filth, "habited in dirty cloth of the coarsest texture, and his sorry turban wrapped round with a scarf of Cachemere wool, resembling that worn by the meanest of the people." He was now become the victim instead of the terror of his enemies; and received the commiseration instead of the homage of his people. His death was not unlike an instance in our own history—it was effected thus:—Five ruffians entered his prison, in which was also his son Sipper-Sheko; as they entered the prince exclaimed, "my dear son, these men come to murder us."—"He then seized a small culinary knife, the only weapon in his reach; one of the murderers having secured Sipper-Sheko, the rest fell upon Dara, threw him down, and while three held him, Nazer (the emissary of Dara's rebel brother, Aurung-Zebe) decapitated his wretched victim."

After the murder, Aurung-Zebe exhibited what seems to be the most disgusting hypocrisy. When the head of his slaughtered brother was brought to him, he caused it to be washed, shed tears, exclaimed it was a shocking sight, and ordered it to be decently interred. Had he been an European, this bloody tragedy would probably have been followed by the farce of a public thanksgiving for the success of his arms: being a good Mahomedan, he confined his pious ejaculations to his own breast.

Perhaps this conduct might not have been hypocrisy on the part of Aurung-Zebe, for we find him afterwards reproaching his preceptor with having neglected his education, and concluding his censure with these words:—"Ought you not also to have seen that I might, at some future period, be compelled to contend with my brother, sword in hand, for the crown, and even for my very existence? Such, as you must well know, has been the fate of the children of almost every king of Hindostan." So that, with this belief, he may have considered usurpation to have been a duty, and fratricide a necessity, under which, however painful to his feelings, he was compelled to act.

Aurung-Zebe was a man well qualified to govern: he was ambitious and daring, yet skilful and wary. If he did not win the hearts of men to love him, he compelled them by his talents to admire and serve him. In May 1664 he became violently ill, and his death was hourly expected. His father was still a prisoner; and it was rumoured that forces under another son of the deposed sovereign, and one of his former adherents, were advancing to liberate him. Notwithstanding his dangerous state, Aurung-Zebe caused himself to be carried to the hall of audience. On another occasion, immediately after his recovering from a long swoon, during which he was supposed to be dead, he continued to transact the affairs of government, and joked with one of his ministers, whom he advised to liberate the incarcerated monarch when he (Aurung-Zebe) should be dead; at the same time writing to the keeper to perform his duty. Aurung-Zebe ultimately recovered, and retained the fidelity

of his courtiers, who were secretly adherents of his father. On a subsequent occasion he displayed his acuteness by loading some Ethiopian ambassadors with presents, including much coined money, considering that it would be laid out by them in the purchase of the country goods, which actually occurred.

This king of Ethiopia, it seems, was very partial to a large progeny: he reviled an old man, calling him "a calf" for not marrying again, because he had only twenty-four sons and few daughters—whilst his sable Majesty was blest with eighty children!

The author concludes the historical part of his work with concise but vigorous sketches of the relations and some of the principal adherents of Aurung-Zebe. The next portion of the work consists of letters to different persons: the first is addressed to the French minister of state, Colbert, wherein he makes some remarks upon the circulation of gold in Hindostan, and considers that all the precious metals of the world flow to India, because gold and silver is carried there to purchase goods; but he does not seem to reflect, that if these valuable commodities were ever on the ebb, the place from whence they ebbed must be drained: experience has not shown any such result, and it is now pretty generally admitted, that gold and silver are only valuable as they represent the value of merchandize. He considers, besides, that the country swallows up these riches, so that they disappear from the earth altogether. The following excellent remarks compensate for the foregoing erroneous notions:—

Thus, although the great Mogul be in the receipt of an immense revenue, his expenditure being much in the same proportion, he cannot possess the vast surplus of wealth that most people imagine. I admit that his income exceeds probably the joint revenues of the Grand Seignor and of the King of Persia; but if I were to call him a wealthy monarch, it would be in the sense that a treasurer is to be considered wealthy, who pays with one hand the large sums which he receives with the other. I should call that king effectively rich who, without oppressing or impoverishing his people, possessed revenues sufficient to support the expenses of a numerous and magnificent court, to erect grand and useful edifices, to indulge a liberal and kind disposition, to maintain a military force for the defence of his dominions, and, besides all this, to reserve an accumulating fund that would provide against any unforeseen rupture with his neighbours, although it should prove of some years' duration. The sovereign of India is doubtless possessed of many of these advantages, but not to the degree generally supposed.

He next traces the causes of the downfall of the Indian states; they may be comprized in one word—*anarchy*; that state wherein the rights of property are undefined, where the weak labour for the strong, where there is no coincidence of feeling or action between the governor and the governed.

With an exception or two, the rest of his letters detail the manners, customs, cities, and religious rites of the empire. His details are spirited; they have been since brought before the public in various shapes, particularly in the work by the Abbé du Bois, translated into English by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. To extract from our author's narrative would be to injure the effect of what must be read to be enjoyed. We cannot, however, refrain from noticing a new scheme of choosing a religion.

I am informed by a Musulman, whose father belonged to Jehan-Guir's household, that in one of that king's drunken frolics he sent for some of the most learned moolahs, and for a Florentine priest, whom he named Father Ateh, in allusion to his fiery temper; and that the latter having, by his commands, delivered an harangue, in which he exposed the falsehoods of Muhammedan imposture, and defended the truths of his

own persuasion, Jehan-Guir said that it was high time something should be done to decide the controversy between the Jesuits and Moollahs. "Let a pit be dug," he added, "and a fire kindled. Father Atech, with the Gospel under his arm, and a Moollah, with the Koran, shall throw themselves into it, and I will embrace the religion of him whom the flames shall not consume." Father Atech declared his willingness to undergo the ordeal, but the Moollahs manifested the utmost dread, and the king felt too much compassion, both for the one and the other, to persevere in the experiment.

His theory of the currents of winds is ingenious, as well as the opinion expressed in another place. He is journeying on his way to Cashmere, when he reaches a spot where he saw hundreds of trees "plunged, and plunging into abysses, down which man never ventured, piled dead one upon another, and mouldering with time; while others were shooting out of the ground, and supplying the places of those that were decayed. I observed also trees consumed by fire; but I am unable to say whether they were struck with lightning, or ignited by friction, when hot and impetuous winds agitate the trees against each other, or whether, as the natives pretend, trees, when grown old and dry, may ignite spontaneously."

So much for the original work. The translation is executed with fidelity, and occasionally with vigour. A few errors in the terms and phraseology occur, which are perhaps attributable to haste. A second edition will enable the translator to correct these errors, and it will be well also for him then to consider the propriety of omitting or condensing the appendix and notes annexed to the second volume; and, above all, he should omit the ungenerous sneer at philosophy contained in the preface, and exclude the unaccountable inference, that because Bernier died of a sarcasm inflicted by a friend, his philosophy was false. Philosophy does not teach man to be insensible.

The Exile, a Poem, by Robert Haldane Rattray, Esq. The Third Edition. London, printed from the Calcutta Second Edition. 8vo. 1826. Pp. 159.

THIS poem is founded on the calamity which befel the *Athol* East-Indiaman, on its outward voyage, when it was wrecked under Cape Handlip, on the southern coast of Africa, and every soul on board but one perished. The commander of the vessel had two lovely daughters with him, who were proceeding to India, where they were to be married to two persons on board, one of whom was the survivor of the wreck, and who, in the poem, is supposed to be the narrator. This individual was discovered (according to the statement in the newspapers) on shore, on the morning succeeding the calamity, "in a state that excited the liveliest sympathy of those whose timely aid restored him to existence: nothing, however, could induce him to quit that part of the coast for many weeks afterwards."

The incident is one which is peculiarly adapted for being the subject of poetry: the only intrinsic difficulty appertaining to the subject is, that it demands that some portion of nautical skill should be superadded to poetical genius, whereby the writer would appear in competition with Falconer, whose talents in this species of descriptive poetry are perhaps beyond rivalry.

Mr. Rattray has, however, shewn such a degree of acquaintance with this department of his subject, that he must be a person possessed of considerable nautical knowledge; and he is by no means unfortunate in his efforts to

clothe the broad and uncouth jargon of the watery element in a poetical garb.

The story is simply such as the details supplied by the newspapers naturally gave birth to. It presents nothing of very striking interest; the merit of the poem consists in the fidelity, the vigour, and the occasional power of its descriptions. We proceed to afford the reader some examples; and, first, we quote part of the exile's apostrophe to the ocean:

Who that beheld thee, Ocean, when the sun
Gazed on itself in what it shone upon;
And, smiling, met thy smile, as if it stood
Wondering at thy magnificence—thy flood
Spread like a mirror o'er the world; thy voice
In soft and soothing murmurs, bidding rejoice
The ear that listened, as its music stole
Upon the sense, and died upon the soul;—
Who that had known thee at the evening hour,
Musing alone, on some sequestered shore,
On which thy little waves, in silvery light,
So stilly fell—as if engaged by Night
To lull thee to repose;—Who that had seen
The moonbeam sleeping on thy breast, serene—
Not e'en a zephyr breathing on the scene;—
Oh! who could think, that thus had viewed thy calm,
What thou couldst be—when rising to the storm,
Foaming in ire—and threatening earth, and heaven—
Thy features torn—thy strength to frenzy driven—
Thy voice in thunder speaking—sea and sky
Flaming in blasting light—quenched suddenly
In ebon clouds—tumult, and roar, and gloom—
As if creation's destined hour were come;
And Chaos rushed, exulting to have won
His ancient realm; and, triumphing, strode on,
To mar the work Omnipotence had done!
Oh! I have seen thee thus, thou dreadful one!
And tremble as I think; and gasp for breath,
As if, again, I shared the scene of death,
And felt the soul depart; and woke——Oh! spare
The thrilling tale! for madness mingles there!

Of the author's facility in reducing sea-terms to the unaccustomed trammels of verse, we quote, as one specimen, the following description of the vessel after unmooring:

The spokeless capstan now had ceased to jar—
Unbent the messenger, unshipped each bar;
The clanking pauls no more alternate ring;
The oozy anchors at the catheads swing;
The loosed foretopsail shivers in the wind;
The jib withdraws the balance from behind;
The foresail falls; each after topsail's spread;
A lengthened shadow, next, topgallants shed;
Astern, while Beauty's tears enrich the tide,
Britannia's bulwarks on the prospect glide;
Spithead's triumphant navy meets their eyes,
Breaking the morning sunbeams as they rise.

Another

Another specimen is afforded, when breakers are supposed to be seen from the ship :

Thus, on she hies, yet sidling towards the shore;
As if to snatch a parting glance once more;
But soon impending rocks ahead appear;
The breaker's roar proclaims destruction near;
Again the guiding voice her inmates hear:
"Ready about!"—all, roused, attention lend,
Obey the mandate, and on deck attend;
At tacks and sheets, await the next command;
Or, those supplied, prepared, at braces, stand.
All ready, "Helm's alee!" it thunders loud,—
Round flies the prow, as if with life endow'd;
"Fore-sheet and fore-top-bowline, both, let go!"
"Jib and foretopmast-staysail-sheet too! now,
"Raise tacks and sheets!" the wind's ahead, and all
Prepare to meet the coming "Mainsail, haul!"
'Tis given—at once their nervous strength they ply;
Quick through the rattling blocks the braces fly;
Quick round the mast the vast expanse of sail
Revolves, obedient as their powers prevail;
The headmost yards braced round, the ship, again.
Darts like an arrow to the distant main.

The description of Madeira is elegant as it is just :

Night's veil withdrawn, the Morn, soft, mild, serene,
Gave sweetly to the eye the opening scene:
The mist, slow rising from the sea below,
With fleecy whiteness clothed the mountain's brow;
Whose higher ridges, tapering to the sky,
In every form of wildest fantasy,
Emerged like rocky islets, from the plain
That clung around them, like the second main.
The sun's upslanting beams, below concealed,
Glanced on the heights that pierced heaven's azure field,
And gave each airy point that touch of fire—
A vane of gold to every fancied spire;
While all beneath, still wrapt in tintless grey,
Beheld the pageant of the coming day.
Ascending slow, once more the God appears
In gay effulgence, and all nature cheers:
A path of amber o'er the ocean's thrown,
As if to guide him to his western throne;
The twinkling dew-drops glisten to his ray;
Reviving myriads in his lustre play;
The feathered warblers bid the groves around
With joy and welcome to their song resound:
Where'er the gazers turn, the lovely Isle
Greets the bright orb, and wears a gladdened smile.

The picture of the approaching storm is painted in forcible and appalling colours :

O'er all the northern vast, the lurid sky
Enshrouds itself in black, as if, on high,
A pall were hung from Heaven's canopy.

Pale, flitting lightnings ope, beyond the gloom,
 A drear perspective, which they half illumine
 With livid streams, that through the concave stray,
 And chaos, hurtling in the void, display ;
 A surgy fringe of agitated light,
 Fuming below, enthrals the aching sight ;
 While from the thundering roar which strikes the ear,
 Hearts that had never shrunk, recoil with fear :
 The very sea-birds o'er the darkened waste,
 Scream forth their terrors, and to leeward haste.—
 “ Bear up the helm ! ” unruffled, Alfred cries ;
 “ Hard up ! ” the ready helm’s-man quick replies.
 “ Slack the lee braces ! Square the after yards !
 “ Brail up the mizen ! ”—no neglect retards
 Each wise precaution ; but all efforts fail
 To fly the shifting horrors of the gale ;
 Which, rushing from a thousand points, seems bent
 On one bound victim all its rage to vent.—

The woes of the unhappy victims on board excite the following reflection from the survivor :—

Lives there the man who doubts that World of Bliss—
 That refuge from Affliction’s scourge, in this ;
 Who deems the soul shall sink to endless sleep—
 The good and guilty in oblivion’s deep
 Confounded—thrown without distinction by,
 In nothingness, through all eternity ?—
 If such there be,—here let him pause, and say,
 Shall no Hereafter woe like this repay ?
 Shall that meek heart, which thus preferred its prayer
 To Him who made it, this stern trial bear,
 And, taken hence, with those a sentence share,
 Who glutted here on vice, lived on, and died,
 Without one thought of Him whom they defied ?

His own wretched state raises this pious consideration in the exile’s mind :

But this long irksome night of wretchedness
 Shall have an end—and Mercy yet shall bless !
 Another, and a better world than this
 Shall hail this spirit to its seats of bliss ;
 And all the bitter past of pain shall seem
 Some idle working of the brain—a dream—
 A thing of nought—some earthly phantasm, given
 To raise by contrast the delights of Heaven.
 Thus Hope, sweet soother, hushes th’ expectant soul ;
 Thus, softly whispering, lures it to the goal
 Where tempests rage not—where all sorrows cease—
 The EXILE’S long-lost home—the realms of peace.

This poem is well deserving of perusal, and is creditable to the author.

Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western Side of India. By
 Capt. Robert Melville Grindlay, M.R.A.S., &c. Part II.

Of the second part now published of this splendid work we cannot speak in terms of higher praise, than by saying that it fully equals the first number,
 reviewed

reviewed in our last volume, p. 758, and which, we are happy to find, from Capt. Grindlay's "Advertisement," has experienced such a flattering reception from the public, as to give him every encouragement to continue the work upon the same magnificent scale.

The subjects of the present number are as follows:—A scene in Bombay, with specimens of the various classes which inhabit that island. The three following consist of exquisite views of different parts of the Bore Ghaut, and present most striking examples of that majestic scenery; the fifth is by far the finest and most delicately finished view we have yet seen of that extraordinary hill-fort, Dowlatabad, or Deo Gurb, the Gibraltar of India; the last and the most beautiful of the views in this number is that of the great excavated temple at Ellora, one of "the most wonderful monuments of human industry and art."

Memoir addressed to the General, Constituent, and Legislative Assembly of the Empire of Brazil, on Slavery. By Jose Bonifacio D'Andrada e Silva. Translated from the Portuguese, by William Walton. London, 1826, pp. 60.

WE have here the statement of a native Brazilian, a person familiar with all the features of the traffic in and employment of slaves, upon those important topics. The author is described by the translator of this pamphlet as an enlightened person, venerated by his countrymen, and who lately filled one of the highest offices of trust near the person of his sovereign. These considerations afford another ground of confidence in his opinions.

That M. D'Andrada has had abundant opportunities for considering the practical effects of the trade in slaves, will not be for a moment doubted, by those who know to what an extent the traffic is pushed in Brazil, whither it is calculated that 40,000 Africans are annually transported from their homes and dearest connexions. That he must be at least equally competent to speak on the subject of the employment of slaves in labour, is apparent from the details which the translator gives of the statistics of Brazil.

This new empire in the West is, indeed, now the only country on the globe where slavery is yet seen on a large scale. The present population of Brazil, on the best authorities, is estimated at upwards of 4,000,000 of souls, of which [number] 843,000 are whites, 426,000 free people of colour, and 159,500 free blacks, making the total of free population, 1,687,900 persons. The black slave population is rated at 1,728,000 souls, and the mulatto slaves at 202,000, so that this class amounts to 1,930,000. The known and civilized Indians are not calculated at more than 300,000.

M. D'Andrada, after describing the inhumanity of the slave-trade, and after reproaching the Portuguese nation with being the first that made it a branch of legal commerce to carry free men from Asia and Africa, and sell them in the markets of Europe and America, makes this observation:—

Such, however, is the effect of avarice, that men see tears flowing in torrents from the eyes of those of their own species, without calling forth a single sigh of compassion or tenderness from their flinty hearts. Avarice, however, never thinks and feels like reason and humanity. In order to repel the accusations justly raised against its proceedings, it resorts to a thousand captious pleas, to serve as an apology. It says, that it is an act of charity to bring slaves from Africa, because these miserable beings, by this means, escape from falling victims to despotic chieftains. It equally asserts, that if these
slaves

slaves did not come over here, they would be deprived of the light of the Gospel, the knowledge of which every good Christian is bound to promote and spread. It says, these wretches change from a horrid and burning climate to a mild, fertile, and enchanting country—finally, it adds, that, as criminals and prisoners of war are condemned to immediate death by the barbarous customs of Africa, it is a service rendered to humanity to purchase them, with a view to preserve their lives, although they may have to live in captivity.

These sophistical arguments the writer exposes triumphantly, by a statement of the horrors of the slave-system, which, coming from an eye-witness, who has no partiality or bias to induce him to give a colouring to his picture, ought to weigh greatly in the scale of argument against this abominable system. We shall merely extract his reply to that portion of the foregoing argument, which would seem, at first sight, the least susceptible of refutation—the chance of benefit to the slave from his opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Gospel.

Our clergy, with only a few exceptions, ignorant and corrupt, are the most eager to become possessed of slaves, and they increase their numbers, in order to add to their own riches, by hiring them out to labour, in employing them in tilling the ground; although frequently out of the chosen females who may have had the misfortune to fall to their lot, *they form Turkish harems to gratify their own licentiousness!*

Well may the writer add, that no families, however rich and respectable, can enjoy the benefits of education, uncontaminated, with such examples, on the part of their teachers, constantly before their eyes.

The impolicy of, and the actual loss incurred by, the continuance of slavery in Brazil, is demonstrated by the writer with a precision of argument, which leaves nothing to be desired in order to ensure conviction in every mind unoccupied by interest.

Forget-Me-not; a Christmas and New-Year's Present for MDCCCXXVII.

Edited by Frederick Shoberl. Published by Ackermann, London.

ANOTHER elegant volume has issued from Mr. Ackermann's hands, which, *at least*, supports a comparison with the preceding, which we thought ourselves justified in enlogizing, for splendour of decoration, as well as intrinsic excellence. The "*Forget-Me-Not*," for the ensuing year, boasts of contributions by most of the writers who, in their occasional productions, have won the favour of the public: Miss Landon, the Rev. Geo. Croly, Mrs. Bowdich, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hemans, Mr. Bowring, the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles, Mr. Neele, Bernard Barton, with others, *quos* (we may truly say) *perscribere longum est*.

The editor, Mr. Shoberl, takes an occasion to remove a misconception as to the character of the compositions published in these volumes, and has thereby enhanced their value:

Flattering as were the opinions of critics in general, on the last volume, still, owing to some unaccountable misconception, one or two writers belonging to the periodical press treated the *Forget-Me-Not* in their remarks as a mere selection from works previously before the public. In order to correct a notion equally false and derogatory, the editor feels it incumbent upon him to declare, in the most unqualified manner, that originality is an essential requisite in articles destined for the pages of this miscellany; and that, though in former years some translations were introduced, yet all the pieces in the present volume—so far from being borrowed from other publications, or selected from

from hoards of spurious or unauthenticated scraps—have been, with a few trifling exceptions, written expressly for this work, and communicated by the authors themselves. Pref. p. v.

Amongst the many poetical jewels in this volume, we select one—the author not named—which pleases us by its pathos.

IL FAUT PARTIR.

AND is it so?—and must we sever?
 Alas! 'twere vain our fate to shun:
 The course of love ran smoothly never,
 Since vows were breathed, or beauty won.
 And is it so? and shall repining
 O'ercloud the parting hour? Oh no!
 Each breast its own fond griefs enshrining,
 No sighs shall heave, no tear shall flow.

The soft farewell, one look revealing
 Each silent thought, be ours alone:
 No murmured vow, to Heaven appealing,
 Shall shame the truth our bosoms own.
 Apart in form, in souls uniting,
 Slow-waning Time our truth shall prove;
 Till gentle Hope, her beacon lighting,
 Lure back the wandering bark of Love.

We have in a preceding part of our journal inserted another small poem, by a gentleman whose poetical talents were first displayed in India, and who has profited by the opportunities he thereby acquired of becoming familiarized with the gorgeous scenery of the East.

The embellishments of the work are excellent: in particular the plates entitled “The Mother’s Grave,” “First Love,” “Sepulchral Monument at Verona,” “Love and Duty,” “The Place and Church of St. Mark, Venice,” and “the Castle of Chillon,” celebrated by the poem of Lord Byron, who has inscribed his name, with the date 1816, on one of the pillars of the dungeon; an exact fac-simile of which epigraph is given in the work before us.

FOREIGN WORKS.

FRANCE. *Voyage dans la Marmarique et la-Cyrénaïque, et dans plusieurs Oases au sud de ces Contrées, faits dans les années 1824 and 1825; par J. R. Pacho.* 2 vols. gr. in 8vo. Paris, 1826.

A SKETCH of the travels of M. Pacho has already appeared in our journal.* The present work, published under the auspices of the French Government, contains some more particular and very interesting details of those travels, which were made in a highly interesting country, seldom visited by Europeans, though abounding in remains of antiquity.

The principal results of this journey into this part of the interior of Africa may be distributed into five principal classes; namely, such as relate to geography, properly so called; to remains of antiquity, and Moorish or Arabian ruins; to the actual state of the country, compared with the descriptions of it which have been transmitted to us from the ancients; to geological observations

* See Vol. xx. p. 693.

tions and botanical researches; and, lastly, to the miscellaneous incidents of the journey.

In regard to the first class, the additions they make to our knowledge, include the fixation of the latitude of sixty different places, on the shores, as well in the interior; the filling up of a chasm in the geography of the north-east of Africa, which has often been regretted; and the discoveries of the oases of Aujelah, Jallou, Leshkerrah, Marradeh, Fared-ghah, and Syouah, where the traveller resided a month.

The ancient monuments of Cyrenais, though often of a style which appears to have been borrowed from the Egyptians, yet exhibit an affinity to the Greek, and even displays the Doric style in great purity; of which numerous traces are met with, justifying the epithet of Doric, which Synesius applies to the tombs of Catastasis. These remains establish the proof of an identity of relation between the inhabitants of the Cyrenais and those of the Ammonian Oasis. Curious paintings were likewise found by M. Pacho amongst the ruins of Cyrene, as well as inscriptions in the Roman, the Cufic, but chiefly in the Greek characters. Medals of Justinian, bearing the Christian symbols, were also discovered in great number amongst the ruins of Pentapolis.—*Abr. from Bull. Univ.*

Lettre à l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Lisbonne, sur le texte des Lusiades.

Par M. Mablin. Paris, 1826. 8vo. pp. 77.

THE two original editions of the poem of the *Lusiad*, which can alone establish the accuracy of the text, appeared in the same year (1572), and from the same printer. There is every ground for presuming that Camoëns superintended the printing of both; although they differ in several passages, and the second, more accurate than the first, contains readings more conformable to the genius of the Portuguese language, and variations of a more poetical character. This was to be expected, if we suppose, as is probable, that the bard of Gama, in revising the impression of his poem a second time, rectified certain forms of expression which appeared to him inaccurate, and substituted for unpoetic or inharmonious passages, such as possessed more elegance and euphony. These variations, however, appear never to have been an object of discussion previous to the publication of this letter of M. Mablin. M. De Souza, who gave an exact and complete list of these various readings in his excellent edition of the *Lusiad*, seems to have too much neglected the second edition, and to have adopted but a small number of the changes; he shows himself, in his advertisement, an avowed advocate of the first edition. M. Mablin has taken the other side of the question; proving that the alterations were such as could only have been made by the author himself, and that they all possess a superiority, more or less apparent, over the readings which they displace.—*Ib.*

V A R I E T I E S.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 3d May, the Hon. Mr. Harington, the president, in the chair.

Captain Gerard, Captain Ellis, the Rev. Mr. Craven, and the Rev. Mr. Holmes were elected members.

Various presents to the library and museum were laid before the meeting, including a number of mineral specimens from Martaban and the provinces to the south, forwarded by Captain Low, several of which were of much interest. Amongst them may be mentioned stalactites and other specimens of carbonate of lime from the Phoonga caves of Junkceylon, magnetic iron ore from Tavai, and water from different hot springs in those districts. We do not think that any notice of the locality of the first of these places has ever appeared.

The pyramidal rocks of Phoonga occupy a line of about ten miles, running nearly north and south: the northern extremity lies behind the town of Phoonga on the peninsula; the southern stops about four miles from the sea-shore. They rise from the sea perpendicularly to various heights, between 200 and 500 feet. The most majestic present a columnar appearance at a distance; but on approaching them, this appearance is found owing to the decomposition of the most friable parts, and the alternate reddish, grey, or blueish and white stripes left upon the surface by the water which has filtrated through the rock, depositing such substances as it held in solution.

About six feet above high water-mark runs a series of natural excavations; the roof is about ten feet high, supported by stalactitic columns of various shapes and dimensions. The sides and compartments of the grottoes are of similar formation. Adjoining to the range of excavations is a rock which is completely perforated, and it forms a stately and elegant arch, about twenty feet high, from the roof of which depend clusters of stalactites of the most massive and grotesque description. The Phoonga rocks are evidently connected with those of Trang, and as similar formations occur in Martaban, it seems likely that the chain extended formerly up to that province. In Tavai, however, granite and schistus are predominant.

The tin formation of the peninsula, according to Capt. Low, seems to break off in about lat. 15° N., but as the countries west of the great range of mountains dividing Siam from the western portion of the peninsula, and extending north-
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 131.

wards to Ava Proper, have not been explored, and are understood to be scantily peopled, it is not unlikely that metallic mines are continued in that direction; and this conjecture derives confirmation from the recurrence of tin, as well as other ore, particularly lead, in the district of Thaum-pe, in about lat. 19° N., and long. 100° . The tin ore here presents itself, it is said, in the form of a black sand, found in the beds of rivers, and is precisely of the same description therefore as that of the more southerly latitudes.

The mineral waters are from Laukyen, in Tavai, about fifteen miles north-east from the town; and En-bien and Seinle Daung in Martaban. The temperature of the first is 144° , of the second about 107° , and the last 135° of Fahrenheit. The latter is a chalybeate; the others have no peculiar sensible quality, but neither has been analysed. The Seinle Daung fountain has very much the appearance of the crater of a volcano.—
[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held on the 1st April; the president, Dr. Gibb, in the chair.

Mr. Stevenson, jun. was elected a member.

A translation from the Dutch, by Dr. Vos, of experiments made with sulphate of quinine, was presented by the translator, who added the result of his own experience with regard to this valuable medicine. The Dutch practitioners conclude that sulphate of quinine possesses all the febrifuge virtues of bark, in a still higher degree, and is also useful in other diseases attended with irregular fever; that its action is more immediate, and that it is much better borne by most constitutions, whilst the small quantities in which it is efficacious, and its ready solubility, render it very convenient in use.

A report on the diseases of Arracan, by Mr. Burnard, was communicated to the Society by the Medical Board; also a paper on hydrophobia, by the author, Dr. Sully.

Two skulls were presented by the secretary, as calculated to illustrate some of the doctrines of phrenology, being severally remarkable for the extreme development, and total absence, of the organ of circumspection.

The paper on the medical topography of Aurungabad, by Mr. Young, was then read, and made the subject of discussion.

Aurungabad is situated in lat. N.
4 E 19°

19° 45', and 76° 2½' east. It covers a portion of ground about seven miles in circumference, and is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. The Kowlah, a mountain torrent, separates the city from its suburb, Begumpoorah, and is crossed by two substantial bridges. On the north, the city is bounded by marshy ground of some extent, and beyond that is a range of hills of considerable elevation and semicircular course, enclosing the city to the east and west. Near the Delhi gate is a very large tank, and every house has its tank and fountains. The supply of water is most abundant, and the base of the city may be regarded as a collection of aqueducts, which are no longer kept in repair or cleared out, and in many places obstructed by the ruins of the stately edifices falling to decay. The centre of the city is low. The military cantonment is about a mile to the S.W., on a rocky plain, and is remarkably healthy, presenting a striking contrast to the state of the neighbouring city, in which disease extensively prevails.

Intermittent fevers are very prevalent in Aurungabad at all seasons; they are less frequent in the months of May and June, or during the hot winds, than at any other time, but their place is supplied by small-pox and cholera. Nothing can exceed the obstinacy of the intermittents, particularly of the quartan type, and in the case of Europeans, a voyage to sea is the only effectual remedy, and in that of up-country sepoys, return to Hindustan. Fever is often combined with spleen, for which the natives use the actual cautery with considerable success.

Cases of rheumatism are common, and exceedingly severe in the monsoon and cold weather. Cutaneous diseases in every variety present themselves, and leprosy is not unfrequent. Mr. Young has given the Mudar a trial in this complaint, but not with the success he anticipated. Cases of acute and purulent ophthalmia are very common. Dracunculus, or guinea-worm, is a malady of frequent appearance: the extraction is practised in the usual manner. One, eighteen inches long, lived for some time after its removal, and furnishes additional testimony to the vitality of this animal, and of its not being, as has been supposed, a morbid affection of the cellular membrane beneath the skin.

Other maladies are enumerated by Mr. Young as occurring in the city of Aurungabad, but those already recapitulated are sufficiently illustrative of the medical topography of the place; being such as might be expected from a low moist situation in the vicinage of marshy ground, and the midst of stagnant pools, and from the want of protecting clothing and

wholesome food, with a disregard of the habits of cleanliness, both public and personal, too common in Asiatic cities.

At some distance from Aurungabad, about fifteen miles, is a spot remarkable for its salubrity, to which invalids, who can make the change, resort at all seasons for the benefit of the air. This is the village of Rosah, where lies the tomb of Aurungzeb, situated on a table-land about 450 feet above the site of Douletabad: there is no great difference in the thermometric temperature of this place and Aurungabad, but there is a dryness in the air, and freshness in the breeze, which exercise a decidedly restorative effect upon the vital functions. The scenery is also highly picturesque, and the neighbourhood presents a number of interesting objects—the caves of Ellora, for example, the contemplation of which is calculated to amuse and interest the mind, and so far to confirm the beneficial effects of the salubrious situation of this village.—[*Ibid.*

A meeting of the Society was held on the 6th May, Dr. Gibb, the president, in the chair.

Dr. Govan, Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Fender were elected members.

A variety of interesting communications were submitted to the meeting. Observations were received from Mr. Playfair, on the burning of the hands and feet, a complaint not uncommon amongst the natives, sometimes affecting Europeans, and of a very obstinate and distressing nature.

A letter was received from Dr. Butter, forwarding the dried leaves of a plant, to which public attention was attracted some time since by a note addressed to the editor of the *India Gazette*, descriptive of a vegetable that was regarded as an infallible antidote against the bites of venomous snakes.

A letter was also read from Mr. Olsen, by whom the virtues of the preceding had been first learnt from a native in his service, and who professed to have discovered it by following the mongoose, when bitten by a snake, and observing the animal have recourse to the leaves of this plant. The fresh leaves are to be used, the juice of which being expressed, is to be inhaled by the nostrils. According to the discoverer, the efficacy of the remedy is certain and immediate. The plant, upon reference to Dr. Wallich, is found to be the *Phlomis esculenta* of Roxburgh, the *holkusa* or *chota holkusa* of the natives, and is a common annual weed, growing on cultivated fields in Bengal, and in some parts of Hindustan, and in vigour during the rainy and cold seasons.

An account of the absorption of the bones of the cranium, by Mr. Baker; of the successful removal of a large tumour on the upper lip, by Mr. Hutchinson; of the successful exhibition of quinine in fever, by Mr. Young; and of the diseases that prevailed amongst the 20th Lt. Inf. bat. in Arracan, by Mr. Mitchellson, were also laid before the meeting.

A description of a sulphureous spring at Sonah, by Mr. Ludlow, was transferred to the Society by the Medical Board, from which we gather the following particulars:—

Sonah is situated on the eastern face of the Mewat Hills, about thirty-five miles from Delhi, and fifteen from Gorgaon; the spring issues from a well dug in one of the most rugged and precipitous of the range. The water is at the temperature of 108°, and emits sulphureous vapour so copiously as to impregnate the air most sensibly for some distance around it. The well is about thirty feet deep, in the centre of a basin sixteen feet square, with steps leading to the water; it is covered over by a beautiful dome of ancient architecture, and surrounded by apartments with open verandahs, which form a court or area, and are occupied by an establishment of Gosains, who levy small contributions on the bathers. These flock to the spring in vast numbers, both Hindus and Musulmans, and the well is usually occupied eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, by persons both sick and well, and of all classes except the very lowest of the Hindus, who have a separate reservoir at a little distance, filled by the dirty water of the principal basin. The water of the Sonah spring does not contain any chalybeate or saline matter, and bears a stronger analogy to the Moffat than the Harrowgate water, which it resembles in being strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen.

A specimen of rhubarb from the Choor mountain, one of the peaks of the Himalaya, was submitted to the Society, sent down from Mr. Royle, with observations. The plant has been introduced by him into the botanical garden at Seharanpur, but he thinks it unlikely to succeed in the plains. For this and other vegetable hill products, both esculent and medicinal, it seems likely that a more elevated situation would be preferable, and a supplementary garden would be advantageously established in the hills. A situation of this kind is pointed out by Mr. Royle, at a place called Mussoreea Tibba, lying on the top of the second range of hills, in about lat. 30½°, and long. 78°, and having an elevation of 6,600 feet above the level of the sea. Showers occur through the hot weather, and there are several springs in its vicinity; the soil is good, and abundance of leaf-mould is at hand.

By converting the elevation into latitude, the place may be considered on the parallel of about 41°, and therefore admirably adapted for the growth of such plants as thrive in the temperate parts of Europe. We entertain little doubt that it would speedily render us independent, in a great measure, of a supply of medicinal drugs from the West, and in the greater state of preservation in which they would reach us, they would be infinitely more efficacious.—[*Ibid.*

LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CEYLON.

At a late meeting of this Society, Sir H. Giffard made the following interesting communication.

In the course of a late progress through the south-western districts of this island, it was gratifying to observe that the cultivation of arrow-root, as recommended by this Society, has been very generally adopted. The soil of these districts is peculiarly favourable to its growth, and the ease with which it is prepared for food, renders it a great favourite with a people naturally averse to severe or complex labour.

By the same qualities we may hope that potatoes, of which a very successful crop has lately been raised in the Society's garden at Fort MacDonalld, already recommend themselves to general use. That they are become an object of desire to the natives we know, from the applications made by the people of Onva for seed potatoes, and the general culture will probably, unless interrupted by unfavourable seasons, soon be adopted throughout the Kandian provinces.

The *Bixa Orellana*, called by the Singhalese *Kaha-gaha*, which is cultivated as an ornamental shrub about Colombo, is frequently found in the jungles of the south, and being easily raised from seed in the soil thus indicated to be favourable to it, might be produced in great abundance.

The seeds and seed-vessels of this plant steeped in water, and the fecula dried and dressed into cakes, form the annatto of commerce, so valuable as a dye-stuff. Small specimens of it, which have been prepared in Ceylon and sent to England, have been considered as of a very fine quality.

There is yet another source of wealth to be found in these districts, which requires some degree of skill and attention to bring forward, but which, if once fairly opened, would be of infinite value; it is *Indigofera tinctoria*. The plant from which it is made covers some of the low hills near Matura in inexhaustible profusion. Mr. Tranchell has made some experiments upon it on a small scale, and

produced the dye of which a specimen is now offered to your notice. He is anxious to enter upon the manufacture, with the mode of which he became acquainted on the coast, and only requires a sufficient capital to obtain the requisite machinery and commence the work. Upon a small scale the manufacture is not so easily managed, nor would the profit be answerable to the requisite labour and attention: but upon a very moderate capital very great advantages may be reasonably expected.

The plant, which is called by the Singhalese *Awaru* and *Nil Awaru*, is to be had for gathering, so that all the cost and hazard of previous cultivation is saved; it is then thrown into vats of water to steep, and the greater the quantity, the more certain the process, and the better the product. After having fermented, the water is drawn off and agitated in vessels adapted to the purpose; at a certain period of its agitation (to be learned by experience) it is set to rest: the fecula falls to the bottom, is after a time taken out and thrown into moulds, in which, being pressed and dried, it becomes the indigo of commerce.

It is obvious that the process must require the directing eye of an experienced person to bring it to a successful issue, and can scarcely be for some time confided to mere native workmen; Mr. Tranchell will probably, therefore, be obliged to procure some person versed in the manufacture to assist in his first efforts, and to enable him to do so, as well as to set up the requisite machinery, he seems desirous of proposing the establishment of a joint-stock company, of which the numbers, by moderate subscriptions, may form a sufficient capital to set the manufacture to work, with every probability of a large and immediate return of profit, and an eventual repayment of the principal.—*[Ceyl. Gaz., Feb. 18.]*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of 7th August.—It was proposed by M. Klaproth, and agreed to, that a copy of the Georgian Vocabulary, published by the Society, should be transmitted to M. Schulz, who is about commencing a journey to the East, in order that he may make observations thereupon in his passage through Georgia.

M. Raoul Rochette communicated a letter of Col. Stempkowski, giving an account of three MS. memoirs, by Lieut. Col. Serristori, on the geography of the Trans-Caucasian provinces of the Russian empire, of some itineraries concerning Asia Minor, and a few particulars respecting the library of Edshmidzin in Armenia.

M. E. Coquebert-Montbret continued his extracts from Ibn Khaldoun.

M. Brosset read an essay on the She-king, one of the classic works of the Chinese.

THE LEGEND OF THE JOS-HOUSE, OR IDOL TEMPLE, IN HONAM.

Jos is a Chinese corruption of the Portuguese word "deos," and is, by many Englishmen, supposed to be a Chinese word for "god or spirit."

It is even said that a grave English divine, who had been amused by the tales of some Chinese traveller or voyager, has argued that Jos is the Hebrew Jah, or Jehovah!

In the slang of Canton, every idol-temple is called a jos-house: and to worship any superior being is expressed by—to *chinchin jos*. *Chinchin* seems a corruption of the Chinese *tsing*, "to request, to pray," in the language of courtesy.

On the island Honam, opposite the European factories, there is a large magnificent jos-house, or temple of the Buddha sect, in Chinese called the Fat kaou, of which the following is the legend.

The Hoe chong sze, or Honam jos-house, was originally a garden belonging to Kokka, the family of Kō. A priest, named Che yeut, commenced a small temple to Buddha, some say about 800 years ago, under the appellation Tseent-sow-sze, "the temple of a thousand autumns." It remained an obscure place till the close of the late dynasty, about the year A.D. 1600, when a priest of eminent devotion raised its character; and his pupil, or disciple, Oh-tsze, by his superior talents and sanctity, together with a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, raised the temple to its present magnificence and extent.

During the reign of Kang he, the second of the reigning Tartar dynasty, A.D. 1700, Canton province was not fully subjugated; and a son-in-law of the emperor, entitled Ping nam wong, "the subjugator of the south," reduced the whole to his father's sway, and took up his head-quarters in the Honam temple, according to Tartar and Chinese usage. There were thirteen villages on the island, which he had orders to exterminate for their opposition to the imperial forces. Just before carrying into effect this order, the king, a blood-thirsty man, cast his eyes on Oh-tsze, a fat happy priest, and remarked, that if he lived on vegetable diet he could not be so fat—he must be a hypocrite, and should be punished with death. He drew his sword, to execute with his own arm the sentence, but his arm suddenly stiffened, and he was stopped from his purpose. That night a divine person appeared to him in a dream, and assured him that Oh-tsze was a holy man, adding, "you must not unjustly kill him." Next morning the king presented

sented himself before Oh-tsze, confessed his crime, and his arm was immediately restored. He then did obeisance to the priest, and took him for his preceptor and guide; and morning and evening the king waited on the priest as his servant.

The thirteen villages now heard of this miracle, and solicited of the priest to intercede in their behalf, that they might be rescued from the sentence of extermination. The priest interceded, and the king listened to him, answering thus: "I have received an imperial order to exterminate these rebels; but since you, my master, say they now submit, be it so; however, I must send the troops round the country before I can write to the emperor." This proceeding took place, and the Honam villages were saved. Their gratitude to the priest was unbounded; and estates, and incense, and money, were poured in upon him. The king also persuaded his officers to make donations to the temple, and it became affluent from that day.

At that time there was no hall of the celestial kings; and at the outer gate was a pond belonging to a rich man, who refused to sell it, although Oh-tsze offered him a large compensation. One day the king was conversing with the priest, and said, "this temple still is deficient, in having no hall for the celestial kings." The priest said, "a terrestrial king, please your majesty, is the proper person to rear a pavilion to the celestial kings." The king took the hint, and immediately seized on the rich man's pond, who was now very glad to present it without any compensation at all. The king commanded that the pavilion should be finished in fifteen days: however, at the priest's intercession, the workmen were allowed one month to complete it; and by working night and day, finished it in that time.

The queen, being the emperor's daughter, hoped she would be allowed to build a palace, covered with green tiles; however, her father would not permit it; and the tiles she had prepared were given to the Jos-house, to cover one of its pavilions: and hence it is sometimes called Lok wa sze, "the green-tiled temple." — [*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.]

LAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

From a letter written by Dr. Richardson, dated Great Bear Lake, in February last, it appears that Capt. Franklin made an excursion, in August 1825, from their quarters to the embouchure of Mackenzie's river. Capt. F. and Mr. Kendall descended the river in a boat with six seamen and an Esquimaux interpreter. They came to the mouth of the river six days after leaving Fort Norman, having passed the last of the Hudson Bay Com-

pany's posts about half way. From Garry's island, lying twenty-eight or thirty miles to seaward of the river's mouth, they had a wide prospect of salt water free from ice, and abounding in seals and white whales. After remaining a day on the island, to ascertain by astronomical observation its position, and which they found to be lat. $69^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $135^{\circ} 41'$ W., they re-ascended the river, and returned to Fort Franklin on the 6th September.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

A new expedition is projecting for Capt. Parry. It has for its object to reach the northern pole, to make known to us what the inmost point of the ice-bound Arctic circle is. Capt. Franklin had offered himself to undertake a journey over the ice from Spitzbergen to the pole, and this has been adopted by Capt. Parry, who, in addition to his own ardent expectations of success, procured the sanction of the Royal Society to the practicability of the enterprize. The *Hecla* is to be prepared for Capt. Parry early in the ensuing spring, and in that vessel he is to proceed to "Cloven Cliff," in Spitzbergen, in lat. $79^{\circ} 52'$ (or about 600 miles from the pole), which he is expected to reach towards the end of May. From this point he will depart with two vessels, which are capable of being used either as boats or sledges, as water or ice is found to prevail: they are to be built of light, tough, and flexible materials, with coverings of leather and oil-cloth; the latter convertible into sails. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for ninety-two days, which, if they only travelled on the average thirteen miles per day, and met with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long desired pole, and returning to the *Hecla*, at Cloven Cliff. Dogs or rein-deer (the former preferable for drawing the sledges when necessary, but the latter better for food, in case of accident or detention) are to be taken on the expedition. It is known that the summer temperature is far from being severe; there is perpetual light with the sun continually above the horizon, and he knows, from experience, that the men on such occasions are always very healthy. During his absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the eastern side of Spitzbergen; and the officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum, on magnetism, and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending the exploit, will be £5,000; and we earnestly hope, that by this day twelve months Capt. Parry and his

his gallant companions may be safe in London to claim and receive it:—[*London Papers*.]

THERMOMETER AT BOMBAY.

A Statement showing the Monthly Mean Temperature, and the Extremes of Heat and Cold, in Bombay, in the Year 1825, within the House.

		Sun Rise.	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.
Jan.	Mean...	65.96	73.80	76.58	77.35
	Highest	71½	78	79	80½
	Lowest	61	71½	72½	73
Feb.	Mean...	69.03	77.44	78.71	78.78
	Highest	72	80	81	82
	Lowest	60	73	74	74½
Mar.	Mean...	70.82	79.11	79.30	80.41
	Highest	79½	86	86½	87
	Lowest	62	73½	74	74½
Apr.	Mean...	77.60	83.30	83.91	83
	Highest	80	85	85½	86½
	Lowest	75	82	82½	82½
May	Mean...	81.44	85.83	86.37	86.32
	Highest	84½	88	88½	88
	Lowest	79½	84	85	85½
Jun.	Mean...	83.10	85.93	86.33	86.33
	Highest	84½	89	89	89
	Lowest	80½	82	81½	81
July	Mean...	81.25	82.50	82.53	82.58
	Highest	83	85	85½	85½
	Lowest	79	80	79½	78½
Aug.	Mean...	80.34	81.95	82.38	82.51
	Highest	82	84	84½	84½
	Lowest	78½	79½	79½	79
Sep.	Mean...	79.69	81.61	82.16	82.22
	Highest	81½	85	85½	85½
	Lowest	76	79½	79	79
Oct.	Mean...	79.57	85.48	86.19	86.45
	Highest	83	87	88	88 5
	Lowest	70	84	85	85 9
Nov.	Mean...	76.12	83.46	84.20	84.3
	Highest	83	87	87	87
	Lowest	70½	80½	81½	81
Dec.	Mean...	67.21	78.21	79.30	80.1
	Highest	72	81½	82	80
	Lowest	64	74	75	75½

PRINCES OF ABYSSINIA.

The princes who tyrannized over Abyssinia, in 1814, are thus characterized by Nathaniel Pearce, an English seaman, who resided in that country for nearly fifteen years:

"Ras Walder Serlassey is the strongest prince in Abyssinia, and has of his own 8,500 matchlocks, besides a great quantity belonging to his chiefs; about 200 horse, and above 20,000 shieldsmen; still he is as mean as a common Jew, and a great liar; though he is very merciful to prisoners, and a brave hard fighter.

"Ras Gabri is free, but barbarous to those he dislikes: he has about 700 muskets, and few horse, though his country

is the hardest in Abyssinia to conquer, through the strong mountains it contains, which are cultivated on the tops, and have water.

"Guxar is not barbarous, though he is of a Garlar descent; he has 8,000 horse, but few muskets.

"Ras Illow is not very strong, though his country produces brave soldiers. He is an ally constant to Walder Serlassey.

"Libban is barbarous and revengeful: he has about 10,000 horse, though Guxar beat him in two battles.

"Goga is uncommonly barbarous, and friendly with no one, but always at war; and, indeed, all except Ras Walder Serlassey fear him.

"These are the great princes who have the whole country in their hands. The king, Itsa Guarlu, now in Gondar, has no sway at all, is very poor, and has only the name of a king."—[*Bomb. Lit. Trans. Vol. 2*.]

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.

The following appears in an Indian native paper. At Tarapore, in the zillah Krisnogur, a woman of the Cybutto tribe had been brought to bed of a child of an extraordinary form: the upper part of its head was divided into two parts, on one of which there was a nose and eyes on both sides, and in the other part another nose and an eye, making altogether five eyes and two noses. It having been born alive, it remained so for some moments, but soon afterwards expired.

PREJUDICE IN INDIA.

The practice of vaccination in India is much impeded, especially in remote parts of the country, by a pretty general belief that our only intention in propagating the vaccine inoculation is to put a *chap* or mark upon the native children, by which they may be afterwards discovered and subjected to a poll-tax, or pressed to serve as sepoys in our army.

ANTHROPOPHAGY AMONGST THE BATAKS.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette*, in reviewing the journal of a journey to the Bataks in Sumatra, published in No. xii. of the *Friend of India*, wherein it is stated that the people are cannibals, observes: "in a MS. journal before us, it is stated that a rajah of Bata has the roof of his palace covered with human hair, cut from the heads of those sacrificed. But is it not probable that this human hair is simply the Ejoo, a vegetable production, which envelopes the stem of that species of palm called *axou*, which is bound on houses as thatch, in the manner we do grass and straw, and which so nearly resembles horsehair as scarcely to be distinguished from it?"

Burmese War—Bhurtpore.

Supplement to London Gazette, Oct. 7th, 1826.

India Board, Oct. 5, 1826.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort William, 9th March 1826.

By the return of the *Enterprise* steam-vessel from Rangoon, we have received some interesting advices from the seat of war, copies of which we lose no time in submitting for the information of your Honourable Committee.

[Then follow copies of the letters from Sir A. Campbell and Lieut. A. Trant, inserted in p. 486.]

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Pepper to the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Forces under Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., dated Shueghien, 19th Feb. 1826.

Sir:—I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Ensign Clerk, 3d regiment P. L. I., detailing an account of an affair that took place on the 16th inst., at Meekow, with a considerable party of Burmese, detached by the Governor of Martaban, for the purpose of carrying the villages of Bew and Meekow.

On receipt of the intelligence on the 17th inst., I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., that I sent Capt. Leggatt, commanding 3d regt., with 100 rank and file, to reinforce the detachment at Meekow, which added to 100 men from Pegu, will leave him sufficient numbers to defend that part of the country, to keep open the communication, and protect our supplies.

It is with much pleasure I have to bring to the notice of the Maj. Gen. the conduct of Ensign Clerk, 3d regt., commanding the detachment, and of Lieut. Johnstone, of the commissariat department, who had volunteered his services, having proceeded there for provisions and carriage for my detachment.

I have, &c.

H. H. PEPPER, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Field Detachment.

Copy of Letter from Ensign Clerk, referred to in the foregoing Despatch.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brig. Pepper, that I received intelligence, on the evening of the 16th inst., that a body of men had been detached by the Ex-Governor of Martaban to attack the villages of Bew and Meekow. Conceiving my presence necessary, with the picquet of 80 men stationed at the former place, in order that I might take advantage of circumstances, wishing to stand my ground, if possible, or if pressed too hard, to fall back on my position at Meekow, I lost no time in proceeding there.

Fortunately Lieut. Johnstone, 3d regt. P. L. I., attached to the commissariat department, was present at Meekow, and offered his services. He consented to take the command of my main party, and to reinforce me if necessary.

A little before day-light on the 16th, a party of the enemy suddenly rushed on my picquet, and made a general attack on the village. Their numbers left me no alternative but forcing my way through them, and effecting a junction with my other party. Agreeable to promise, I found Lieut. Johnstone had come to my assistance. The reinforcement, though small, was most opportune, and a retreat to my old position was then conducted in the most orderly manner, the whole acting as light infantry in extended order, in consequence of the enemy having shewn a disposition to surround my little party. Their fire from jingals and small arms were quick and noisy, but ill-directed, as will appear from the little loss I have sustained.

Having gained my old position, I had the advantage of a few additional men from a guard obliged to be left for the protection of some supplies: here I determined to make a stand, and, extending my party in such a manner, that the left rested on the right bank of the river Setoung, and my right on a "Rahoon's" house, we continued opposed to each other until half-past eight o'clock, when, seeing their line beginning to waver, I seized the opportunity of charging, and am happy to say the result surpassed my most sanguine expectation—they fled in the most precipitate manner, neglecting the usual custom of carrying off their dead. Forty bodies were found on the ground, and I imagine the wounded must have been considerable. To Lieut. Johnstone I must attribute the success of this affair, and I trust he will receive the reward of his judicious conduct from the brigadier. I have greatly to admire the coolness and deliberate conduct of the officers and men under my command, whose situation for a considerable period was very perilous. The number of the enemy opposed to them I cannot estimate at less than 1,500, and well armed.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded, and a statement of ammunition expended is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

T. J. CLERK, Ensign 3d regt.
Commanding Detachment.

Camp, Meekow, Feb. 18, 1826.

Killed.

12th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy.

Wounded.

3d Regt. P. L. I.—3 sepoy severely, 4 sepoy slightly.

2,262 Ball-cartridges expended.

Extract from a Letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort William, 28th March 1826.

We have now the honour to transmit the despatch from Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, reporting the brilliant and decisive victory at Pagahm-Mew, on the 9th Feb., adverted to in our late address of the 9th inst.

[This despatch will be found at p. 487, and the general order appended thereto, at p. 370.]

Extract from Letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort William, 11th April 1826.

In the general orders issued this day we have endeavoured to express our sense of the merits of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, and the officers and troops who have been engaged in the contest with the state of Ava.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

The relations of friendship between the British Government and the State of Ava having been happily re-established, by the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, the Governor-General in Council performs a most gratifying act of duty, in offering publicly his cordial acknowledgments and thanks to Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, and the army in Ava, by whose gallant and persevering exertions the recent contest with the Burmese empire has been brought to an honourable and successful termination.

In reviewing the events of the late war, the Governor-General in Council is bound to declare his conviction, that the achievements of the British army in Ava have nobly sustained our military reputation, and have produced substantial benefit to the national interests.

During a period of two years, from the first declaration of hostilities against the government of Ava, every disadvantage of carrying on war in a distant and most difficult country has been overcome, and the collective forces of the Burmah empire, formidable from their numbers, the strength of the fortified positions, and the shelter afforded by the nature of their country, have been repeatedly

repeatedly assailed and defeated. The persevering and obstinate efforts of the enemy to oppose our advance having failed of success, and his resources and means of further resistance having been exhausted, the King of Ava has, at length, been compelled to accept of those terms of peace, which the near approach of our army to the gates of his capital enabled us to dictate. Every object, the Governor-General in Council is happy to proclaim, for which the war was undertaken, has been finally and most satisfactorily accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest gratification, his Lordship in Council further declares his persuasion, that the result of the contest, by teaching the Burman nation to honour and respect the power which it had, for a series of years, insulted by its haughty demands and unprovoked aggressions, will prevent the interruption in future of those friendly relations, which it is the interest of both states to maintain; will pave the way for a freedom of intercourse hitherto unknown, and promises to open to commerce new and advantageous sources, calculated to promote the interests and prosperity of both countries.

To the consummate military talents, energy, and decision, manifested by Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, to the ardour and devotion to the public service which his example infused into all ranks, and to the confidence inspired by the success of every military operation, which he planned and executed in person, the Governor-General in Council primarily ascribes, under Providence, the brilliant results that have crowned the gallant and unwearied exertions of the British troops in Ava. Impressed with sentiments of high admiration, for those eminent qualities so conspicuously and successfully displayed by Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, his Lordship in Council rejoices in the opportunity of expressing to that distinguished soldier, in the most public manner, the acknowledgments and thanks of the Supreme Government, for the important service he has rendered to the Hon. East-India Company, and to the British nation.

The thanks of government are also eminently due to the senior officers, who have so ably and zealously seconded Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell in his career of victory. Brig. Gens. Cotton, M'Bean, and M'Creagh, deservedly hold a high place in the estimation of his Lordship in Council, who has repeatedly had occasion to notice with applause the gallantry, skill, and promptitude, displayed by those officers in the execution of the various important operations entrusted to their direction.

Animated by the same noble spirit, Brigadiers Miles, Shaw, Ebrington, Armstrong, Smelt, Hunter, Blair, Brodie, Pepper, Parlbay, Godwin, Hopkinson, and Sale have entitled themselves to the distinction of receiving from the Governor-General in Council, on this occasion, the renewed expression of the sense entertained of their eminent services, for which they have, on various occasions, received the thanks of Government through Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell.

Amongst those zealous gallant officers, some have been more fortunate than others in enjoying opportunities of performing special services. The ability with which Lieut. Col. Godwin, of H. M.'s 41st, achieved the conquest of the fortified town of Martaban and of its dependencies, appears to confer on that officer a just claim to the separate and distinct acknowledgment of the Governor-General in Council. In like manner, Lieut. Col. Miles and Brig. Gen. M'Creagh have entitled themselves to the special thanks of Government for their services; the former in the capture of Tavol and Mergul, and the latter in that of the island of Cheduba.

The limits of a general order necessarily preclude the Governor-General in Council from indulging in the satisfaction of recording the names of all those officers, whose services and exploits at this moment crowd upon the grateful recollection of the Government, by whom they were duly appreciated and acknowledged at the time of their occurrence. His Lordship in Council requests that those officers will, collectively and individually, accept this renewed assurance, that their meritorious exertions will ever be cordially remembered.

The frequent mention in the public despatches of the gallantry and zeal of Lieut. Col. Sale, deservedly marks that officer as one who has established peculiar claims to the distinguished notice of his Lordship in Council. The services of the Bengal and Madras foot artillery, under Lieut.

Col. Hopkinson and Lieut. Col. Pollock, and of the Bengal rocket troop and horse artillery, under Capt. Graham and Lumadain, deserve also the special acknowledgments of Government. The Governor-General in Council acknowledges, with peculiar approbation, the gallant and indefatigable exertions of that valuable corps the Madras pioneers, under Capt. Crowe. His Lordship in Council desires further to express the high sense which Government entertains of the zealous and meritorious services of Lieut. Col. Tidy and Major Jackson, and the officers of the Adj. Gen.'s and Quart. Mast General's Departments and of Capt. Snodgrass, military secretary, and Capt. John Campbell, personal staff of the Commander of the force in Ava. The services of Superintending Surg. Howard, and the officers of the medical department, and of Capt. Fiddes, and the officers of the commissariat, are fully appreciated by his Lordship in Council.

The Governor-General in Council finds himself at a loss for adequate terms to describe the satisfaction with which the Government regards the general good conduct of the troops, European and native, who have served in Ava. Their patient endurance of the fatigues, privations, and sickness, to which they were unavoidably exposed in a hostile country, and in an inclement season, subsequent to the capture of Rangoon, was not less conspicuous and praiseworthy than the spirit and determined resolution with which they maintained, during that period, an incessant and most harassing warfare of posts: their irresistible gallantry in storming the Burmese stockades, however strong their defence by nature or art, and the success which crowned their repeated encounters with the enemy, reflect equal credit on the troops who achieved those exploits, and on their leaders who, justly confiding in British energy, discipline, and courage, were never deterred by the most formidable disparity of numbers, or difficulties of position, from assaulting the enemy, whenever the opportunity could be found.

While the Governor-General in Council enumerates, with sentiments of unfeigned admiration, the 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st or Royals, 87th, and 45th regts., the hon. Company's Madras European regt., and the Bengal and Madras European artillery, as the European troops who have had the honour of establishing the renown of the British arms in a new and distant region, his Lordship in Council feels that higher and more justly merited praise cannot be bestowed on those brave troops, than that, amidst the barbarous hosts whom they have fought and conquered, they have eminently displayed the virtues, and sustained the character, of the British soldier.

To the native troops of the hon. East-India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European comrades in arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honourably won. The Madras sepoy regiments, destined for the expedition to Ava, obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal, the call for their services in a foreign land, involving them in many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their Government reflects the highest credit on the character of the coast army, not more honourable to themselves than it is, doubtless, gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care, that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The detachments of the Bengal native troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor-General's body-guard, commanded by Capt. Sneyd, and detachments of native artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former more especially are, in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government, for their voluntary offer of service beyond sea; and for their distinguished conduct in the field, under their native as well as European officers.

The conduct of that portion of the naval branch of the expedition which belongs to the East-India Company has been exemplary and conspicuous for gallantry and indefatigable exertion, and it has fully shared in all the honourable toils and well-earned triumphs of the land force. The Governor-General in Council experiences the most sensible gratification in offering to Commodore Hayes, to Capt. Hardy, senior captain of the Bombay

Bombay marine, and to the several commanders and officers of the Bombay cruisers, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy, and to the officers in command of the armed brigs and divisions of gun-boats, the cordial thanks of Government for their zealous and meritorious services. Although not commanding in person the hon. Company's naval force in the Irrawaddy, Commodore Hayes has amply entitled himself to the special notice and consideration of Government on this occasion, since it was mainly owing to his professional and unremitting exertions, that the armed flotilla, from this port, was so efficiently equipped, and thus enabled to acquit itself in a manner which has repeatedly been honoured with the approbation of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's squadron in the East-Indies. and the officers of the royal navy, under whose orders they have been employed, in conjunction with the armed boats of his Majesty's ships. The Governor-General in Council has not overlooked the spirit and bravery characteristic of British seamen, manifested by several of the masters and officers of transports and armed vessels, in the various actions with the Burmese in the vicinity of Rangoon.

It belongs to a higher authority than the Government of India to notice, in adequate and appropriate terms, the service of his Majesty's squadron, which has co-operated with his Majesty's and the hon. East-India Company's land forces in the late hostilities with the government of Ava. The Governor-General in Council, however, gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation with which the Supreme Government acknowledges the important and essential aid afforded by his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane in person, as well as by the officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen and marines of his Majesty's ships, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy. Inspired by the most ardent zeal for the honour and interests of the nation and the East-India Company, his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-chief lost no time in proceeding with the boats of the Boadicea to the head-quarters of the British army at Prome, and directing, in person, the operations of the river force, rendered the most essential service in the various decisive and memorable actions which, in the month of December last, compelled the Burmese chiefs to sue for peace.

But while recording his gratitude to those who have partaken of, and survived this arduous contest, the Governor-General in Council must also advert to the early and deep regret occasioned by the death of Commodore Grant, under whose personal direction the ships of the expedition first proceeded against Rangoon. The heartfelt satisfaction arising from the success of the British arms in the Burman dominions, must now also be tempered with feelings of sorrow, for the loss of the many brave officers and men who have fallen in the course of the war. Their memory will ever be associated with the heroic deeds and splendid triumphs of the British army in Ava, and will be regarded with affection and respect by their sovereign and their country.

In testimony of the brilliant services achieved by the army under the command of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all the corps, European and native, in the service of the hon. the East-India Company, who have been employed in the Burman country, including the corps which were detached by that officer from his more immediate command, for the conquest of the enemy's possessions of Cheduba, Negrais, and Bassein, on the one side, and Martaban, Yeh, Tavol, and Mergui, on the other, shall bear on their regimental colours the word "Ava," with the words "Rangoon," "Donabew," "Prome," "Malloon," and "Pagham," as they may have been respectively present at one or more of the actions at these places. With respect to the King's regiments, the Governor-General in Council will recommend to his Majesty, through the proper channel, to grant the same distinction to them. Medals also, bearing a suitable device, are to be distributed to all the native troops which, at any period during the war, were employed under the command of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, including the officers and men of the flotilla of the gun-boats serving in the Irrawaddy.

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude these General Orders, expressive of
Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 131.

his high approbation of the merits and services of the army under Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, without intimating at the same time his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the two divisions of British troops intended to penetrate into Ava from our north-eastern and south-eastern frontiers, and also of the British force employed in the expulsion of the enemy from the country of Assam.

The latter service, viz. the conquest of Assam, was achieved by the force under Lieut. Col. A. Richards, with the most complete success; the capital, Rungpore, having surrendered on terms, and the Burmese troops having been entirely expelled from that country.

On the side of Cachar, physical difficulties of an insurmountable nature having arrested, at its very outset, the progress of the army under Brig. Gen. Shuldham, no opportunity was afforded to that army of displaying those qualities of courage, perseverance, and zeal, which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied it possessed, in common with its more fortunate brethren in Ava.

Similar and no less impediments ultimately opposed the advance of the fine army, under Brig. Gen. Morrison, over the mountains of Arracan, into the valley of the Irrawaddy; but the capture, by the detachment under Brig. W. Richards, of the fort and heights of the capital of Arracan, afforded an earnest of what would have been effected, had opportunities offered, by the judgment, prudence and skill of the commanders and officers of that division, and by the valour, seal and intrepidity of the troops of which it was composed. The Governor-General in Council deeply laments the general sickness which attacked, and utterly disabled for further effective service, the south-eastern division of the army, and the loss of many brave officers and men who fell victims to the noxious climate of Arracan.

In testimony of the high sense entertained by Government of the services of the troops, by whom the provinces of Assam and Arracan were conquered, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order, that the several native corps who were employed in those countries shall respectively bear on their colours the word "Assam," and "Arracan," as the case may be; and his Majesty will be solicited to grant to the 44th and 54th regts. the same distinction. In further proof of the approbation with which the Government regards the meritorious conduct of its native troops, serving in foreign countries, medals, with an appropriate device, shall be presented to the troops which assisted at the conquest of Assam and Arracan.

By command of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council,
GEORGE SWINTON, Sec. to Government.

A despatch has also been received at the East-India House from Geo. Swinton, Esq., sec. to Governor-General in Council, to Joseph Dart, Esq., sec. to the East-India Company, dated Fort William, the 24th Feb. 1826, of which, and of its enclosure, the following are a copy and an extract:

Sir: I have the honour, by command of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, to transmit to you, for the information of the hon. the Court of Directors, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and to intimate the request of his Lordship in Council, that the omission in Lord Combermere's despatch of the 19th ult.* may be supplied in the copies transmitted as numbers in the packet, accompanying the letter from this department, under date the 29th Jan. 1826.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. SWINTON.

Extract of the Letter referred to in the foregoing Despatch, dated Head-quarters, 8th of Feb. 1826.

On perusing the despatch of the 19th, Lord Combermere has observed an omission, which he wishes should be corrected, if not too late, previous to its transmission to England, viz. in the fourth paragraph having in the hurry forgotten to mention the names of Generals Reynell and Nicolls, the following correction would amend the paragraph, "when

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi, p. 804.

"when the columns, the right commanded by Major Gen. Reynell, and composed of Brig. Gen. M'Combe's brigade, and the left by Maj. Gen. Nicolls, composed of Brig. Gen. Edwards' brigade, advanced," &c.

Extract from Letter from Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, April 12, 1826.

We have the honour to submit a copy of the General Order issued by the Government, on the occasion of the return of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, from the Western Provinces to the Presidency.

Extract from General Orders above referred to:
Fort William, April 12, 1826.

On the occasion of the return of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to the Presidency, and the close of the late short, but brilliant campaign in Upper India, distinguished by the ever-memorable capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore, and the important political results which have thence ensued, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council desires to offer to Lord Combermere, in the most public manner, the expression of his cordial thanks and congratulations, on the successful completion of the service which called his Excellency to the Western Provinces.

[Here ends the extract published in the *London Gazette*; but as the remainder of these orders are important, we subjoin it from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of April 17.

[His Lordship in Council is also pleased to direct, that the following testimonial of the sense entertained by Government of the distinguished merit and exemplary conduct of the army by whom the above splendid achievement was performed, under the personal command of the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, be published for general information.

Fort William, 30th Jan. 1826.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Combermere, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: We have had the honour to receive, by the hands of Capt. Dawkins, your Lordship's despatch of the 19th inst., announcing the capture, by storm, of the fortified town, and the unconditional surrender of the citadel, of Bhurtpore, on the preceding day.

2. The intelligence of an event reflecting such glory as a military exploit, and fraught with such important benefit to the British interests in India, in a political point of view, has been received by us with sentiments of commensurate admiration and applause, and demands from us the expression of our most cordial thanks and acknowledgments to your Lordship, and the brave troops by whom the conquest of this renowned and hitherto impregnable fortress has been achieved.

3. Impressed with the highest sense of the value and importance of the service which has now been performed, under the personal direction of your Excellency, of the skill and science with which the siege was conducted, and the gallantry and devotion displayed in the storm, we most warmly concur in the well-merited encomium which your Lordship has bestowed on all the officers and men under your command; and we request your Excellency, in any general orders which you may be pleased to issue to the army on this occasion, to express our most cordial concurrence in the sentiments of approbation, with which you have brought to our notice the gallant and meritorious exertions of all who had the honour of sharing with your Lordship in an achievement, which will ever hold a distinguished place in the annals of our military prowess in the east.

4. Where the conduct of every one has been such as to deserve and receive the warm approbation, with which it has been honoured by your Excellency, we could not specify our sense of the meritorious services of some, without appearing to overlook the no less praiseworthy exertions of others. Nor could we, indeed, by any applause of ours, add to the proud satisfaction which all must feel, on the perusal of the terms in which they have been collectively and individually mentioned by your Excellency. Refraining, therefore, from the farther indulgence of so gratifying a feeling, we content ourselves with requesting your Excellency to offer our thanks in particular, to Major Gens. Reynell and Nicolls, who commanded the first and second divisions, and to whose able support, and the excellent dispositions made

by them for the attack which they personally directed, your Lordship has expressed yourself to be so greatly indebted.

5. We deeply regret the loss of the brave officers and men who have nobly fallen in the service of their country. If any source of consolation, however, can be found in the first moments of public or private sorrow, it is to be sought in the reflection, that those whose fall we lament have died a soldier's honourable death in the arms of Victory, and that their memory will live in the grateful recollection of the Government whom they faithfully served, and be embalmed in the imperishable record of the triumph which they sealed with their blood.

6. The standards, entrusted by your Excellency to the charge of Capt. Dawkins, have been safely delivered, and will be retained as a memorial of the splendid achievement which has illustrated the auspicious commencement of your Excellency's command of the Indian army.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Humble servants,

AMHERST,

J. H. HARRINGTON,

W. B. BAYLEY.]

A copy of the following General Order has also been received.

Head-quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 19, 1826.

The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief congratulates the army under his personal command, on the brilliant achievements that have crowned its services in the assault and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore.

The highly creditable manner in which the previous operations connected with the siege were carried on, the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hard labour, and the vigilance displayed on all occasions by every arm of the service, were duly appreciated by his Lordship, and gave earnest of that devoted gallantry and ardour which were shown yesterday in the assault of the enemy's fortified town. The total route of his force with immense slaughter, the evacuation of the strong citadel which immediately followed, and, finally, the capture of the usurper and his family, with most of his chiefs, form the most complete series of successful events that the most ardent expectation could have contemplated; and have shed lustre over the brilliant performances of the day, without leaving a wish connected with the glory and reputation of the army unsatisfied.

Lord Combermere, guided by the usage of the service, now proceeds to the pleasing duty of particularizing those officers by name, whose situations in command gave them opportunities of more particularly distinguishing themselves; but his Lordship desires to assure the army in general, that, in thus complying with an established custom, he feels and acknowledges the difficulty he has in rendering justice to the merits and claims of a vast many, indeed of the whole of those immediately engaged, wherein all performed their duty so entirely to his satisfaction.

To Major Gens. Reynell and Nicolls belong (independent of their indefatigable exertions during the previous operations of the siege) the peculiar merit of forming and conducting the storming columns of their respective divisions, and by their animating example, carrying the enemy's works with a rapidity and energy, that will long be remembered by all who witnessed the conduct of the troops when mounting to assault.

The arrangements which fell to the share of Brig. Gen. Sleigh, C. B., commanding the cavalry, not only during the assault, but from the commencement of the investment of Bhurtpore, are to be appreciated by the fact, that none of the enemy escaped from the fort, but on the conditions of surrender, and that the capture of the usurper Doorjun Sal, with his family, and almost every person of rank or authority under him, has been effected through the vigilance and gallantry of the several corps employed under his command.

The services of the 1st and 8th corps of irregular horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Skinner, assisted by Major Fraser, throughout the siege, have frequently elicited the highest admiration and applause.

Nothing could exceed the devotion and bravery of this valuable class of soldiers, and Lieut. Col. Skinner and Major Fraser fully merit this acknowledgment of his Lordship's unqualified approbation of their conduct and that of their men.

To

To Brig. M'Leod, C. B., in the general command of the artillery, and Brigs. Hetzler and Brown, commanding the siege and field artillery, respectively, the Commander-in-chief feels greatly indebted for their highly creditable exertions; as also to the whole of the officers and men of the artillery, for the excellent display of scientific correctness in their batteries, as well as for their commendable endurance of fatigue, which the nature of the service necessarily exposed them to.

The science, the devotion, and fortitude evinced on all occasions by the officers and men of the engineer corps, including the corps of sappers and miners, and detachment of the pioneer corps, it would be difficult to appreciate fully. Many were the instances displayed by this body that proved their worth, and excited general admiration. Brig. Amburey, C. B., principal field engineer, and all the officers under him, are particularly entitled to the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-chief.

To Brig. Gens. Adams, C. B., M'Combe, and Edwards, and to Brigs. Murray, C. B., Childers, Whitehead, Patton, C. B., and Fagan, the Commander-in-chief offers his best thanks for their exertions at the head of their respective brigades; nor can his Lordship omit from the list of officers, to whom his thanks are due, the names of Lieut. Cols. S. Nation, John Delamain, T. Wilson, H. S. Pepper, W. C. Baddeley, and Bowyer, and of Majors Fuller, Everard and Blahopp, of his Majesty's service, with that of Major George Hunter, as having been particularly brought to his Lordship's notice, for their conspicuous conduct in command of regiments and detachments engaged in the storm.

His Excellency greatly laments the loss of officers and men on this important occasion; but it affords him some consolation to add, that, notwithstanding the vigorous and determined resistance every where evinced by the enemy, this loss has been confined within as narrow limits as could be looked for in the achievement of such a conquest.

The wounded officers and men have his Excellency's warmest sympathy for their sufferings, and an anxious solicitude for their comfort and speedy recovery;—among this number his Excellency cannot refrain from introducing the name of Lieut. Col. Faithfull, whose previous wound deprived the service of his valuable aid.

The Commander-in-chief gives his warmest thanks to Lieut. Col. Watson, adj. gen. of the army, and to Lieut. Col. Stevenson, quart. mast. gen., for the indefatigable zeal and ability which they have displayed in carrying on the important duties of their respective departments.

To Major Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, quart. mast. gen., and Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, acting adj. gen. of the King's troops, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for their services.

Lieut. Col. the hon. J. Finch, military secretary, and Capt. Macan, Persian interpreter, have merited the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-chief, not only for their assiduity and good judgment in carrying on the business of their respective offices, but for their zealous assistance in the field.

To Capt. Dawkins and the rest of his personal staff Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments, for their zeal and activity upon all occasions.

Head-quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 20, 1828.

It is with feelings of deep regret that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief announces to the army the death of Brig. Gen. Edwards, of the wounds he received in the storming of Bhurtpore, on the 18th inst. The gallantry evinced by this officer in leading his brigade during the assault, and the high character he bore, render his fall a public calamity, as well as a private misfortune; but those friends, who now grieve for his untimely fate, have the consolation of knowing, that in life he was esteemed and respected, and in death mourned for and lamented.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Six Coloured Views, illustrative of the Operations of the combined Forces in the Burman Empire; five from the pencil of Capt. Marryat, R. N., and one by Capt. Thornton, R. N. Size 15 inches by 12. Price £2. 2s.—These plates form an acceptable addition to Capt. Moore's Rangoon Views, with which they correspond in size.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to October 1828. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House. 10s.

Catalogue of Books in Oriental Literature, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with India. By Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall Street.

In the Press.

Recollections of Ceylon, including Descriptions of the Pearl Fisheries and Elephant Hunt; and a Journal of a Tour, by Land, round the Island. By an Officer. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

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Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bassorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the Court of Persia, the Banks of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Nishney Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburg; in the year 1824. By Captain the Hon. G. Keppel.

Captain Parry's First, Second, and Third Voyages, with Plates, by Finden. In 5 Pocket Vols.

The Georgics of Virgil, with Translations into English, Spanish, Italian, German, French, and Modern Greek. Edited by William Sotheby. One Volume, fol. (No more than 250 copies are printing.)

The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan, and Syriac, unlocked, by a new and easy Method, with Biographical Notices of celebrated Oriental Scholars, and interesting Collections relative to Oriental Literature, for the Use of Biblical Students.

PARIS.

Voyage à Méroé, au fleuve Blanc, au delà de Fâsog, dans le Midi du Royaume de Sennâr, à Siouah et dans cinq autres Oases, fait pendant les Années 1819, 20, 21, et 22; par M. Fred. Caillaud. 2 Vols. 8vo. avec un Atlas, &c.

Tableau Historique de la Grèce Ancienne et Moderne, par M. Brea. 2 Vols. 18mo., avec trois Cartes Géographiques.

CALCUTTA.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, No. I. The Mrichchakati, or the Toy-Cart, a Drama, translated from the original Sanscrit, by H. H. Wilson, Esq. 4 Rs.

The Ashbaho Nazair, a Treatise on Muhommedan Law, in Arabic. 4to. 12 Rs.

Travels in Phrenology, by Don Jose Balcopo; translated from the Italian. 8vo. 4 Rs.

A New Plan of Calcutta, 27 inches long and 16 broad, reduced from Major Schach's large plan. It contains all the improvements made by the Lottery Committee, and has the names of the streets and principal places written in English and Bengallee characters.

Illustrations of the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, Nos. II. and III.; a Series of Lithographic Drawings, in the chalk style.

Contents of No. II.—1. Major G. Hunter, 41st N. I., forcing the gate, in which he was severely wounded by a sabre cut.—2. Desperate Conflict: the Jauts refusing quarter, and fighting on their knees, and when prostrate.—3. The Skirmish: Skinner's Horse engaged.—4. Major Kelly and Capt. Dawkins nearly cut off by a party of the enemy's cavalry.

Contents of No. III.—1. The Golundauze defending their guns.—2. Lord Combermere and Sir C. T. Metcalfe reinstating the young Rajah.—3. The Reconnoissance: Lord Combermere viewing the Fort.—4. The Mine: Brigadier McCombe severely wounded by an explosion.

The Capture of Bhurtpore, a Song; with the Music arranged for the Piano Forte, from the most appropriate National Airs. By an Amateur. 4 Rs.

The Indian Magazine, No. I. (To be continued monthly.)

BOMBAY.

St. Helena Memoirs, Part the First. By Thomas Robson. 3 Rs. (Profit devoted to the support of the Native Free Schools under the American Mission.)

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALTERATION IN THE PAY OF KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, April 14, 1826.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts from a military general letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 30th Sept. 1825.

“ *Par. 7.* We transmit copy of a circular which we have received from the department of his Majesty's secretary at war, dated 3d September 1825, communicating a regulation recently adopted respecting the pay of captains of his Majesty's regiments of infantry.

“ *8.* In giving effect to this regulation in the case of officers serving in India, you will take care so to adjust the amount of Company's allowances, as that the total regimental receipts of a captain of infantry in the King's service shall not exceed those of an officer of the same rank in the Company's service.”

War Office, 3d Sept. 1825.

Sir: I am directed by the Secretary at War to send herewith, for the information of the Hon. East-India Company, a copy of a circular letter, dated 2d Inst., which has been issued by this office, relative to the pay of captains of his Majesty's regiments of infantry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. SULLIVAN.

Joseph Dart, Esq.
East-India House.

(Circular.)

War Office, 2d Sept. 1825.

Sir: I have to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to order that the allowance of twenty pounds a-year to captains of companies shall be abolished, and that in its stead an addition shall be made of one shilling and a penny to their daily rate of pay; and to request that you will instruct the pay-master of the regiment under your command, to estimate the pay of captains from the 25th June last at the following rates, viz.

	s.	d.
A captain having the brevet rank of field officer	13	7
Ditto not having brevet rank	11	7
A captain with or without brevet rank, holding a staff appointment, or on board a ship belonging to the East-India Company.....	10	6

I have to add, that the contingent allowance to officers paying companies is, from the 25th June

last, to be charged by the regimental paymaster in the contingent account of the pay list.

I have, &c.

PALMERSTON.

The officer commanding the regt.
of foot.

On the occasion of introducing the alteration in regard to captains of companies, as directed in the foregoing orders, and with the view to establish an uniform system in the regiments of foot, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the principle to all commissioned infantry officers and regimental staff, by granting full rates of British pay, with the due proportion of Indian allowances, corresponding, in the aggregate, to the pay and allowances applicable to the relative ranks in the Hon. Company's service, according to the subjoined statement, which is to be adopted from and after the 1st May next.

The practice of charging King's pay, in advance, to the 24th of the month, is to be discontinued; and all King's regiments will, in future, draw pay for all ranks in advance, for the entire month, as prescribed for the Company's army, which will place the two services precisely on the same footing in regard to periodical payments, and render the muster on the 24th of the month no longer necessary.

By the abolition of the non-effective allowance to captains of companies, the contingent allowance, 24. 5. 4., will be made up to 50 rupees, to correspond with the established allowance granted to officers in command or charge of companies in the Company's service, and be drawn under the same rules on account of the officer present in command or in charge of the Company.

In all cases when King's pay exceeds the Company's, the deduction is to be made from the batta.

Officers holding staff appointments, and unattached to regiments serving in India, will draw batta corresponding with their regimental rank in the Company's army under the same rules, unless otherwise provided for.

The military accountant will issue the necessary instructions to regimental paymasters for carrying into effect these orders at the period prescribed.

W. CASEMENT,

Lieut. Colonel, Sec. to Govt.

Mil. Depart.

TABLE

TABLE OF THE PAY OF HIS MAJESTY'S INFANTRY.

COLONEL		allowance	3445	0 0	205	0 0	17	1 4
		Company's, Rs. 10	3650	0 0				
LIEUT. COL. ...	{ Senior .	King's, 17s., and non-effect. allowance £20 per ann.	2642	0 0	278	0 0	23	2 8
		Company's, Rs. 8.	2920	0 0				
	{ Junior .	King's, 17s.	2482	0 0	438	0 0	36	8 0
		Company's, Rs. 8.	2920	0 0				
			Annual Account, Bengal Revenue.		King's Pay exceeds Company's per Ann.		Diff. of King's and Co.'s Pay to be ded. from Grat. Monthly.	
MAJOR...	{ Senior .	King's, Rs. 16, and non-effect. allowance £20 per ann.	2496	0 0	306	0 0	25	8 0
		Company's, Rs. 6.	2190	0 0				
	{ Junior .	King's, 16s.	2336	0 0	146	0 0	12	2 8
		Company's, Rs. 6.	2190	0 0				
CAPTAIN	{ Bt. Bd. Officer .	King's, 13s. 7d.	1983	2 8	523	2 8	43	9 6
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
	{ Regi- mental .	King's, 11s. 7d.	1691	2 8	231	2 8	19	4 2
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
LIEUT. ...	{ Staff, or boardship	King's, 10s. 6d.	1533	0 0	73	0 0	6	1 4
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
	{ Above 7 years ...	King's, 7s. 6d.	1095	0 0	365	0 0	30	6 8
		Company's, Rs. 2.	730	0 0				
ENSIGN ..	{ Under 7 years ...	King's, 6s. 6d.	949	0 0	219	0 0	18	4 0
		Company's, Rs. 2.	730	0 0				
	{ Staff ...	King's, 5s. 6d.	803	0 0	73	0 0	6	1 4
		Company's, Rs. 2.	730	0 0				
SURGEON	{ Regi- mental .	King's, 5s. 3d.	766	8 0	173	6 0	14	7 2
		Company's, Rs. 1. 10.	592	2 0				
	{ Staff ...	King's, 4s. 3d.	620	8 0	27	6 0	2	4 6
		Company's, Rs. 1. 10.	593	2 0				
ASSISTANT SURGEON	{ After 20 years ...	King's, 18s. 10d.	2749	10 8	1289	10 8	*107	7 6
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
	{ After 10 years ...	King's, 14s. 1d.	2056	2 8	596	2 8	49	10 10
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
QUARTER-MASTER EFFECTIVE.....	{ Under 7 years ...	King's, 11s. 4d.	1651	10 8	194	10 8	16	3 6
		Company's, Rs. 4.	1460	0 0				
	{ King's, 7s. 6d. (present in India Dec. 31, 1893)	Company's, Rs. 3. (appointed in the season 1892, and previously)	1095	0 0				
		King's, 7s. 6d. (arrived in India since Jan. 1, 1894) ...	1095	0 0	365	0 0	30	6 8
PAY-MASTER EFFECTIVE.....	{ Company's, Rs. 2. (app. in season 1893 and subseq.) ...	730	0 0					
		King's, 8s. 6d.	1241	0 0	511	0 0	42	9 4
	{ Lieut... Company's, Rs. 2.	King's, 8s. 6d.	1241	0 0	647	14 0	*53	15 10
		Company's, Rs. 1. 10.	593	2 0				
PAT-MASTER EFFECTIVE.....	{ King's, 6s. 6d.	949	0 0					
		Company's (no effect. rank to correspond)						
PAT-MASTER EFFECTIVE.....	{ King's, 16s.	2190	0 0					
		Company's (no effect. rank to correspond)						

* Diff. to be ded. from the gratuity when the balance is insufficient.

* Diff. to be ded. from the gratuity when the latter is insufficient.

AUGMENTATION TO THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, May 1, 1826.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated 9th Nov. 1825, be published in General Orders:

Par. 2. "On a review of the considerations suggested in your separate letter in this department, dated the 24th March last, and in the statements of the Medical Board which accompanied that letter, we have resolved to augment the number of surgeons upon your establishment from 100 to 120, and of assistant-surgeons from 200 to 230.

3. "You will therefore promote the first twenty assistant-surgeons (omitting any who may have relinquished promotion) to the rank of surgeons, and we shall take measures for supplying you with fifty assistant-surgeons in addition to the number required to meet casualties.

4. "This supply will render it unnecessary for you to continue the services of the gentlemen whom you have temporarily employed."

BHURTPORE PRIZE-MONEY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 12, 1826.—In order to save as far as possible any delay in the distribution of the Bhurtpore prize money, should his Majesty be graciously pleased to grant it to the army, the prize agents request, that officers commanding corps will carefully examine their prize-rolls, and correct any omissions which may have been made; and that all others concerned, who have not already done so, will send in a particular statement of the grounds on which they may claim.

It is believed that officers and non-commissioned officers can only share for the rank in which they actually served; but the prize agents will submit, for the decision of higher authority, whether any officer who may have been promoted previous to the 18th January, though not officially notified, may receive for the higher rank; separate claims may therefore be made for those thus situated.

It is the opinion of the Commander-in-chief, that all officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and others entitled to share prize-money, who may have joined the army, or, holding situations in the army, may have crossed the Jumna for the purpose of joining or performing duty with the army, between the 9th Dec. 1825, the day on which the army entered the Bhurtpore territory, and the 18th Jan. 1826, the day of the assault, both days inclusive, are entitled to share equally with those who were present at the capture

of the place. Those persons, therefore, who consider themselves entitled, with this view of the case, will send in a particular statement of their claims, and the prize agents will refer them to higher authority.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

PROPERTY IN NEWSPAPERS.

Fort - William, General Department, May 11, 1826.—The following extract from a public general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, bearing date the 30th of Dec. 1825, is published for the information of the Hon. Company's servants on this establishment:—

"We feel it incumbent on us, from a regard to the public interests, to issue, in a circular to our Indian governments, our positive prohibition against any person in our service, either civil, naval, or military, surgeons and chaplains included, connecting himself with any newspaper or other periodical journal (unless devoted exclusively to literary and scientific objects), whether as editor, sole proprietor, or sharer in the property.

"This order we shall enforce, if necessary, by dismissing from our service those who may contravene it. And in regard to such as may have already formed connexions of this sort, we desire they may be immediately warned that if the connexions are not dropt within six months after notice so given, they shall be held liable to the consequences of a breach of this prohibition, which you will publicly promulgate for the information of our servants. You will also report to us the names of the parties to whom this injunction may apply."

Published by command of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Chief Sec. to the Government.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. STEWART, SERJ. RICHARDSON, AND PRIVATE BURNS, 1ST EUROP. REGT.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, Dec. 30, 1825.—At an European General Court-Martial, assembled at Ghazepore on the 15th Oct. 1825, of which Lieut. Col. Com. Innes, C.B., 39th N.I., is president, Lieut. G. A. C. Stewart, H.C.'s 1st European regt., was arraigned on the undermentioned charges:

1st. "That, on the night of the 19th July 1825, at Ghazepore, Lieut. Stewart, on meeting R. J. B. Godfrey, who was walking on the public road, with his wife and child, and his sister, Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the said Lieut. Stewart, got off his horse, and brutally struck and kicked Mr. Godfrey.

2d. "That, on the night of the 20th July 1825, at Ghazepore, Lieut. Stewart, accompanied by several European soldiers, entered the residence of R. J. B. Godfrey, when the family were retired to rest, and that Lieut. Stewart forcibly broke open the door and seized Mrs. Godfrey, tore her clothes, and dragged her about the bungalow.

3d. "That Lieut. Stewart engaged with him, in the disgraceful outrage of the 20th July, several soldiers of the European regiment, of which Lieut. Stewart is himself an officer.

4th. "That Lieut. Stewart has been in the habit of associating and drinking with the non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment; and that, on or about the 20th July, Lieut. Stewart was sitting and drinking with several of the said men at his own residence, and that Stephen Burns, a private, was a frequent companion of Lieut. Stewart's; such conduct being subversive of good order and discipline, scandalous and infamous, and disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. G. A. C. Stewart, of the 1st Bengal European regiment, is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the word 'brutally.'

"The court are of opinion, that he is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of 'and dragged her about the bungalow,' of which they acquit him.

"On the third charge, the court are of opinion that he is guilty, with the exception of the word 'disgraceful.'

"The prisoner is acquitted of the fourth charge.

"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the first, second, and third charges, with the exceptions specified, such conduct being subversive of good order and discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war, the court do sentence him, the said Lieut. G. A. C. Stewart, 1st Bengal Europ. regt., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for three (3) calendar months.

"The court acquit the prisoner of 'conduct scandalous and infamous,' and 'disgraceful.'"

Revised Finding and Sentence.—"The court having, in obedience to the orders of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, reconsidered their proceedings, adhere to their former finding and sentence."

Disapproved, COMBERMERE,
General, Commander-in-chief.

At the same court-martial, Serjeant Richardson and Private Burns, of the 1st European regt., charged with having, on the night of the 20th July 1825, quitted their barracks without leave, and proceeded with Lieut. Stewart, of the same regiment, to the residence of R. J. B. Godfrey, at Ghazepore, where they aided and abetted Lieut. Stewart, who forcibly broke open the door and brutally seized Mrs. Godfrey, tore her clothes, and dragged her about the bungalow.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on both the defences, are of opinion that the prisoner, Serjeant Richardson, 1st Europ. regt., is not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

"The court are further of opinion, that the prisoner Private Burns is guilty of 'having, on the night of the 20th July 1825, quitted his barracks without leave,' but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

"The court having found the prisoner Private Burns, 1st Europ. regt., guilty of so much of the charge, do sentence him to ten (10) days' solitary confinement, at such time and place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to appoint."

Disapproved,
(Signed) COMBERMERE,
General, Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

In promulgating to the army the proceedings of the General Court-martial on Lieut. Stewart, of the 1st Europ. Regt., the Commander-in-chief feels called upon, for the maintenance of the honour and discipline of the army, to declare his most decided disapproval of the sentence passed; and, much as he regrets to be obliged to order an officer to return to his duties who has been convicted of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and consequently rendered an unworthy associate for any member of an honourable profession, he deems it less injurious than, in the most indirect manner, to sanction a sentence so inadequate to the crime of which Lieut. Stewart has been found guilty.

His Lordship calls on the president and members of this court to reflect on the injury which they have done to the military profession, by persisting in retaining, as a member of it, one, whose conduct they have stamped with such a character, notwithstanding the admonition which was conveyed to them on the revival of their proceedings.

Lieut. Stewart, Serjeant Richardson,
and

and Private Burns, are to return to their duties.

LIEUT. F. WARWICK, 5TH REGT. N. I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1826.

—At a European General Court-martial, held at Bareilly, on the 8th Nov. 1825, of which Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson, 9th N. I., is president, Lieut. F. Warwick, of the 5th regt. N. I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

1st. "For conduct highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having gone to the house of Nawaub Mahamed Meer, on or about the 2d March 1825, in a state of intoxication, and when there, breaking open and detaining a letter the property of Nawaub Mahamed Meer.

2d. "For conduct highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in repeating his visit on or about the 20th May last, in a state of intoxication, to Nawaub Mahamed Meer, and attempting to extort money from him.

3d. "For conduct highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in proceeding to the house of Nawaub Mahamed Meer on the 4th of August 1825, and there grossly abusing and threatening to horsewhip the Nawaub and his son."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

"The court having duly weighed all the evidence that has been adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. Warwick, has urged in his defence, do come to the following conclusion:

Revised Finding.—"The court acquit the prisoner of the first charge.

"The court acquit the prisoner of the second charge.

"On the third charge the court find the prisoner guilty of unbecoming and improper conduct in proceeding to the house of Nawaub Mahamed Meer on the 4th Aug. 1825, and there abusing the Nawaub and his son, but acquit him of threatening to horsewhip the Nawaub and his son; also of conduct highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Revised Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the third charge as before cited, do sentence him, Lieut. F. Warwick, of the 5th regt. N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of five calendar months."

Disapproved,

(Signed) COMBERMER, Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief has disapproved the sentence award-

ed by the court-martial, as being unsuitable to the situation in which the army was placed at the period it was passed.

His Excellency desires it may be understood, that when a discretionary power is vested in a court-martial to award one of several punishments alike applicable to an offence, it is imperative on them to make a proper selection of penalties, and pronounce that which is most conducive to the only objects in punishing an offender, the support of the discipline of the army, and the good of the service. The legislature, apparently to guard against the injurious effects attendant on the suspension of an officer in time of war, has authorized the punishment of degradation of rank, enumerating that penalty and suspension from rank as punishments equally applicable to crimes of the nature of the one of which Lieut. Warwick was found guilty; either punishment was therefore available in this instance, and consequently the court sitting at Bareilly, at a time when the troops in the vicinity were under orders to join the army collecting for service, in adjudging Lieut. Warwick to be suspended from duty for five months, pronounced a sentence injurious to the state, by depriving it of the service of an officer when his presence was most requisite.

The Commander-in-chief remarked with astonishment, an irregularity in the proceedings of this court, totally at variance with all military rule and practice. The court it appears permitted a native gentleman, at whose instance the charges were preferred against Lieut. Warwick by his commanding officer, to act as prosecutor during the trial, by examining in person the witnesses; the presence of the informant in court after he had delivered his evidence was unobjectionable, and his assistance was available by the Deputy Judge Advocate who, or the commanding officer of the corps, should have conducted the trial: but it is inconsistent with the constitution of a court-martial for any one unconnected with the army to act as prosecutor, and his Lordship trusts he may not again be called upon to notice such an irregularity.

Lieut. Warwick will return to his duty.

THE ARTILLERYMEN FOUND IN BHURTPORE.

At a European General Court-martial, held in camp at Bhurtpore on the 19th Jan. 1826, gunner John Matson, of the 1st comp. 3d bat. artillery, was charged with "desertion to the enemy in the month of Dec. 1825 or Jan. 1826, at Bhurtpore, in which fortress or town he was taken prisoner by the British troops in the assault on the 18th Jan. 1826."—The court found the prisoner not guilty, and fully acquitted him.

Before the same court-martial, and on the

the same day, Bombardier William Herbert, of the 4th comp. 3d bat. Bengal artillery, was charged with "desertion to the enemy at Bhurtpore, in which fortress he was taken prisoner by the British troops on the assault of the 18th Jan. 1826;" also with "having aided and abetted the enemy against the British arms."—The court found the prisoner guilty of the latter charge, and adjudged him to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until dead. The sentence was ordered to be carried into execution on the 30th Jan., at seven A. M., on the cavalier of the north-east angle of the fort of Bhurtpore.

Before the same court-martial, and on the same day, Gunners John O'Brien and James Hennessey, of the 3d comp. 1st bat. Bengal artillery, were charged with "desertion to the enemy at Bhurtpore, in which fortress they were taken prisoners by the British troops on the assault of the 18th Jan. 1826."—The court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be transported as felons for the term of fourteen years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 22, 1826.—Capt. D. H. Heptinstall, 31st N. I., to command 1st Nerbudda Sebundy Corps, v. Donaldson dec.

Assist. surg. H. Cavell to have medical charge of Sunderbund Commission.

Assist. surg. G. Waddell to be deputy apothecary to Hon. Comp., v. Cavell.

Assist. surg. D. Stewart to be medical officer with Mr. Crawford, civil commissioner in Pegue.

Mr. A. Smith admitted an assist. surg.

April 27.—Army Commissariat. Capt. W. Burlington, promoted from 2d to 1st class of dep. assist. com. gen.; Capt. J. D. Parsons, sub. assist., to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 2d class; Lieut. J. C. Tweedale, supernum., to be sub-assist. com. gen.; Capt. W. J. Gairdner, 14th N. I., to be a supernum. sub-assist. com. gen.; made in suc. to Capt. Brownlow, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, Feb. 1, 1826.—Lieut. W. J. Garrett, of artil., to collect whole of captured ordnance and stores in forts in Bhurtpore district.

Assist. surg. Taylor to assume medical charge of depôt at Berhampore; date 19th Jan.

Capt. Williamson, 41st N. I., to superintend construction of temporary barracks at Agra for 1st Europ. regt., and works to be erected in Bhurtpore district.

Capt. Hake, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. to cavalry div., in room of Capt. Frushard app. fort adj. at Bhurtpore.

Feb. 3.—Surg. Grierson to assume medical charge of 16th N. I., and Offic. Assist. surg. Hart to proceed to Arracan; date 16th Jan.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. W. Turner to be interp. and qu. mast. to 58th N. I., and Lieut. E. M. Orr to be adj. to Benares prov. bat.

Capt. Frushard, 58th N. I., fort adj. at Bhurtpore, to be deputy postmast., from 6th Feb.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Toon, Feb. 10.—The exchange of regts. between Lieut. C. H. Bolsragon, 4th extra N. I., and Lieut. T. W. Bolton, 2d N. I., notified in Dec. last, cancelled.

Assist. surgs. J. Tytler, 28th N. I., and J. Clarke, garrison assist. surg. at Monghyr, permitted to exchange appointments.

Offic. Assist. surg. Rennick to do duty in depôt field hospital at Agra.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 131.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Wilson app. to 44th N. I.

Removals. Lieut. H. Stone from 17th to 49th N. I.; Lieut. W. E. Robertson from 3d extra regt. to 49th N. I.; Ens. E. S. Lloyd from 25th to 49th do.; Ens. G. Gillman from 41st to 30th do.; Ens. H. Foquett from 4th extra regt. to 56th N. I.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. Col. Com. E. P. Wilson removed from 44th to 15th N. I., and Lieut. Col. Com. C. S. Fagan from latter to former.

Lieut. Col. Simons (lately prom.) app. to 2d N. I.

Removals of Lieut. Cols. G. D. Heathcote from 2d to 61st N. I.; W. H. Wood from 61st to 36th do.; Le Fevre from 36th to 26th do.; Moxon from 26th to 52d do.; W. C. Baddeley from 31st to 16th do.; T. Wilson from 16th to 28th do.; J. S. Harriott from 66th to 22d do.; Patrickson from 22d to 20th do.; Nott from 20th to 66th do.; G. Cooper from 46th to 54th do., and G. Warden from latter to former; S. H. Tod from 19th to 30th do.; and Huthwaite from latter to former; W. D. Playfair from 12th to 62d do.; J. C. Grant (lately prom.) posted to 12th do.; Nation from 23d to 9th do.; E. H. Simpson from 9th to 33d do.; Faithful from 33d to 23d do.; Alexander from 6th extra to 56th do.; Cave (lately prom.) posted to 6th extra do.; F. A. Weston from 5th to 43d do.

Majors appointed. W. Skene to 9th extra N. I., v. Simons; J. Duncan to 10th N. I., v. Cave, prom.

Feb. 14.—Assist. Surgs. appointed. Stewart to 14th N. I.; Webster to 2d extra N. I.; Chalmers to 3d extra N. I.

8th L. C. Lieut. and Qu. mast. J. Mackenzie to be adj., v. Macdonald employed with mission to Persia; Lieut. C. H. White to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Mackenzie.

5th N. I. Lieut. H. J. G. H. Cathcart to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Vansetti rem. to Kemaon local bat.

27th N. I. Lieut. G. Burford to be adj., v. Robe dec.

49th N. I. Lieut. R. Codrington to be adj., v. Mackintosh dec.

6th Extra N. I. Lieut. J. Beresford to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Farquharson, who resigns that appointment.

Feb. 16.—Assist. surg. Mitchelson posted to 23d N. I.

Maj. W. Fraser, attached to Skinner's Horse, posted to 8th from 1st local horse.

Assist. surg. G. Smith posted to 31st N. I.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. W. R. Corfield, 31st N. I., posted to 1st comp. pioneers, v. Anderson directed to join his regt.

Feb. 19.—Maj. Gen. Nicolls, H. M.'s army, to command Agra and Muttra frontier. (This district, together with the troops left in the Bhurtpore states, to be denominated in future the Agra Division.)

Brigade Maj. Anderson posted to Agra and Muttra frontier, and Brigade Maj. Campbell to station of Meerut. (The designation of Major of Brigade to Agra and Muttra frontier is to be changed to that of Dep. Assist. adj. gen. of Agra division.)

Lieut. Col. R. Patton, 18th N. I., to command troops at Bhurtpore, with rank of brigadier. (Designation of Capt. Frushard, fort adj. of Bhurtpore, changed to that of brigade major.)

Head-Quarters, Feb. 22.—65th N. I. Lieut. G. Urquhart to be adj., v. Wilson prom.

Burdwan Prov. Batt. Lieut. W. G. Cooper, 3d extra N. I., to be adj., v. Mostyn, app. to superintend southern div. of Cuttack road.

Feb. 23.—Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. Col. M. W. Browne from 5th to 3d bat.; Lieut. Col. G. Pollock from 4th to 5th bat.; Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay from 3d to 4th bat.; Capt. H. Rolfe from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. J. W. Wakefield from 1st troop 3d brig. to 3d troop 1st brig.; Lieut. C. H. Wiggins from 3d troop 2d brig. to 4th troop 1st brig.; Lieut. H. Garbett from 4th troop 2d brig. to 1st troop 3d brig.; Lieut. W. T. Garrett, from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; Lieut. E. R. Watts from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. A. Abbott, from 2d comp. 1st bat., to 3d comp. 1st bat.; Lieut. J. T. Lane from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; Lieut. E. F. Day from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; 2d Lieut. Fordyce from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp.

4th bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. J. Cookson from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. Ellis from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. M. Shakespear posted to 18th comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 2d troop 3d brigade.

Feb. 24.—Removals and Postings of Ensigns to Regts. for purpose of placing them first for promotion to Lieutenancies. F. E. B. Courtney (unposted) to 49th N.I.; J. H. Phillips from 16th to 42d do.; W. Elliott from 58th to 27th do.; M. E. Loftie from 7th to 30th do.; T. Plumbe from 29th to 27th do.; E. A. Monro from 4th to 39th do.; J. V. Law from 2d Europ. regt. to 1st N.I.; A. B. Nesbitt from 50th to 10th do.; W. H. W. Midford from 37th to 46th do.; E. T. Spry from 28th to 24th do.; D. Ramsay from 43d to 14th do.; R. H. Seale from 38th to 20th do.; A. L. Willis from 23d to 32d do.; J. G. Whitelock from 44th to 22d do.

Feb. 25.—Bundelcund Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. O. Oldham, 60th N.I., to be adj., v. Townsend removed.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. the Hon. W. Stapleton, 6th extra N.I., to be an extra aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief from 21st Feb.

42d N.I. Lieut. G. H. Jackson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Polwhele app. adj.

3d Local Horse. Lieut. J. D. Douglas to be 2d in command, v. Revell on furlough; Lieut. E. Kelly, 59th N.I., to be adj., v. Douglas.

Lieut. W. F. A. Seymour, 68th N.I., to be adj. of Moorshedabad prov. bat., v. Welland on furlough.

Feb. 28.—Removals in Medical Department. Surg. R. P. Williams from 8th L.C. to 30th N.I.; Assist. surg. Harlan from 38th to 2d N.I., and Assist. surg. Hough from latter to former; Assist. surg. H. Clark to return to his civil duties at Goruckpore; Surg. Woolley from 18th N.I. to 8th L.C.; Assist. surg. Steart, from sappers and miners to 18th N.I.; Surg. A. Cocke app. to artil. at Arracan.

March 1.—Dep. Com. of Ordnance, Lieut. J. Paton, posted to Saugor magazine.

Ena. C. Corfield removed from 69th to 56th N.I., and Ena. A. Horne from 62d to 40th N.I.

Surg. J. Allan (lately prom.) posted to 1st extra N.I. at Futteghurh.

March 5.—Lieut. T. Moore removed from 1st to 8th L.C.

March 7.—Assist. surg. Row removed from 58th regt. to 5th extra N.I., and Assist. surg. D. M'Q. Gray posted to 58th N.I. at Agra.

Removals and postings in Artillery. Capt. Timbrell from 1st comp. 5th bat., to 4th comp. 2d bat.; Capt. Croxton from 11th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; Capt. Sotheby (new prom.) to 11th comp. 6th bat.; Lieut. G. Twemlow from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; Lieut. J. H. MacDonald (new prom.) to 4th comp. 5th bat.; 2d-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie to 12th comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. H. Wintle to 1st comp. 2d bat.

March 13.—Lieuts. of Cavalry (recently prom.) posted to Regts.—T. Fraser to 7th; G. P. Ricketts to 1st; G. W. Master to 4th; R. A. Master to 7th; E. B. Connolly to 6th; J. Free to 10th; H. Marsh to 3d; P. F. Story to 9th.

March 17.—Lieut. E. F. Spencer, inv. estab., posted to bat. of Europ. invalids at Chunar.

Assist. surg. A. K. Lindsay to have medical charge of troops at Singapore.—Mr. L. will proceed to that settlement on being relieved by Assist. surg. Innes at Malacca.

April 1.—Cornet G. A. Brownlow to do duty with 6th L.C. at Muttra.

Fort William, May 1.—21st N.I. Ena. C. Cook to be lieut. from 18th Feb., in suc. to Palmer cashiered.

Assist. surg. C. Ray to be surg. from 25th March, in suc. to Ridges dec.

May 5.—23d N.I. Ena. C. Cooper to be lieut. from 12th April, in suc. to Becher dec.

Assist. surg. D. Butter temporarily appointed to medical duties of civil station of Ghaseepore, v. Stewart.

Assist. surg. N. Morgan, to resume his former duties in Nizam's service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 13.—Lieut. Ram-

say, 62d N.I., permitted to resign adjtcy. of 4th or Dinagapore local bat., and directed to join his regt. at Benares.

Lieut. Roebuck, 3d extra N.I., permitted to resign adjtcy. of Mhairwarra local bat., and directed to join his regt. at Mynpoorie.

April 14.—Cornets appointed to do duty. J. Hickey and P. S. Hamilton with 1st L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares; P. Cotton and G. Reid with 9th do. at Cawnpore; P. C. Bourdillon, G. T. Mac Clintock, and C. W. Richardson with 1st do. at Sultanpore, Benares; G. Murray with 9th do. at Cawnpore.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. C. Arding with 40th N.I., at Dinapore; S. D. Agar, with 49th do. at Benares; C. Terranea, with 26th do. at Cawnpore; J. Monro with 49th do. at Benares; M. Wilson with 62d do. at Benares; T. Hutton with 20th do. at Barrackpore; W. P. Meares with 28th do. at Barrackpore; Ena. J. Sismore with 11th do. at Kurnaul; T. F. Tait and P. S. Chinn, with 28th do. at Barrackpore; D. Wilkie with 45th do. at Benares; G. C. S. Goodday with 20th do. at Barrackpore; R. Ouseley with 50th do. at Allahabad; A. H. Duncan with 44th do. at Dacca; J. Biscoe, with 27th do. at Dacca; A. Heyland with 40th do. at Dinapore; A. W. Taylor with 66th do. at Barrackpore; J. Bunce with 22d do. at Berhampore; D. Downes and C. O'Brien with 50th do. at Allahabad.

April 17.—Mr. Twining to resume his duties of surg. to Commander-in-chief from 10th April.

Surg. J. Adams posted to 16th N.I.

April 24.—Surg. J. Nicoll, late 12th extra N.I., to have medical charge of 45th N.I. at Benares.

April 25.—Lieut. P. W. Willis, of engineers, appointed to corps of sappers and miners.

Capt. T. Hepworth, 61st N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. G. Dick, commanding Dinapore div., from 1st April, v. Kerr app. superintendent of cadets.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 27. Lieut. R. A. McNaghten, 61st N.I., on urgent private affairs.—May 1. Lieut. C. Cheape, 51st N.I., for health.

To Singapore.—May 1. Lieut. E. T. Tierney, for eight months, for health.

To Isle of France.—May 1. Capt. J. Pratt, 7th N.I., for 18 months, for health (also to visit New South Wales).

To New South Wales.—April 22. Capt. R. Ferrie, 27th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—April 20. Lieut. Hunt, 2d or Queen's Royals, for health.—Brev. Lieut. Col. Walker, 54th F., for health.—Lieut. M'Lean, 89th F., for health.—Lieut. Barnard, 38th F., for health.—Lieut. Col. Godwin, 41st F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. Stacpoole, 45th F., on ditto.—May 1. Lieut. Barwell, 11th L. Dr., on private affairs.—4. Lieut. Fraser, Royal Regt., for health.—Lieut. Wilson, 13th F., for health.—Lieut. Wingfield, 13th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Flood, 13th F., on ditto.—Lieut. McLerorth, 38th F., for health.—Lieut. Blake, 38th F., for health.—Assist. surg. Walsh, 89th F., for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 9, 1826.

Mahadeb Tawary v. Tarawnychurn Chuckerbutty.—The prosecutor in this case was tried about six months back, for stabbing the present traverser, but, owing to want of sufficient evidence, had been acquitted; he now brought a charge of perjury against his former prosecutor on the strength of that acquittal. A very tiresome and disgusting display of prevarication and perjury, on the part of nearly all the native witnesses, took place in

in support and defence of this charge, and engrossed the attention of the court for two days. The jury, after hearing the various statements with much patience, at length, wearied by such a tissue of lying and subornation, expressed their conviction of the prisoner's innocence before the whole case was gone through; this was protested against by the advocate general, who was employed for the prosecution, as irregular and unprecedented. After some explanation the case proceeded, and a verdict of *not guilty* was recorded.

March 25, 1826.

Samuel Smith v. William Pitt Muston.—This was an action brought by the Proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* against the proprietor of the late *Scotsman in the East*, for a libel which appeared in the latter paper in October 1824, the tendency of which was to depreciate, in the public opinion, a plan and prospectus put forth by Mr. Smith for disposing of shares in his concern. Mr. Turton, who appeared for the plaintiff, expressed his willingness, when the action was called on, to take nominal damages, in consequence of the length of time that had elapsed, and other causes. But the advocate-general, who was retained for the defence, stated he had no instructions to accede to Mr. Turton's proposal; the case was consequently gone through, and after a hearing of nearly four hours, during which much eloquence was displayed on both sides, the chief justice awarded *one hundred rupees* damages, which carries costs.

April 4, 1826.

King v. Syed Jewad Ally.—The indictment charged the prisoner with the murder of one Bebee Rajun, by administering to her, on the 3d December last, some deleterious mixture.

The deceased was a girl of ill-fame; the prisoner was a Mogul. The whole case rested on the evidence of three persons; the first of whom had said that the prisoner came to the house of the deceased on a Friday, and again on a Saturday at five o'clock, and gave her two rupees, promising to call again at night; that he did call at one in the morning, and brought a bottle with him, part of the contents of which he poured out in a glass, and gave the deceased: who drank it, and observed that it was sour; that he went to sleep afterwards, and did not get up till six o'clock, when he found his mistress dead, the things scattered about, and the bottle lying close to the bed.

The jury found him *not guilty*.

The prisoner was then immediately tried on a charge of felony, under circumstances somewhat similar to the above; but, fortunately, the person who took the deleterious draught did not die, but remained

in a state of stupefaction, during which he made away with her property. On this he was found *guilty*; and the chief justice sentenced him to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for fourteen years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter, addressed by Major General Jasper Nicolls, who commanded a division of the army engaged in the recent operations against Bhurtpore, to Captain Edward Alexander Campbell, of the 3d regt. Bengal L. C, who accompanied the lamented General Edwards as his brigade major at the storm of that fortress, and who was severely wounded in the assault at the time that his gallant chief fell.

"Camp at Buram, 2d March 1826.

"To Capt. Campbell, Major of Brigade.

"Dear Sir: I have seen your letter of yesterday, in which you express your apprehension that you had incurred my displeasure, as you were not mentioned in my orders after the assault. I can assure you that there is no foundation for any such surmise: I never suffered myself for an instant to imagine that any officer who attended the lamented General Edwards, had not his full share of the glory by which he was distinguished. In your case any distinct notice was the more unnecessary, as the situation in which you received your wound proved that you were amongst the foremost. In the number of such witnesses I beg you will insert my name, for I saw you borne away in a situation that made me apprehend your life had been devoted to the service so triumphantly achieved by exertions similar to yours.

"You are at liberty to shew this letter to your friends, and I request you to believe me,

"Dear Sir,

"Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) "J. NICOLLS."

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

New Journal—A new native journal, in the Hindi language and Deva Nagari character, to be entitled *Udanta Martanda*, is about to appear, for the benefit of people from the western provinces. — [*Sambad Kaumudi*.

Schools at Mirzapore.—On the 9th March, the Reverend Dr. Carey held, at Mirzapore, an examination of the schools under the superintendence of the mission. Two or three hundred children were assembled on this occasion, many of whom read with perfect understanding the books given them, and afforded much satisfaction to the examiners.—[*Timira Nasek*.

Bhurtpore Victory.—On the 26th January, His Highness Runjit Singh held a levee in the Ram Bagh (Amritser), which was attended by all his principal officers and ministers. On this occasion despatches were received from his envoys at Ambaleh and Ludhiana, stating that the English army had made seven successive assaults on the fort of Bharatpur, and had carried it on the eighth, and had replaced Raja Balwant Singh on the mesned. The maharaja ordered a present to be made to the courier, and a salute to be fired in honour of the victory. He then ordered the news-writer of the Hon. Company to be sent for, and asked him if he had heard any thing respecting Bharatpur. To this the news-writer replied, that although he had received some advices, yet they were likely to be less full and authentic than those which the maharaja would no doubt have received himself, and which he would esteem it an honour to hear. The maharaja then stated the news he had received, and added, that as he was united in the closest bonds of amity with the English Government, the intelligence afforded him the most lively satisfaction. He had heard, he said, that there were many crores of rupees in the treasury of Bharatpur, and that, by the English laws, there was nothing to oppose their appropriation, with exception of the trifle that might be reserved for the expenses of the army. In this manner the maharaja maintained the conversation for two hours, expatiating, in the most animated terms, upon the power and reputation of the English. Upon being apprized of the duration of the siege, he expressed his astonishment and delight; and, addressing his nephew, he spoke of the reduction of so formidable a fortress, in so brief a period, as little less than a miracle. He then dismissed the writers with a present of a turban, a shawl, a piece of satin and of flowered muslin, and two hundred rupees, and presented a khelat of four pieces to the muteseddi. He then ordered letters of congratulation to be written to Sir Charles Metcalfe and other gentlemen.—[*Jami Jehan Nama*.]

Murder.—A report has spread abroad of a case of extreme oppression and cruelty committed in the vicinity of Jagadisapur. A zemindar, of considerable opulence in that neighbourhood, had long treated his ryots with great tyranny, and had lately determined to exact from them double their rent. Having summoned one of them to his dwelling, he announced his intention, and directed him forthwith to procure the money. The man expostulated with him, and begged him to reconsider the matter, as such exactions must reduce all the cultivators to extreme misery, and was a breach of every engagement; he would, therefore, he said, take his leave, and return on the morrow to know the

zemindar's final pleasure. The latter, being highly incensed by this remonstrance, ordered his people to beat the poor man, which they did so unmercifully as to kill him on the spot; the body they then concealed within the house. After some time had elapsed, the friends of the missing person, alarmed at his absence, instituted an inquiry after him, and the police being applied to, proceeded to the house of the zemindar, where they found the body, and apprehended several of the murderers.—[*Sambad Kaumudi*.]

Celebration of the Dole Jatra.—On the 16th Chaitra, Baboo Sarupachandra Mallika celebrated the festival of the Dole Jatra at his house with great magnificence.

Four or five days before the festival, golden ornaments, clothes and eatables were distributed to all the sanctuaries of the gods in Kharda, Kanchatapara, Sri-ramapura, and other places. The females of the Goswamis and the Brahmanas were each presented with one golden armlet, a sari, a packet of turmeric and one of vermillion, and a dish of sweetmeats and one of red powder; to the Goswamis were given two golden armlets, and to the Brahmanas one golden bracelet and two rings, and also one pair of pink cloths to each; and all the dependants of the Baboo, as also his sircars, the coolies that were employed on the occasion, the drivers of hackeries, singers, songstresses, and all other people, were each presented with one piece of pink cloth.

The procession began with two bands; then two hackeries of avira (or red powder), one of rangmasalas or flambeaux; bhishties bearing rose-water, bells, flags mounted on silver sticks, *panjas* or torches fixed on iron nails; masked people; English and native musicians; people bearing lanterns of glass and talc; persons holding flambeaux; two parties of singers; one of *Bengalis*, one of Uriyas, one of Chowaras, one of Romani or Hindustani bearers, one of persons bearing butter-pots, one of vrajavasis, one of volunteers, one of personifications of female fiends, one of *sakhis* or female companions of Krishna, one of females chaunting the names of the deity, and of the persons in the Jatra, or dramatic personification of the associates of Krishna. They were followed by sepoys, sentinels, serjeants, persons bearing torches with silver handles, a party of singers, and a party of vaishnavas. After these, supported on gilt pillars, came a platform, on which was placed a salagrama on a golden throne, decorated with pearls and precious stones; and about the salagrama was a large fan of gold, a velvet umbrella, a mala, with a row of pearls hanging at the end of it, peacock chowries, cow-tails with gold and silver handles, golden and silver sticks, and several Gos-

wamis

wamis and Brahmanas. This was followed by the baboos with their relations, who proceeding in this manner from Tulabazar-lane, went to the main road, whence they directed their march through Paturghata, and came to the strand: here they set fire to the bamboo covered with straw (that was laid there for that purpose), and afterwards returning home, dismissed the different parties that accompanied them, with presents of small sums of money.

On the day of the *Dolejatra*, the baboo celebrated the frolics of the festival with his friends and relations; three sets of singers were retained, and the entertainment continued till midnight.—[*Samachâr Chandrika*.

Cholera.—The cholera morbus continues to prevail for five kos round Calcutta in every direction, and has carried off a great number of people; a number had retired to a great distance, recollecting the saying, that “he lives who runs away.”—[*Timira Nasek*.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES OF AVA.

The extent to which our recent acquisitions to the eastward are susceptible of improvement is reasonably inferable from the extremely depressed state of their actual population. As noticed in the accounts we have at different times published, the southern provinces contain about 15,000 square miles; and their population is estimated at 33,000, or Ye 5,000, Tavai 20,000, and Mergui 8,000, and the proportion is, consequently, not much more than two individuals to a square mile. In Arracan, the rate, we have reason to think, is proportionably greater, but it is still exceedingly low; the four provinces are estimated at 10,000 square miles, and the population at 100,000, which gives ten persons to the square mile; a rate sufficiently low when contrasted with that of other countries. We shall not compare it, of course, with the most thickly-peopled countries of the east or west—with East Flanders for instance, which is 540 to the square mile, or the district of Burdwan, where the proportion is 600—but with other thinly-peopled countries. The ratio of the southern provinces is much the same as that of Archangel, for instance, which is ten to the square league, but where nature is hostile to the multiplication of the human species. We cannot doubt that Arracan will speedily recover its place in the scale of population; and the advance of the southern districts, which, being within the influence of the sea-breeze throughout, and consequently possessing a more temperate and salubrious climate, will be still more rapid.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 4.

THE LAST BURMESE COMMANDER.

The Burman chief who commanded in the late battle was embowelled for his presumption and his failure. He told the king that the chiefs previously employed were fools, but that if he himself were sent against the British forces, he would shew them sharp work, and in fact annihilate them. He was, our correspondent says, an ignoble, obscene creature, whose presumption was tolerated merely from the desperate circumstances of those who confided in him. So grim, and so *fi-fi-fum* dreadful did he wax, in his wrath against the British, that he got the very extraordinary title of “*The Governor of Hell*.” It is supposed in camp that he has gone to take possession of his governorship. The Burmese, it is said, would at once pay down the money in treaty, but they fear even if they give it before our reaching the capital, that we would still advance and attack their capital. “They are (writes our correspondent) such thorough-paced liars, that they cannot imagine the existence of truth or sincerity. The king disbelieves his ministers, the people one another; even the husband and wife mutually doubt the commonest statements of each other.”—[*India Gaz.* March 27.

AMHERST TOWN.

The new settlement of Amherst Town, to which many of the Peguers are said to be flocking, is situated, we understand, twenty-five miles below Martaban, near the mouth of the river, and will afford, as has been mentioned, a most safe and excellent harbour for shipping of almost any burthen.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 29.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT KIDDERPORE.

The new suspension bridge at Kidderpore, we observe, is now the subject of those preliminary experiments which are necessary to satisfy the public mind of its security. It has been crossed on various occasions by crowds of men and loaded hackeries: on the 14th, two field-guns, a six and twelve-pounder, drawn severally by teams of eight and ten bullocks, and attended by a number of men, crossed together repeatedly at a quick pace; they were followed by a large iron roller, drawn by nine pair of bullocks, the whole weighing at least ten tons. During the operation, each side of the bridge was crowded with spectators. These trials are, we imagine, conclusive, but further experiments were to be instituted this morning.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 23.

SLAVE-SHIP.

It appears that his Majesty's surveying ships *Leven*, *Barracouta*, and *Cockburn*, had captured a Spanish slave-ship in the Indian

Indian Ocean. We have long known that this abominable traffic was carried on through the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Zanguebar, but we believe this is the first instance of a Spanish vessel having been captured in these seas, though several have been annually fitted out from the Havanna for the avowed purpose of procuring slaves. The probable inducement to undertake a voyage so much longer than that to Guinea is, the great security with which their iniquitous trade can be carried on. We are glad to find that in this instance it has been disturbed; and we sincerely hope that the vigilance of our cruizers will keep the slave-dealers from this side of the African peninsula, and confine their visits to their old haunts, which, it is to be feared, are still destined to suffer from the scourge which civilized and Christian Europe cannot yet consent to withhold from Africa.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 9.]

WOLVES.

By letters from up-country stations we learn, that an annoyance of a most revolting nature is complained of at Chunar. We allude to the frequent visits of the wolves, which creatures at times manifest a degree of ravenous ferocity that we thought common only to polar regions. On the evening of the 28th ultimo two native children were taken away by the wolves, in spite of the efforts of their parents to save them, and devoured. Two days afterwards (30th), a girl, aged about eleven years, the daughter of a bearer, was attacked by a wolf between the hours of 9 and 10 P.M. In vain the poor child struggled and shrieked for succour, the ravenous beast soon terminated her existence, and dragged her to some distance. Her remains were found next morning near a small pathway-bridge on the parade-ground, mangled in a shocking manner.

Several persons had endeavoured to pursue the wolf, and rescue the poor girl; but in consequence of the darkness of the night their efforts proved unavailing. —[*Ind. Gaz.*, April 17.]

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues extremely sultry and oppressive. Sometimes we have been in hopes that we were about to be visited by a north-wester; but the partially cloudy state of the sky, that of an evening gave rise to such a pleasing expectation, has hitherto passed away without the desired effect.

We have heard that Barrackpore was visited by a hail storm on Friday last. The hail stones are represented to have been of an unusually large size, and several windows, against which they struck, were broken.

Much sickness, we hear, prevails among the native portion of the population in the more crowded parts of the town. This is attributed, and we think with justice, to their greater exposure to the weather, and the difficulty of procuring good water to drink, owing to the brackishness of the Hoogly at present.

Europeans, generally speaking, enjoy good health, and suffer no other ill effect from the weather but the languor which it induces. In the fort, however, the soldiers have, we understand, been suffering a good deal, which, it is supposed, may be partly owing to their own imprudence, against which the utmost precaution and care on the part of their officers cannot always guard.—[*Ibid.*, May 1.]

DR. SANDFORD.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Sandford's treatment by the Burmese had been extremely harsh and cruel, notwithstanding all we have seen stated to the contrary. When he arrived in camp he had not recovered the proper use of his hands, from the injury they had received from the irons in which they had been confined.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 27.]

SURVEYS OF PEGU AND ASSAM.

The *Government Gazette* of April 20, in mentioning the successful result of Lieut. Browne's endeavour to penetrate from Prome (which he left March 19th) to Tongdo, in the Sandowey district (where he arrived April 1st), over a very difficult and dangerous road, observes as follows:—"Whilst these successful excursions promise to lay open the unknown topography of the mountain boundary between Arracan and Ava, arrangements, we understand, have some time since been instituted to obtain accurate surveys of Pegu and the Delta of the Irravadi, and its communicating rivers. Capt. Grant, surveyor in Ava, is actively engaged in this duty, and we learn that considerable progress has been made in an undertaking of the first importance to the geography of this part of India. Similar investigations are prosecuting with equal zeal and activity on the side of Kachar, and the surveys of Lieut. Pemberton have been extended to the banks of the Ningti river. The station of the survey, by the last advices, was at the encampment of Gambhir Sinh, at Moufoo, on the right bank of the river, in the heart of a thick forest. The Ningti here is described as of remarkable depth, 600 yards broad, and beautifully clear. From Kubboo to the Ningti the road is perfectly practicable for laden cattle, whilst in the construction of that from Kubboo to the valley of Manipur, admirable advantage has been taken of the favourable nature of the soil. The forest consists

consists chiefly of sal and teak trees, with a tree called keeo, which seems to be a species of mahogany. From Manipur to the capital of Assam there are said to be two routes, both of which terminate on the bank of the Dhunseri nullah. After crossing this, an extensive forest is to be traversed: but accounts of this part of the route are yet far from precise or satisfactory; we have no doubt, however, from the zeal and talents of the officers employed, and the liberal interest taken by Government in these inquiries, that we shall not much longer have to regret want of information regarding any route to which access is attainable.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

A great fire had taken place in Rangoon, early in March. It broke out in the suburbs without the stockade, and consumed several thousand houses, and much property; but happily no lives were lost, nor did the fire extend to the town itself.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, April 6.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

The following remarks in the *John Bull* of March 20, show the state of the press of India to be less restricted than the writer appears to wish it to be:—

“There certainly was a period, and that not very long ago, when reverence for the twenty-four gentlemen who direct affairs in Leadenhall Street would have had some little weight with the Indian press, where, perhaps, the fear of incurring the penalties annexed to a breach of the press-regulations had none, in speaking of their measures. How it has so suddenly happened, that neither the one motive nor the other can find so much regard as formerly from this press, we might leave to the annalist of these days of change to decide; but for our own part, we can only say, that as the Court of Directors must be regarded as having themselves virtually condemned and abrogated every thing like press-restrictions, by inflicting censure on those who defend and execute them, and heaping reward on those who impugn and violate them, we shall be indebted to them for the new and extraordinary position in which the Indian press may be placed. We certainly believe it is one which that press will not be allowed to occupy, longer than the blindness and errors of the Court are acknowledged and corrected by the wisdom of Parliament. We have watched, with no little attention and care, every thing that has occurred at home in regard to the press of this country: and we have not found one speaker, either in Parliament or the India-House, advocating an *unrestricted* freedom of discussion in this country; all have concurred in opinion, that the press in India ought not to enjoy

the same liberty as the press in England. Yet such is precisely the liberty which circumstances have been for some time past earning for it, and which the acts of the Court have now consummated. If, therefore, there is any political consistency within the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, or the India-House, the Hon. Court must calculate on the opposition of all parties to a state of matters in this country which, under local regulations, could never have arisen; but which, in spite of these regulations, has been forced into growth and vigour by the Hon. Court itself. Were we to suppose it possible that any part of the press should now go, in the most direct and palpable manner, in the face of the press-regulations, can it be imagined that the local government would visit the act with the infliction of any penalty, after the expression of the Court of Directors' opinion so clearly and unambiguously to be gathered from their grant to Arnot? The restrictions are gone—they are a dead letter; we regret it, because, with all their faults—and they had not a few—the principle that lay at the foundation of them appeared to us a wise and salutary principle. We have not, indeed, the slightest doubt that they will either be re-enacted from home, or the censorship re-established: but, in the mean time, the end so long aimed at by the radical press of this country has been attained; and of the trespassers of the press, *the law and a jury* alone must, for a time, take cognizance. We are not, at this moment, one whit more friendly to tempting this dangerous experiment than we were when we commenced our career: but since the Court of Directors have imposed the necessity of trying it, whether from fear of the radical faction at home, or from a wish to rally this faction around the renewal of the charter, signifies nothing, we very sincerely wish them a good deliverance. We venerate a free press; we shall advocate its introduction, wherever the habits and institutions of a people are fitted to receive it; and shall very truly rejoice over the success of the experiment now trying. We think it hazardous; but shall be glad to find it successful.

“If, therefore, in speaking of the liberality of the present Government towards the public press, we should be compelled to say, that we cannot as yet recognize those great public advantages arising from it which others pretend to see, we are also bound in justice to add, that neither have we seen any ruinous or alarming consequences resulting from the relaxation of the rules.”

CHOULTRY FOR PILGRIMS.

A subscription has been opened at Calcutta to raise 35,000 sicca rupces, to be applied to the erection of a choultry, or house

house of accommodation for pilgrims and other destitute persons, of all religions, visiting the city. It is said, in the proposals issued by certain native gentlemen, that there are numerous pilgrims from the Deccan, who proceed to Benares, and other countries of Hindoostan, and pass through Calcutta; and having no place whatever to resort to, many have died from absolute want of lodging.

FIRES IN CALCUTTA.

We are much indebted to our numerous correspondents for many communications received relating to the late fires, particularly to the extensive one in the Juan Bazar, on Sunday last, where upwards of a hundred native huts were consumed. The natives, however, are by no means impoverished, though they may be inconvenienced by the loss of their habitations, for so accustomed are they to accidents of a similar nature, that, we are informed, they generally provide themselves with large chests on wheels, which they can remove with little difficulty to a place of safety, so that they lose little besides their wretched and valueless huts, which can be replaced without much labour, at a very trifling expense. The consequence is, that after they have removed their property, they look on with the greatest apathy at the progress of the flame, which originated either by their own carelessness, in indulging their favourite amusement of burning squibs, fire-works, &c., or, as is well-known to be the case, intentionally, on the part of some of the traders in wood, who wish for a market for their stock on hand, which at this time of the year is generally abundant. Several houses of Europeans were in imminent danger of catching the blaze on Sunday, and we hope that the liability of Europeans to suffer through the negligence or wickedness of the natives, and the frequent warnings afforded by the numbers of fires that have lately occurred, will suggest to the magistracy of this city the expediency of taking precautionary measures, to prevent the spreading of a conflagration when it does break out, and to detect and punish, if possible, the persons who, either through gross negligence or design, may have been the cause of it.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 29.

MILITARY ANNUITY FUND.

The following suggestion is offered by a correspondent in the *Government Gazette* of April 3:—"The liberality of our hon. masters was never more strikingly exemplified towards any branch of their service, than by their support of the new Civil Annuity Fund, the furlough and retiring pensions of which are upon a scale worthy of the object and of the ser-

vice. The pecuniary grant afforded by the Court of Directors is, for a furlough of three years, £250 per annum; and after twenty-two years, a retiring annuity of £500; to which the civil department subscribes an equal sum, making a liberal allowance altogether of £500 per annum, for three years' furlough, after ten years; and an annuity of £1,000 after twenty-two years! How many of us military men would, under the support of such a fund, be enabled to visit our native country, and re-establish a sinking constitution, where the want of adequate means is now a barrier! Without calculating on further support from the Court of Directors, beyond the existing allowance granted for furlough and retirement to their military officers, which, on a comparative scale with their allowance granted to the civil branch, is not one-half the amount given to the latter, I would suggest to my brother officers the formation of a fund from their monthly incomes, on a principle similar to that adopted by the civil service, sufficient to afford £200 per annum for three years' furlough, and £400 retiring annuity, in addition to that at present allowed by the Court for furlough and retirement; or, if preferred, let the allowance in either, or both cases, furlough and retirement, be less.

The object of this letter is to encourage, as I hope it will do, the exertions of those capable and willing to draw up a plan, and to promote an undertaking, in the success of which the interests of the Hon. Court (*i. e.* the Indian Government) would benefit no less than their military servants."

LEVEE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief held a levee yesterday morning, at his house in Chouringhee, which was numerously attended. By the judicious arrangements adopted on the occasion, every individual was brought to the particular notice of his Lordship, and was honoured with his conversation. The levee commenced at ten, and was not entirely over till a late hour.—[*Gov. Gaz.*, April 20.

THE LATE MR. MOORCROFT AND HIS COMPANIONS.

We have been favoured with the following extract from the letter of a respectable native residing at Cabul, noticing some of the circumstances attending the unhappy fate of our late travellers in Bokhara. We had not before heard of one of the party, a Mr. Guthrie.

On the arrival of the Sahiban at Khulm, Mir Morad Beg, the chief of Koonduz, sent for them to his presence, and put them under restraint, together with Mir Isrut Ullah. They remained in that state about a month, and after much difficulty and vexation,

vexation, Sahibzada Mir Ahmed Shah became a mediator, and 20,000 rupees being given, they were released. The party thence proceeded, by regular stages, towards Bokhara, where the gentlemen were received, and treated by the King with great consideration; so far, indeed, that their property of every kind was exempted from taxation: even the customary tax of one rupee in forty was remitted in their favour. They remained at Bokhara for some time, following their pursuits, and when about to leave the city, the King sent for them, invested them with a khelat, and gave them their dismissal. They departed, and arrived at Ahcha. From that place the eldest gentleman proceeded, with Sahibzada Vezir Ahmud Shah, to Andkho, for the purpose of purchasing horses: he had not been there many days before he was taken ill, and by the will of God died. The people who were with him at the time of his death were seized: the corpse even was not allowed to be taken. At length, after a great deal of trouble, the Sahibzada prevailed, effected their release, and taking the corpse, went to Bulkh, where he joined the second gentleman, and interred the deceased in that city.

"A few days afterwards, by the will of God, Mr. Guthrie died; and after that Mr. Trebeck, the second gentleman, attended by the Sahibzada, arrived with the property, &c. at the shrine of Shah Murdan, where they remained for some time; during which Mr. Trebeck was taken ill, and expired at Shah Murdan on the 1st of Jamad ul Awul. The son of the Notawalli (or officiating priest) of Shah Murdan, then seized and plundered the baggage and horses; and the men belonging to the party being completely broken, and in a distracted condition, fled, some towards Herat, some to Cabul. Some days before that happened, the Sahibzada had sent his family and some horses to me, with injunctions to take care of them, which I strived to do.

"I am endeavouring to collect together all the people of the party. I shall take care of them till I receive an answer, which I am expecting with anxiety. Send somebody soon; I shall be honoured by receiving any orders that may be in my power to execute: the gentlemen themselves also said, take care of the Sahibzada, and the horses belonging to the Sahiban."—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 17.

THE THEATRES.

Chowringhee Theatre.—On Thursday night "Pizarro" was repeated at our Chowringhee Drury. Although the house was not quite so full as at the last performance, still, considering the heat of the weather, it was surprisingly so; especially when we remember how recently the play

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 131.

had been performed. About a quarter before seven o'clock Lord Combermere entered the house, and was received with most marked and reiterated applause; which his Lordship appeared to acknowledge with the utmost politeness and affability. Some time after his Lordship's entrance his Exc. Sir Archibald Campbell made his appearance, and was duly welcomed by the house. Last of all, appeared the Right Hon. the Governor-General and Lady Amherst. On his Lordship's entrance the orchestra struck up the national anthem: but it could hardly be heard for the thunders of applause and welcome which greeted his Lordship from every part of the house. Shortly afterwards the curtain rose, and the manager entered to recite an address appropriate to the occasion. Behind the proscenium stood a transparency, emblematical of the late peace. The address was admirably spoken by the father of our Drury. It made happy allusions to the illustrious individuals present in the house, and the cheering event which has been such a subject of congratulation among us all.—[*India Gaz.*, April 24.

Boitahconnah Theatre.—A new comedy, entitled "Peter Fin, or a Trip to Brighton," the author of which is Mr. R. Jones, was represented at the Boitahconnah Theatre on Friday evening last. The characters were all sustained respectably; and the piece went off in a manner very satisfactory to the feelings of the audience. *Peter* in particular seemed to be the favourite of the evening; his delineation of the ignorant travelling fishmonger was ludicrous in the extreme, and drew forth reiterated bursts of applause. In characters of this nature this amateur is very successful; and but for him we believe a great many of the pieces performed at this house, and which at present enliven, would have little better than their original dullness to recommend them.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, April 4.

EPIDEMIC AT BENARES.

Letters from Benares of the 15th inst. state, that in consequence of the intense heat of the weather, and the total want of rain, sickness to a great degree was prevalent in that country. The measles was very general; but the cholera morbus, that scourge to all tropical nations, was sweeping hundreds of natives daily to their long homes.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, April 25.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

It is with much satisfaction we observe the increasing interest excited by the application of steam power to the navigation of the Indian seas and rivers. We hear every where of the activity displayed by Government and private individuals in endeavouring

endeavouring to extend its advantages to this country; and the number of vessels built or building, with the view of being navigated in this manner, is the best proof that the value of the invention is duly appreciated. One of the vessels, for which the machinery has arrived from England, is intended, we understand, to be fitted out as a gun-boat, to act against the pirates in the Red Sea; and until these pirates can afford to employ the same power—which will not certainly be very soon—we should suppose they would find their vocation any thing but safe and profitable, when pursued by such formidable fire-ships.

We hope we shall soon have to announce the employment of a steam-vessel on the Hooghly, for the sole purpose of towing ships up the river; and thus enabling them to escape the dangers and delay that, in the south-west monsoon in particular, are experienced between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. The *Falcon* (arrived from England) is described as a very smart fast-sailing vessel, calculated to be of very great use in the seas of this part of the world; and we understand that she will probably be purchased by the Government.—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 3.]

THE LATE BISHOP.

The following tribute, from an Armenian, to the late bishop, appears in the *Hurkaru* of April 17.

“On Friday last, when the melancholy intelligence was made known among the members of the limited Armenian community of Calcutta, who have been treated by his lordship with the greatest kindness and consideration, they were not only seized with poignant grief at the premature death of such an excellent character, but considered it a national misfortune to lose, in Bishop Heber, a sincere friend to the Haican race, and to the church of Armenia. Accordingly, yesterday being the sixth Sunday of Lent, conformably to the code of that ancient Christian church, high mass and office were performed by Ter Joseph Stephen, late vicar of the Armenian church of Calcutta, for the rest of the departed soul of the lamented bishop. The congregation were more numerous than usual, and their countenances plainly expressed their grief for the loss of one so beloved, and who had their interest so much at heart. While the awful knells, corresponding to the age of his lordship, fell mournfully on their ears, many of them were evidently overpowered by the solemnity of the scene, and regret for the loss Christianity has sustained. Indeed, the whole of the community were assembled on this melancholy occasion, to pay a tribute of their gratitude to the departed merit, and to

offer their prayers to God for the spiritual rest of him who was so unremittingly engaged in the cause of the Bible, and in promulgating its most pure and salutary doctrines.

“This humble tribute to the memory of the lamented bishop is from one of the sons of Hiac, who had the honour to experience the favour and friendship of the second diocesan of the Protestant church of India, and to whom, and to his nation, the name of Heber will ever be dear, and by whom it will never be forgotten.”

BHURTPORE.

A variety of anecdotes, illustrative of the persuasion entertained by the natives in Upper India, that the fortress of Bhurtpore would be found to defeat all our efforts to subdue it, have reached us from different quarters, some of them amusing enough, when we can divest ourselves of the apprehensions which their existence is in some measure calculated to rouse. After the fall of the place, several indigo planters in that part of the country discovered some of their people again at work, who had for a time been missing; and found, on inquiry, that they had been inside Bhurtpore, no doubt assisting Doorjunt Sal in his defence. We have heard of one native who very coolly excused himself for not having done some work which he had engaged to perform, by saying that he had been busy making gunpowder, this article having been in demand with Doorjunt Sal. Another, on being some time ago craved for a debt due by him, acknowledged the debt, but said he could not at that moment discharge it, and as the English law was now about to be overturned, the next law might not compel him! During the dependence of the siege, Europeans at Agra and other places observed a marked disrespect towards them on the part of the natives: on Bhurtpore falling they received *salams* the most humble, and prostrations from crowds of natives wherever they appeared. These circumstances are fraught with instruction, the most important to us proud rulers of India, and, coupled with others, which the occurrences of the war with Ava and the attack of Bhurtpore have elicited, clearly point out the arm on which we must still chiefly depend for the permanence of our dominion in the east.—[*John Bull*, Feb. 8.]

Major Locket is acting resident at Bhurtpore. The young rajah was formally placed on the guddee on the 4th Feb. The prize agents had dug in many places for treasure, but had found very little more than already announced; but it is nevertheless expected that they would before long hit upon some rich spots, as it

it is supposed that much treasure has been buried. It is calculated (by our correspondents) that a subaltern's share of prize-money will amount to about 3,000 rupees, and speculators had already offered half that sum for the reversion of a subaltern's chance, either as prize-money or bonus from the rajah! We fear this hope is too brilliant to be depended on, and would advise those who are interested, to accept the offer of any speculator who pays them 1,000 rupees for their chance. Upon cool consideration of the right of the army to prize-money, we concur with an officer in thinking they are not, according to the usages of war, entitled to it; but we have little doubt that whatever treasure is found will, with an addition to it from the rajah's coffers, be given to the army, as an acknowledgment and reward for their services in restoring him to the throne he had lost, and which, without their assistance, he could never have recovered.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Feb. 27.

A letter, from an officer high on the staff of the army, has appeared in a London paper (*The Times*), which affords so fine a picture of the storming of this fortress, that we cannot refrain from quoting some passages; and only regret that its great length precludes our inserting it entire. It is dated from head-quarters, February 7.

"On the 17th of January, a breach in the long-necked bastion on the left being said to be nearly practicable, and an impression being made on the bastion on the right, under which one of the mines (containing 12,000 lbs. of powder) had been extended under the ditch, it was resolved to give the assault on the morning of the 18th, and the springing of the great mine was to be the signal for advancing: when the Commander-in-chief gave the order to fire it, I happened to be near him, and from the angle of that mortar-battery beheld a very grand sight. While waiting in silent anxiety for the great explosion, two trifling ones took place, the blowing up the counterscarp, and there was an exclamation, 'has the mine failed!' At the same instant, the ground, the wall, the bastion, and its cavalier appeared to heave up; then an explosion with a trembling of the earth took place; clouds of dust, and masses of earth rose up and rolled off like the waves in a stormy ocean; some of the troops and officers, especially those of H.M.'s 14th regt., who were waiting too near, suffered much; they told me afterwards it was as if the last day had come and overwhelmed them in palpable darkness; but it was the last day to twenty-two of the 14th Grenadiers, who were killed on the spot, and many officers were nearly so. The Commander-in-chief owed his safety to his military secretary (Colonel Finch)

pulling him down on his face; Brig. Gens. M'Combe and Patton were knocked down apparently lifeless; many had their limbs so shattered as to require immediate amputation. However, the view from the battery now showed the rampart and wall rocking and tumbling down, crowded with the enemy, who were overwhelmed in ruins. In the interstices of the smoke from all kinds of fire-arms and inflammable materials of the besieged, were seen their sabres flashing in the morning's sun, and the points of hundreds of spears gleaming in the dark breach, at which the 14th regt. and Gen. Reynell's division had already commenced the fight, with the 59th and Gen. Nichol's division, headed by Brig. Gen. Edwards, who early received a mortal wound; he has left a wife and four young children; she, poor creature, rushed into his tent in the middle of the night, while I was sitting up with him, having travelled from Agra in an incredibly short time. The 59th assembled and carried the bastion on the left; the slaughter in the 14th and 59th and of the enemy at these breaches was very great; but the enemy, notwithstanding their brave and determined resistance, were soon compelled to give way, and the above two regiments proceeding, one to the right and the other to the left, round the ramparts, fighting at every step, while under them mines were continually exploded, at last met over one of the gates. I saw on that morning at least 4,000 dead of the enemy, many of them, indeed the most of them, of Herculean forms, with grisly beards; veterans who, having fought and conquered in Lord Lake's attacks, were resolved neither to give or accept of quarter, but to live or die with their country's glory."

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The last files of Calcutta papers contain a multitude of articles complaining of the gross and malicious misrepresentations in the *Oriental Herald*. We have not room for a tithe of these complaints; we observe that the editors of the *India Gazette*, the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the *John Bull*, writers of every political complexion,—even the editor of the *Columbian Press Gazette*, the avowed friend of the editor of the *Herald*, concur in stigmatizing the work in terms which nothing but a conviction of the truth of the complaints which their columns exhibit could prompt or justify. The paper last quoted says, "We have been loud in denouncing the system of moral assassination when directed against Mr. Buckingham; can we then with any honesty be silent, and spare our condemnation, when we see his work made the instrument of applying it to others?"

We find it stated in the *Hurkaru*, that one individual has applied for leave from

the Local Government to proceed to England, in order to refute effectually the slanders published against him in the *Oriental Herald*. The eyes of these editors are now opened, and they are desirous of opening the eyes of the British public.

CAPITAL OF THE BURMESE EMPIRE.

As the particulars of the transfer of the Burman capital from Amerapoora to Ava are not well known, we subjoin the following copy of a communication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 27.

"In the year 1821 the king, influenced by the natural disposition to build more grandly than his predecessor; by desire of water amusement which he could not enjoy in Amerapoora all the year round; by a tremendous fire, which had made great havock in the capital and burnt down the Lotoo and some part of the palace; by the casualty of a child drowned in the royal tank; and chiefly by the appalling omen of a vulture alighting on the golden spire, (the sacred pyathat), determined to desert the old capital and rebuild ancient Ava. Accordingly, he repaired thither with his court in the beginning of 1822, to superintend and encourage the building of a palace, to be more large and magnificent than the old: the one containing only ninety piles of building, while the other was laid out for 120, and every thing was to be finished in the same enlarged style. In 1824, this superb and immense collection of spacious edifices, a little city of itself, was completed. On the 4th of February, his majesty repaired to the old city to celebrate feasts, and sports, and sacrifices, indicative of his final farewell; and, on the 5th of March 1824, a triumphal entry was made into the new capital. The white elephant immediately preceded his majesty, who, with his queen, was seated in the state coach, drawn by six white horses; the household gods were carried in front of the procession; the state umbrellas followed, and all the insignia of royalty consequently were displayed on this important occasion; about 40,000 men, including carriers, were engaged in the procession. The royal family, numerously attended, preceded or followed, and all the population of both towns, turned out to witness the scene. I never saw in motion so many persons at one time. In the middle distance, between the old and new town, is a fine and extensive royal garden. Here Mrs. J., for the first time, presented to his majesty the novel sight of a foreign lady; he viewed her attentively, but avoided, for state reasons, taking any notice of her. These reasons we were soon able to conjecture, when Mungee Yoozana called her to him, and concluded some disrespectful observations by saying, 'we are going to fight and take

Bengal: what is your opinion?' We were deterred by his manner from giving any opinion, but simply replied, in the Burman style, 'according to your order, or we have nothing to say about the matter.'"

STEAM VESSELS.

The advantage of steam vessels in India is proved by the rapidity with which the *Enterprise* performs her voyages, and the facilities she affords to navigation. A Calcutta paper observes of this vessel: "it appears that on the very day on which H.M.'s ship *Alligator* left Rangoon the *Enterprise* left the Sand Heads, that she stayed three days at Rangoon, sailed nine days after the *Alligator*, and arrived four days before her: in fact, she made the passage from Rangoon in one-third of the time which the frigate took. If she had happened to have been at Rangoon when the *Alligator* sailed, we should have known of the peace on the 26th ult. instead of the 5th inst.; and the value of early information may be gathered from the fact, that but for the knowledge of the peace, obtained by the arrival of the *Enterprise*, six ships would have left the river for Rangoon with stores for the army before the arrival of the *Alligator* could have prevented them; and thus a saving, amounting to about 25,000 rupees, has, in this single instance, been effected, independent of probably much larger sums in the non-purchase of the various stores for the army. On the 13th ult., at five p. m. she took the *Investigator* in tow, and carried her down to Garden Reach, and afterwards returned to the Coolie Bazar for the *Research*. She however not being quite ready to leave, the *Enterprise* next morning returned to the *Investigator*, took her in tow, left her at Myapoor, and then returned to Calcutta. The *Research* had then got to Garden Reach, and the *Lord Amherst* not being ready on Wednesday, the *Enterprise* returned to the *Research*, and towed her down very near to Diamond Harbour, returning herself to the Coolie Bazar."

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1826.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the undermentioned corps to bear in their appointments, and embroidered on their regimental standards, in English and Persian characters, the word "*Nagpore*," in honourable commemoration of the gallantry displayed by those corps or detachments of them during

ing the operations carried on against the city of Nagpore, which caused the surrender of that capital to the British arms on the 30th Dec. 1817.

1st brigade Horse Artillery.

6th regt. Light Cavalry.

1st regt. Native Infantry.

2d do. do.

17th do. do.

21st do. do.

23d do. do.

26th do. do.

28th do. do.

39th do. do.

1st batt. pioneers.

With reference to the G.O. by Government of the 27th Sept. 1819, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the distinction conferred by that order to the body guard, and to direct that it may bear in its appointments, and embroidered on its regimental standard, in English and Persian characters, the words "*Sectabuldee*, 27th Nov. 1817."

The honorary distinctions granted to the several corps specified in this order are directed to be worn in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted to them.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1826.—Maj. Gen. Sir J. Doveton to resume command of troops in centre division from this date.

Feb. 28.—Capt. H. B. Doveton, 4th regt. L.C., to be Persian interp. to head-quarters of army from date of embarkation of Lieut. Campbell from Bombay, on mission to Persia.

Surg. J. Cuddy to be staff surg. in Malabar and Canara, v. Dyer.

Surg. W. F. Newlyn to be garrison surg. of Cannanore, v. Cuddy.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. H. Fraser and J. Whistler to cav., and prom. to cornets.—Messrs. H. Rumsey, A. Beadnell, and D. A. Campbell to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Messrs. C. Davie, F. Knyvett, D. Bayley, E. Usaher, H. S. O. Smith, and T. M. Christie to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

March 3.—27th N.I. Sen. Ens. L. V. Duval to be lieut., v. Mills dec.

Surg. W. Peyton to be first member of medical board from 21st Feb., v. Baillie dec.

Surg. C. Stirling to be second member of medical board, v. Peyton, from same date.

March 7.—Capt. P. Cosby, H.M.'s service, to be mil. sec. to his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, commander-in-chief, from 3d inst.

2d Europ. Regt. Sen. Lieut. St. J. B. French to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. Grant to be lieut., v. Maxwell invalided; date 25th Feb. 1826; Lieut. J. B. Puget to be quart. mast. and paymast., v. French prom.; Lieut. E. Simpson to be adj., v. Puget.

Lieut. W. G. Nugent, engs., to act as superintending engineer in Mysore until further orders.

Lieut. C. J. Green, engineers, to act as superintending engineer in Travancore until further orders.

Capt. W. Pickering, 50th N.I., to have temporary charge of superintending engineer's department in Malabar and Canara.

Cadets admitted. Mr. W. R. Strange for cav., and prom. to cornet.—Mr. A. E. Oakes for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Mr. J. A. Stoddart for inf., and prom. to ens.

Assist.surg. H. S. Fleming, to act as superintending

dent of the dispensary and in medical charge of body guard during absence of Assist.surg. Cox ordered to proceed to England on duty.

Assist.surg. W. Browne, to act as garrison assist.surg. of Fort St. George, v. Fleming.

March 10.—Capt. Harkness, 25th N.I., to command escort of Lord Bishop of Calcutta during his lordship's tour of visitation.

Mr. Assist.surg. Hyne to afford medical aid to the Bishop and his lordship's suite and escort.

Capt. W. F. Hewitt, 6th Bombay N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Hewitt commanding ceded districts.

Lieut. G. Gray, 21st N.I., re-admitted on estab., from 9th Dec. 1825.

Surg. Sir T. Sevestre to have medical charge of judicial establishments at Chittoor.

Head-Quarters, March 6, 1826.—Cadets (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. Cornets H. Fraser and W. R. Strange with 3d L.C. at Arcot.—Ensigns C. Davie and E. Usaher with 33d N.I. at Palaveram; D. Bayley with 10th do. at Vellore; W. S. O. Smith, T. M. Christie, and J. A. Stoddart with 16th do., at do.; F. Knyvett with 42d do. at Bangalore.

March 8.—Capt. J. Chisholme removed from 1st to 4th bat. artillery, and Capt. W. Brooke from 4th to 1st bat.

March 14.—Surg. M. S. Moore removed from 1st brigade of horse artil. to 40th N.I., and Surg. J. Norris from 40th N.I. to 1st brigade of horse artil. and will join D. Troop at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist.surg. J. Ricks, 2d brigade of horse artil. to relieve Surg. Sir T. Sevestre, and do duty at presidency cantonment.

Fort St. George, March 14.—Capt. J. Wynch, artil., to be superintendent of rocket estab. at head-quarters of artil., v. Brooke proceeding to join his corps in advance.

11th N.I. Sen. Ens. D. Wynter to be lieut., v. Smart dec.; date 13th March 1826.

Sen. Assist.surg. W. Turnbull to be surg., v. Baillie dec.; date 21st Feb. 1826.

Assist.surg. G. B. Macdonell to have medical charge of sillah of Rajahmundry, v. Turnbull prom.

Sub-assist.surg. King app. to Native Poor Infirmary, v. Macintyre, on furlough.

March 17.—2d-Lieut. J. T. Smith, of engineers, to be 1st-lieut. from 18th June 1824, to complete establishment.

March 21.—Surg. J. Hay to be superintend.surg. in suc. to Stirling app. to medical board from 22 inst.

Superintending Surgeons posted. M'Cabe to centre div., v. Stirling; Wyse to southern div., v. M'Cabe; Hay to ceded districts, v. Wyse; Acting Superintend.surg. Dyer to centre div. during absence of M'Cabe.

Cavalry.—Sen. Maj. T. H. S. Conway, from 6th regt., to be lieut. col., v. Blacker dec.; date 5th March 1826.

March 28.—Lieut. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief, from 3d inst.

Head-Quarters, March 22.—Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway (late prom.) posted to 5th L.C.

Assist.surg. J. G. Malcolmson and W. G. Owen to place themselves under orders of superintending surg. of Madras troops in Ava.

March 25.—Capt. W. T. Brett removed from 2d to 4th, and Capt. F. Blundell from 4th to 2d bat. artillery.

March 31.—*Removals in Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. J. Horne from 4th to 3d bat.; 1st-Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe from 4th to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. M. Watts from 3d to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. A. E. Baillie from 2d to 4th bat.

Ens. E. A. Humfreys, 47th N.I., transferred to cav., and prom. to rank of cornet.

April 4.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. Crokat, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor from 1st Feb.

Lieut. S. Stuart, 17th N.I., prom. to rank of brev. capt. from 3d inst.

FURLONGHS.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 3. Maj. J. Scott, 26th N.I., for health.—10. Lieut. E. J. Dusanoy, 49th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. F. Fairbram, 17th N.I., for health.—25. Lieut. D. Buchanan, 22d N.I., for health.

To Sea.—March 28. Maj. Gen. Hewitt, commanding in ceded districts, for six months, for health.—Maj. J. G. Bonner, assist. adj. gen. of art., for ditto, for health.—Lieut. S. Jackson, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in ceded districts, for ditto, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 17.

The sessions commenced this day. Sir Robert Comyn charged the Grand Jury. The following passage occurs in the charge of the learned judge:—

“It is impossible for any person conversant with legal proceedings not to perceive the constant system of perjury prevalent amongst the natives; to those who are entrusted with the administration of justice this is a most painful consideration, because at the moment when we are endeavouring to decide rightly according to evidence, we cannot but feel the possibility that such evidence is altogether false, and that in adopting it we are working injustice. Nor even should a person be tried for perjury. Can we assure ourselves of the probity of those who bear witness against him; for though, in order to convict a man of perjury, two witnesses are necessary, I am sorry to say that this rule by no means ensures in this country the establishment of truth. The law, however, dispenses with this rule where a witness contradicts himself; there his self-contradiction is sufficient evidence of his perjury, and it is only in such a case that we can be sure we are convicting a delinquent upon unimpeachable evidence. If, therefore, you, gentlemen, during this inquest, or at any other time, discover a witness in such a contradiction, I trust you will not fail to bring it to the notice of this court, and we will then see if a wholesome example of signal punishment may not in some degree check this iniquitous practice.”

The Grand Jury requested Sir Robert Comyn to publish his charge, in the hope that the part of it which proposed to remedy the great existing crime of perjury amongst the natives might have a salutary effect.

April 18.

The King, v. Lewis Thompson and Anthony Thompson.—The prisoners, described as labourers, were indicted for altering twenty-eight contingent bills of the office of the private secretary to the Governor of Fort St. George, after they had been signed by the private secretaries, with intent to defraud the Hon. Company of the sum of 54,916 rupees.

Lewis Thompson was found guilty of

uttering with a guilty knowledge, and sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for fourteen years. Anthony Thompson was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in the common gaol of Madras.

The King, v. Francis Thompson.—This prisoner was charged with falsely making and forging a contingent bill purporting to be signed by Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae, the private secretary, and uttering it as a true and valid bill, with intent to defraud the Hon. Company of the sum of 11,031 rupees.

He was also charged with altering a contingent bill, after it had been signed by Capt. T. Watson, aide-de-camp, and then acting private secretary, with intent to defraud the Hon. Company of 8,702 rupees.

He was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for the term of fourteen years.

All the foregoing prisoners were again indicted for a conspiracy, which was not prosecuted.

April 20.

The King, on the prosecution of Mootoo-sawmy and Narrain, v. Chuckravartee Chitty, Namasevoo Chitty, Coopoo Chitty, Jagannadom Moodelly, Madava Naick, Nellatomby Moodelly, and Trevengadah Charry.—The defendants were indicted for having, on the 5th day of January 1824, conspired falsely to imprison and assault the abovenamed Mootoo-sawmy and Narrain. There were other counts, charging the defendants with having conspired to carry the prosecutors beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of having them imprisoned at Jeldampettah, within the zillah of Chingleput, &c.

The case was stated as follows. The three first-named defendants are farmers of the government duties on betel and tobacco. On the 12th of February 1824, the defendants caused the prosecutors to be seized and arrested as they were returning from the Court of Commissioners, where they had been to prefer a claim for a sum of 101 rupees against the defendant Chuckravartee Chitty: they were removed from the place where they were when seized, to the cutcherry used and occupied by the defendants Chuckravartee, Namasevoo, and Coopoo Chitty at Chintandrapettah.

Two peons, named Bungaroo and Appasawmy, swore they were employed for the purpose, assuming the character and description of thanna peons, and were then in the service of the last-named defendants.

Two other witnesses stated that they were coming out of the Fort at the time, and witnessed the transaction close to a thanna station on the Esplanade.

It appeared on the cross-examination of the witnesses, that the prosecutors never once tried to alarm the police peons at the numerous thanna stations they passed; notwithstanding their being fully aware (as they stated) of the illegality of the seizure, and the simulated characters of the persons by whom they were taken, from the very commencement.

The Advocate-General, for the defence, dilated on the importance of the prosecution to the native population of Madras (some of the defendants being among the most respectable of that class of the inhabitants); and stated that the prosecution, as it respected Jaganaudom, was got up in consequence of some quarrel that had occurred several years ago respecting a dausee; and that it had been got up, as respected Chuckravartee, Namasevoy, and Coopoo, and the other defendants, who are their servants, because the first-named defendants had succeeded in obtaining the cowle from Government for the collection of the duties on tobacco and betel, to the disappointment of the other party. After some observations on the evidence on behalf of the prosecution, he opened the case he was about to prove by incontestable evidence, namely, that the defendants, Chuckravartee Chitty, Namasevoy, and Coopoo, were at the Trivatoor feast on the 12th of February, being the eighth day, a most remarkable one amongst Hindoos, when the prosecutors were arrested; that Bungaroo and Appasawmy were not in the service of the defendants, or at all employed by them at that time, or for a considerable time after the alleged seizure had taken place; that Mootoosawmy and Nairain, the prosecutors, were not taken at the beach near the office of Parry and Dare, as stated, but that they were taken on the same day, at Kistnampettah, in the act of smuggling betel; and that they were sent in the ordinary way, under the regulations of Government respecting revenue matters, to the magistrate stationed at Pulicarny.

So much of the case had been proceeded in, when the prosecutors proposed, by their counsel in court, to abandon the prosecution, and arrange matters amicably; a proposal which was rejected by the defendants, except upon the terms of an absolute acquittal by the jury; which it was agreed to consent to, the defendants undertaking to consent to a verdict of acquittal being recorded on the indictment preferred and found in January last on the prosecution of Chuckravartee, Coopoo, and Namasevoy, against Coovoor Soondarum, Vydenauda, Ragavah Charry, Mootoo Moodelly, Mootoo Coomarapah, Doctor Appasawmy, Mootoosawmy, Nairain, and Bungaroo, for conspiracy, which was acceded to.

Thus ended these proceedings, which

considerably agitated the native population of Madras. During the progress of the trial the Court-house, and all the avenues leading into it, as well as the beach in front, were so crowded as to be almost wholly inaccessible, even to the officers of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

A meeting took place in St. George's Church, May 15th, for the purpose of forming a district committee, for the archdeaconry of Madras, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan in the chair. There were present besides, Sir Ralph Palmer, Sir Robert Comyn, Sir Geo. Ricketts, &c.

The chairman observed, that it had been the intention of the late revered Bishop, personally to have recommended to them the great measure of diffusing the truths of Christianity to the benighted nations of the East, through the instrumentality of a society established by royal charter for above a century. Her labours had hitherto been principally directed to a very extensive field for exertion in America; but she had lately resolved to include within the sphere of her operations Hindoostan, and particularly the peninsula of India, at the recommendation of a meritorious sister institution, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; whose valuable and interesting missionary establishments at Vepery, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and in the districts of Tinnevely, would henceforth receive much more efficient support and assistance, from a committee over which the bishop of the diocese would officially preside, than could be imparted by a society very differently constituted, but who would still continue her fostering care by supplies of books, &c., and the aid of her funds.

After the Rev. T. Robinson had explained to the meeting the nature and general designs of the incorporated society, the following resolutions passed unanimously:—

1. That the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts having for more than a century been zealously and successfully engaged in promoting the diffusion and maintenance of Christianity in the colonies of Great Britain, and having now extended its pious labours to the British possessions in the East-Indies, under the superintendence of the bishop of the diocese, and with the sanction of all the public authorities, both in England and India,* deservedly

* By the term *sanction of Government*, as applied to the Government of British India, it is by no

servedly claims the cordial support of all sincere Christians.

2. That this meeting, being impressed with a high sense of the principles and proceedings of the Society, is further persuaded that Bishop's Mission College, founded by the Society near Calcutta, presents a safe and practicable method of propagating the Gospel among the natives of this country, by the gradual diffusion of knowledge, the superintendence and publication of religious tracts, the Liturgy, and versions of Scripture, and the education of persons qualified to act as preachers of the Gospel and schoolmasters.

3. That a committee be now formed for the furtherance of these important and benevolent objects within this archdeaconry, agreeably to the well-known and expressed intention of the late lamented Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be called "The Madras District Committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and that the following be adopted for the general rules of the committee.

[Here follow the rules.]

PHRENOLOGY.

The science of phrenology has been transplanted from Calcutta to Madras, and if we may judge from the attention which has been already paid to its cultivation, it has found a soil in which it is likely to flourish. Dr. Paterson has given already two lectures to crowded audiences, of which the ladies formed no inconsiderable portion; * and we believe the fair sex have confirmed their claim to a double share of curiosity, from the partiality which they have always shewn to the study of cranio-logy. To the married of both sexes, its study will be of comparatively little use; but to the bachelors and spinsters, a knowledge of the discriminating developments will be of inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of domestic happiness must in time be the consequence of people marrying on phrenological principles; but the period for this has not yet arrived.—*[Bom. Cour., May 13.]*

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

The following curious notice, dated 20th March, and signed by the Town-major of Fort St. George, has appeared at Madras.

"Notice is hereby given, that from and

no means intended to imply any influence of Government, as such, in the promotion of their objects, but that sanction which they are ready to bestow on every benevolent institution, displayed in various instances, particularly in a grant of ground for the College, and also by the active co-operation of many distinguished members of Government in their private and individual capacity.

* The ladies were admitted gratis, gentlemen paid five rupees each lecture.

after the 27th inst., and until further orders, a reward of two annas will be given for each dog which shall be killed and brought to the Quarter-master-serjeant of the garrison."

EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES.

A committee has recently been nominated for the general improvement of the education of the natives under this Government. We observe that the Government propose to establish an institution at the presidency, for qualifying candidates for the situation of teachers in the provinces, where the endowment of schools is eventually contemplated. We understand that, besides instruction in Arabic and Sanscrit, and in the vernacular languages, English will be taught, as opening to the natives access to European science; and we have little doubt that the natives here will soon vie with their countrymen in Bengal in the cultivation of European knowledge. Of this valuable institution, established by the Government, the Hon. Mr. Graeme has accepted the office of president; and the members of the committee are Wm. Oliver, Esq.; John Stokes, Esq.; and A. D. Campbell, Esq.—*[Mad. Gov. Gaz., May 4.]*

MADRAS SEPOYS.

It will be gratifying to many of our readers to know that the "Madras sepoy regiments," alluded to in the Right Hon. the Governor-General's orders of the 11th April 1826, are:—

The 1st Regt. L. C.

(head quarters, Commanded by two squadrons) Lieut. Col. Cameron.

1st Regt. N.I.....Lieut. Col. Nixon.

3d Regt. or P. L. I. Lieut. Col. Woulfe.

7th Regt. N.I.....Lt. Col. H. Smith.

9th Regt. N.I.....Lieut. Col. Brodie.

12th Regt. N.I.....Lt. Col. Edwards.

18th Regt. N.I.....Major D. Ross.

22d Regt. N.I.....Major Evans.

26th Regt. N.I.....Major Kelso.

28th Regt. N.I.....Lieut. Col. Bishop.

30th Regt. N.I.....Lieut. Col. Pariby.

32d Regt. N.I.....Lt. Col. T. Stewart.

34th Regt. C. L. I. Lieut. Col. Pepper.

35th Regt. N.I.....Lt. Col. G. Wahab.

36th Regt. N.I.....Major Macqueen.

38th Regt. N.I.....Lt. Col. D. C. Smith.

43d Regt. N.I.....Lieut. Col. Fernier.

The 10th Regt. N.I. under Lt. Col. Mansell, and the 16th Regt. N.I. under Capt. Anderson, served the whole war in Arracan as a brigade, under Lieut. Col. A. Fair, and on which service Lieut. Col. Colquhoun Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s 54th foot, now in this garrison, also commanded a brigade.

The above regiments, including volunteers and recruits sent from time to time to complete them, make an embarkation of

90,000

20,000 native troops from this presidency, besides 5,000 Europeans. Such an armament, it will be allowed, reflects all the credit expressed by the Governor-General's orders on the military resources of this establishment, and the devoted zeal and attachment of its native army. Those best competent to judge of such interesting and important matters, will most assuredly aver, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on the commanding officers who have so successfully acquired the confidence of their men, who will now embark on any service without asking "where they are going, or when they are to return;" and although the wisdom of Government gave the option to all the native troops who, from prejudices of caste, or other causes, might be averse to follow their colours beyond seas, yet we have it from the best authority, that not more than one man per regiment took advantage of this latitude; and several of them avowed their readiness to accompany their comrades, but were too old and weakly to do so. The whole of the desertions, also, have not exceeded twenty men. —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 27.

BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

The subscriptions to Bishop Heber's monument amounted, on the 18th May, to 22,950 rupees: the rajah of Tanjore subscribed 1,000. A Madras paper observes:—

"It is gratifying to remark, that the number of persons who have contributed is so considerable, and that it comprises individuals of every class and description in society, without distinction of rank, or caste, or colour, or religious persuasion. What an unequivocal testimony does this circumstance afford of the love and veneration in which the memory of this good man is universally regarded!"

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DISMISSED OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, April 13, 1826.—The provision made by the regulation of the 12th of Aug. 1812 for the passage and accommodation on board the Hon. Company's chartered ships, of dismissed officers proceeding to Europe, being found inadequate to provide a passage for them in the free traders, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow in future the sum of one thousand rupees, to be paid to the commander of such private vessels by which any dismissed officer may be sent to England. The amount will be paid by the military paymaster on the countersignature of the town major.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 131.

APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

Bombay Castle, May 11, 1826.—Adverting to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the government and to the members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have enjoyed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence, unless the government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

RECRUITING DISCONTINUED.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1826.—The circumstances which led to the augmented strength of the native infantry regts. on this establishment, by the G.O. of the 21st April 1825, having ceased to operate, the Hon. the Governor in Council directs that recruiting be discontinued until the strength of each regiment shall have sunk to the peace establishment of 800 effective privates and sixty supernumeraries, as authorized by the G.O. of the 19th Sept. 1823, with the exception of the 5th, 8th, 15th, and 19th regts., now employed in the territories of his highness the Guicawar, whose strength is to be kept up to 1,000 privates each, while forming part of the subsidized force.

JURISDICTION OF POLICE.

Bombay Castle, May 31, 1826.—*Proclamation.* Whereas it has been deemed expedient to alter the jurisdiction of the magistrates of police, and to appoint a third magistrate, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the jurisdiction as follows.

The fort, the esplanade, Colaba, and harbour to be under the senior magistrate.

The second division to comprise the native town and all beyond the esplanade, as far as the Breach Candy, on one side, and Mazagon village on the other, and to be under the second magistrate.

The remaining portion of the island, including Mahim, Matoonga, and surrounding villages, to be under the third stipendiary magistrate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 6. Mr. W. J. Lumsden, collector of Sholapore.

Mr. W. Stubbs, collector of Surat.

Mr. H. Brown, deputy collector of sea customs in Concan.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton, 2d assist. to collector of Sholapore.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 1. Mr. W. Richardson, acting 2d register at Poonah.

4. Mr. E. G. Fawcett, assist. register to Court of Adawlut in Southern Concan.

March 6. Mr. J. D. De Vitre, acting senior magistrate of police.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, acting judge and criminal judge in Southern Concan.

Mr. Elphinstone, first register and senior assist. criminal judge to Court of Adawlut of Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. Prescott, 2d register do. do.

Mr. C. Sims, register and senior assist. criminal judge to Court of Adawlut of Kaira.

11. Mr. G. Grant, acting first register and senior assist. criminal judge at Surat.

General Department.

Feb. 22. The Hon. M. A. H. Harris, assistant to chief secretary to Government.

March 6. Mr. J. R. Snow, postmaster-general.

Mr. F. Bouchier, acting sub-treasurer, and general-paymaster.

14. Mr. F. Bouchier, deputy postmaster-general.

Junior civil servants Mr. R. Anderson and Mr. R. D. Luard have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 2, 1826.—Capt. A. Morse, assist. qu. mast. gen., to be dep. qu. mast. gen. of army, with official rank of maj., v. Mayne returning to Europe on Furlough.

Feb. 3.—Capt. W. Henderson to be paymast. to Poonah div. of army, v. James.

Capt. R. Meldrum, 9th N.I., to be dep. paymast. to Poonah div. of army, v. Henderson.

Assist.surg. W. B. Taylor to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s surveying ship *Discovery*.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. J. Hawkins, 20th N.I. app. staff officer to a detachment of that regt. ordered to Guserat from Bhewndy from 24th Jan. last.

Feb. 9.—Lieut. S. Hennell, 12th N.I., to be assist. to resident in Persian Gulf.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. Col. Com. Turner, 1st L.C. permitted, at his own request, to resign command of Candesh, on account of his health.

Lieut. Col. E. Bellasis confirmed in office of commissary general from 2d inst.

Governor's Personal Staff. Capt. R. E. Burrows to be private secretary from 2d inst.; Lieut. Sir K. Jackson, bart., to be mil. sec., ditto.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. of inf. K. Egan to be lieut. col. com., v. E. Baker, dec.; date 2d Feb. 1826; Sen. Maj. T. Pierce to be lieut. col., v. Egan prom.; do.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Gibbon to be maj.; Lieut. F. T. Farrel to be capt.; and Ens. E. Brett to be lieut. in suc. to Pierce prom.; date 2d Feb. 1826.

18th N.I. Ens. R. Webb to be lieut. v. Fawcett dismissed; date 5th Feb. 1826.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. W. W. Dowell, 9th N.I., to proceed to Rutnagerry and place himself under orders of collector in Southern Concan, for purpose of superintending revenue survey of a few mehals in that zilla.

Feb. 14.—General Staff. Capt. T. Roe to be assist. qu. mast. gen. of forces, v. Morse prom.; date 6th Feb. 1826.

Capt. D. P. Ottey to command 4th extra bat., v. Roe.

Feb. 15.—2d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. J. Sinclair to be adj., v. Cotgrave app. major of brigade; date 27th Jan. 1826.

Marine Bat. Lieut. W. Oakes, 14th N.I. to be adj., v. Hennell app. assist. to resident in Persian Gulf; 10th Feb. 1826.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott, H.M.'s 6th

foot, to command field force in Cutch from 5th Feb.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. Hart, 22d N.I., and Lieut. Bismore, 17th N.I. to be assistants to revenue surveyor of Bombay and Salsette.

Capt. W. F. Hewitt, 6th N.I., placed at disposal of government at Fort St. George.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I., to be an assist. to surveyor in Deccan.

Feb. 21.—Ens. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., placed at disposal of resident at Gwalior.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. Col. G. Midford, 3d N.I., to command in Candesh.

Surg. G. Smythian to succeed Mr. Surg. Kemball, as inspector of opium, and to take charge of office on Mr. Kemball's departure.

March 1.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. B. Dunbar, 3d L.C., permitted to resign command of subsidized troops in Cutch.

Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith, 5th N.I., to command subsidized force in Cutch, v. Dunbar.

March 9.—The Hon. A. O. Murray, 2d L.C., to be aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, in room of Lieut. Sir K. Jackson app. mil. sec.

March 10.—14th N.I. Lieut. H. Forbes to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Oakes, app. adj. to marine bat.; date 10th Feb. 1826.

Assist.surg. C. Scott to be dep. med. storekeeper at Kaira, in suc. to Assist.surg. Taylor, app. vaccinator in Deccan, 6th March 1826.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Feb. 2. Lieut. F. M'Gillivray, of engineers, for health.—Lieut. Col. Mayne, 7th N.I., agreeably to regulations.—3. Capt. J. T. Osborne, 1st Bom. Europ. Regt., ditto.—4. Lieut. J. Liddell, 22d N.I., for health.—9. Capt. G. C. Taylor, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. H. Cooks, 3d N.I., for health.—10. Lieut. Col. Sutherland, dep. surv. gen., agreeably to regulations.—27. Surg. W. Fraser, for health.—March 10. Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, 24th N.I., agreeably to regulations.—20. Lieut. C. Watkins, 2d Europ. Regt., for one year, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 8. Capt. C. Newport, 23d N.I., for 18 months, for health.—21. Lieut. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., for 12 months, for health.

To Persia.—March 14. Lieut. Sir Keith A. Jackson, mil. sec. to Hon. the Governor, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTCH COAL—STEAM NAVIGATION.

It has been known for a considerable time that coal existed in the province of Cutch, but till lately no regular attempts have been made to ascertain its quality, or the possibility of working it with advantage. The specimens of coal obtained, under the operations which have been lately instituted and which have been forwarded to the presidency, do not, we understand, give much encouragement to persevere, as on trial the Cutch coal has been found to have little more than half the power, as a combustible body, possessed by common English coal. From all we have heard, however, we are afraid that if the coal was ever so good, the only stratum which has been as yet discovered is not sufficiently thick to admit of its being mined in the usual manner; while, if in obtaining it, it became necessary to remove the superincumbent matter, which is, we understand, twenty feet in depth, the expense incurred would be so great as to make it more economical to

to import it from England. The very indication of the existence of coal ought, however, to lead to a more extended examination, as it may be perhaps found in other places in greater quantity and of better quality than where it has been yet met with; but in mining affairs a combination of practical experience and science is required that may not be immediately available, and without the aid of which little effectual can be done. It has indeed frequently struck us with surprise, that the Court of Directors have never, by sending from England properly qualified persons, made an attempt to ascertain the extent of the riches contained in the bowels of the earth in their vast territories, and which, by bringing into the market new and valuable articles of export, might tend to enrich the country and extend its commerce. It is coal, however, about which we are at present principally interested, as, if an abundant supply of this article could be obtained near at hand, it would have an important influence in hastening the adoption of steam navigation between Bombay and Suez, the only route by which it can ever, in our opinion, be established for all practical purposes. We consider that the voyage of the *Enterprize* has completely proved that steam navigation *via* the Cape cannot, under any circumstances, repay its supporters, and therefore we may conclude will never be permanently adopted: every thing is in favour of a steam communication between Bombay and Suez. The situation of Bombay is nearly central as regards the western coast of India, and therefore forms a convenient point where people might assemble without difficulty from a great number of stations under the three presidencies. Our harbour, which is surpassed by none in the world, and is the only one in India that deserves the name, can be approached at all seasons of the year without danger or difficulty. An open sea, and exempt for eight months of the year from stormy and unsettled weather, extends to the straights of Babel-mandel, while the island of Socotra affords a convenient situation for a dépôt of fuel. On passing these straights, the Red Sea, like a vast natural canal, extends nearly due north for upwards of a thousand miles, till it almost meets the Mediterranean; and it is hardly possible to look at a map of the world, without receiving a kind of impression that nature, in her physical operations, had intended these two seas to facilitate the communication between Europe, Asia, and Africa, and left it to the enterprize and ingenuity of man to take advantage of her arrangements. Be this as it may, no one will deny that the actual structure of the earth, in the direction we have pointed out, affords great facility to a constant and speedy commu-

nication between India and Europe, which we trust will soon be taken advantage of; and, as coal is the most important requisite to the successful establishment of steam navigation in India, we trust that no stone will be left unturned in endeavouring to discover the existence of a substance of so much use and value.—[*Bomb. Cour.*, March 25.

SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On the 14th March was held the third annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society, at which the annual report was read, from whence it appears, that the number of schools in connexion with the mission is forty-two, and the number of scholars 1,826. From these seminaries of elementary tuition very essential and extensive good may be confidently expected, as the desire of the people to have them is every day becoming stronger and more general, and the missionaries can now superintend them with more ease and efficiency.

The preaching of the Gospel to the adult population, which the missionaries regard as the principal design of the mission, has now become, from their acquisition of the native language, much more a part of their work than it formerly was; besides occasionally visiting towns and villages at a considerable distance, they have stated meetings with the people in the villages contiguous to Hurnee and Bankote. They imagine not, they say, that this part of the work can be accomplished without, in many instances, coming into direct contact with the prejudices of the natives and the depravity of the human heart. At the same time, they must confess that hitherto they have by no means met with so much of the opposition of contradiction and contempt as might have been expected.

The native Christian, Nirput Sing, continues to give general satisfaction, and to render himself very serviceable in instructing the people.—[*Ibid.*, March 18.

ENGINEER INSTITUTION.

An examination of the pupils at the Engineer Institution, under charge of Capt. Jervis, took place on Saturday last, in presence of the Governor, and a number of the principal members of the civil and military branches of the service. We understand the proficiency of the scholars not only excited the admiration of all present, but surprise and astonishment at the progress which they had made, particularly the native portion of them. The examination took place in three languages, English, Mahratta, and Guzerattee, and comprised the following branches of science: arithmetic in all its rules; practical geometry; algebra; elements of Euclid;

clid; plane trigonometry; mensuration; topographic and architectural drawings. The foregoing theoretical knowledge practically applied was exhibited in specimens of surveying in all its branches, from the simple plots of a small property to the more scientific productions of trigonometrical operations, in the plans, sections, and elevations of buildings, measured by the pupils themselves, in the models of roofs, and of a suspension rope bridge of thirty feet span, executed by the Europeans and natives conjointly. All this knowledge has been imparted in the short period of two years and a half, and speaks greatly in favour of instructing the natives in their own mother tongue, instead of waiting till they had acquired English sufficient to comprehend the difficult language which is of necessity used in explaining the arts and sciences of the west.

The knowledge imparted at the Engineer Institution is that of Europe not of the east, and the eagerness, we understand, with which it was sought and the rapidity with which it was acquired, exhibit the mind of the native youth in a more pleasing and promising light than it has generally been the custom to view it. The method of tuition which has been adopted, will in time fully demonstrate to the natives the superiority of our learning, and will tend to root out many false opinions.

The benefits of education afforded by the institution, designed exclusively for the engineer branch of the service, has been recently extended to a number of natives from the Deccan, intended to be qualified for the revenue department.—(*Bom. Cour.*, May 13.)

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A report has appeared in the Bombay papers of the success attending Mr. Richmond's practice in diseases of the eye during his residence at Surat, whence it appears that between the 12th May and 2d December 1825, 603 patients were restored to sight by surgical operation; the cases were cataracts 586, closed pupils 13, pterygiums 4. Of 1,002 cases treated without surgical operation, 402 were cured, and 147 relieved.

The eye infirmary at this presidency, under Mr. Jeaffreson, has fully answered all the purposes for which it was established; it attracts many patients from remote parts of the country. The annual report for 1825 states the in-patients at 933, whereof 633 were restored to perfect sight and 138 were partially restored or relieved. The out-patients were 1,210, whereof 844 were restored to perfect sight and 211 partially restored or relieved.

CHOLERA AT MHOW.

In the vicinity of Mhow the cholera is

said to have raged with uncommon virulence. The native population has been considerably reduced by its ravages, and such is the general terror that many villages have been deserted where the disorder had made its appearance.—(*Bom. Gaz.*, May 3.)

NILGHERRY HILLS.

The following letter appears in the *Bombay Courier* of April 22.

"Dimpatty, Nilgherry Hills, April 4, 1826.

"With pleasure I now redeem my promise of giving you an account of these celebrated hills and of my journey hither. With our boat excursion we were very well satisfied, and arrived at Cannanore in six days, where I only remained a sufficient time to allow bearers to be posted. From Cannanore I proceeded to Calicut, which is about twelve hours' sail, from whence I commenced posting and in twenty-four hours reached Paulghautcherry (eighty-seven miles), and from thence, in one night, to Coimbatore (thirty miles), where, not finding bearers ready, a gentleman was kind enough to post a horse for me, and I rode to the foot of the hill (twenty-eight miles) in four hours and a half, where a poney was ready, on which I came to this place in five hours and a half, the distance about twelve or thirteen miles, the most part of the way being a very severe ascent; if in a palanquin, it takes a whole night to come up. With the climate I am indeed delighted, and it has exceeded all my anticipations. You are probably conversant with the range of the thermometer, which has, I believe, been published: yesterday the maximum was 75°, which was considered unusually warm, and was succeeded by a little rain in the night; the average here is about 66°: in the morning early, since I have been here, it has fallen to 58°; the change from the low country is really wonderful. On the 26th ult. the thermometer was at 94°, at Coimbatore, and at the same time up here about 66°. In truth, for comfort it is quite cool enough, as all are obliged to wear cloth: in a few hours' ride you have near 30° difference. The country up here is really beautiful, and not in the least resembling India; in the gardens the geraniums and roses are in the utmost profusion, with plenty of vegetables, &c. For sportsmen there is plenty of shooting; peafowl and junglefowl are within a few hundred yards of the houses. At present the chief difficulty arises from the scarcity of houses, and building is attended with a great expense; there is also a difficulty in getting provisions, &c. as every thing is brought from the low country; however, by a little management, you may overcome these difficulties. A light tent with a little thatching over, of the nature of the bungalows on your esplanade, would answer I think very well, and which

which I should adopt if I could not get a house."

HORMARJEE BOMANJEE.

Died on the morning of the 8th March, in the sixtieth year of his age, Hormarjee Bomanjee, after an illness of above six weeks, which he bore with great resignation. Engaged through life in extensive mercantile speculations to various parts of the world, and for upwards of thirty years intimately associated in trade with Messrs. Forbes and Co., he has been long known, wherever the commerce of Bombay has extended, as the most eminent native merchant of this place. With a dignified deportment and commanding figure, his manners were gentlemanly and prepossessing, and the impression which his external appearance made was well supported by a sound and quick judgment, and a mind stored with a great variety of information. His correct knowledge of the laws, institutions, and interests of the various classes of natives, who appealed to him on all occasions likely to excite his enlarged and philanthropic mind to action, secured a willing assent to his decisions, and his zeal and ability to guide and support every plan that could contribute to the advantage and happiness of his fellow subjects, gave unanimity and effect to their measures. As a husband and a father he was most kind and indulgent, and his more remote and dependent relations will feel severely the loss in him of their principal support. His death is deeply deplored by his surviving family, consisting of a widow, three sons, and two daughters; and his memory will be long respected by a numerous circle of friends, both in India and Europe, particularly by those so long intimately connected with him in business, who placed the greatest confidence in his judgment and integrity, and always held his character in the highest esteem.—He was the youngest and last surviving brother of the late venerable builder Jamsetjee Bomanjee, and of the celebrated merchant Pestonjee Bomanjee, and head of the Wadia family—a family which, through the talents and enterprize of these its distinguished members, has contributed largely to the importance and prosperity of this settlement. He is succeeded in his station, as head of the family and of the Parsee Panchaut, by his nephew Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the present respectable head builder in the naval-yard.—[*Bom. Cour. Mar. 11.*]

DURBAR.

We understand that a durbar was held at the government-house on Wednesday last, which was numerously attended by the vakeels of the different chiefs resident

at Bombay, and by the principal merchants, when Deoo Si Soonderjee, being introduced to the Hon. the Governor, was invested with a kilaat, or honorary dress, &c., on the occasion of a jaghire being granted to him, as a reward of the valuable services rendered by his father and himself to the Hon. Company's government.—[*Bom. Cour., June 10.*]

Ceylon.

TREASURY NOTES.

Official notice has been given, dated 4th April, that his Exc. the Governor having considered it expedient to discontinue the cashing of the treasury notes of Ceylon by the agents at the several presidencies of India, directions have been transmitted to the respective agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay accordingly, to take effect from and after the 15th May next.

ALTERATION IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS FOR FEMALES.

By the last advices from Ceylon we learn that an ordinance had been issued by Governor Barnes, in which the capital punishment for women, which had hitherto been drowning, throughout the Canadian territory, is directed to be hanging for the future. This had, however, caused considerable murmurs in some parts of the interior, and it was doubtful whether it could be generally carried into effect.—[*Lond. Paper.*]

BIRTHS.

Feb. 17. At Trincomalee, the lady of the Rev. C. J. Lyon, of a son.

24. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Cannon, 97th regt., of a son.

March 15. At Colombo, the lady of Col. Muller, commandant of Colombo, of a daughter.

20. At Colpetty, the lady of C. E. Layard, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Colombo, the lady of Rev. B. Clough, Wesleyan missionary, of a son.

DEATH.

Feb. 25. At Kandy, Mary, the infant daughter of W. Moir, Esq.

Singapore.

TRADE REPORT FOR 1825.

We have the satisfaction of presenting our readers with an official abstract of the trade of our settlement for the year 1825. As compared with those for 1824, the imports exhibit on the face of this document a *falling off* to the amount of dollars 625,140, and of course the exports appear diminished in a corresponding degree. It is, however, very gratifying to find that this deficiency is to a great extent fictitious, and

and almost to be accounted for by referring to the article of opium alone, of which the quantity imported in 1825 is 203 chests less than that of the preceding year. It is to be remarked also, that the rate at which opium appears estimated in the official return for 1824 is within a small fraction of Drs. 1,160 per chest. and for the last year at only Drs. 780, making a difference of Drs. 380 per chest. If we calculate the amount of this difference on the opium imported for 1824, and add to it the value of the quantity *short* imported, the result in round numbers will be as follows:—

Difference occasioned by the fall	
in the price of opium in 1825,	
estimated at Drs. 380 per chest	
on 1,000 chests	Drs. 380,000
Value of 203 chests <i>short</i> imported	
(at the price of the year 1824) ...	235,000

Sp. Drs. 615,000

being within a trifle of the amount of the apparent falling off in the imports now before us.

In other articles it will also be found that a fall in the market price, and consequently a lower rate being adopted in estimating their value in the official abstract, has occasioned an apparent falling off in the general trade when none has really occurred, but the contrary. This is particularly conspicuous in the article pepper, of which the quantity imported in 1825 is actually *larger* than 1824, yet the estimated value is about Drs. 90,000 *less*; that for the last-mentioned year being Drs. 248,878, and for the other Drs. 228,736.

A careful examination and comparison of these annual official documents will afford a cheering and unequivocal proof that the extension of our trade continues regularly and steadily progressive in those branches in which such a circumstance is of most importance, and we refer particularly to the articles of tortoiseshell, Java tobacco, bees-wax, birds'-nests, and gold dust, as shewing a large and striking increase within the year just closed.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Feb. 16.]

Abstract of the account referred to:—
Total value of imports in 1825, Sp. Drs. 6,289,396; total value of exports, Sp. Drs. 5,837,370.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

On the evening of the 6th Feb. the anniversary of the formation of the settlement was celebrated by a splendid ball and supper, given by the acting resident at the Singapore Hotel. The house, which is well suited for a large entertainment of this description, was tastefully ornamented and illuminated for the occasion, and the cold breezes from the north, prevalent at this season, rendered the ball-room cool

and pleasant throughout the evening. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and the votaries were numerous. The graceful and easy quadrille was introduced alternately with the more heavy and fatiguing country dance, the popularity of which is, we fear, on the decline in this warm climate. The supper, which was excellent, was served at about one o'clock, and the guests departed immediately after, well pleased with the evening's amusement.—[*Ibid.*]

CHINESE HOLIDAYS.

The rejoicing and feasting of the Chinese during their holidays have ceased; their theatres are closed; the Feast of the Lanterns, with the clamour of its noisy accompaniments, is over for a season, and the inhabitants have at length returned to their usual occupations, and the business of commercial life goes on with its accustomed activity. The chief amusement of the Chinese on these occasions is gaming; the taste for it is universal, and amongst the richer classes large sums are lost and won. Hazard is the only game that is played, and they have no games of address which might interest the players without the excitement of staking money. Few quarrels take place at the gaming table, and it is worthy of remark that, during the period of the holidays which has just past, there did not occur a single instance of riot or dispute requiring the interference of the police. Feasting, i. e. good living, is an indulgence which all classes make a point of enjoying at this season, and so general is this practice, that in every settlement of the Archipelago inhabited by Chinese, provisions of the better sort experience a considerable rise in price during their holidays, and in Singapore this year, all descriptions of animal food rose thirty per cent. above the usual cost, although large supplies had been previously brought to the settlement to meet the demand.—[*Sing. Chron.*, March 2.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE DUTIES.

Under this head, the *Singapore Chronicle* contains some reflections upon the establishment of custom-house duties at Penang by proclamation of Government. The editor observes, "as it is not the mere amount of duties to be levied that is likely to injure trade, as the harassing vexatious delays and formalities inseparable from the machinery of a custom-house, we are surprised that the commercial community of Penang did not endeavour to make an arrangement with the Government for the payment into the public treasury of the net revenue accruing annually from the custom-house duties. We mean, of course, the net amount available to the public service,

vice, after deducting the charge of collection. The arrangement might not be easy of adjustment, but to avert the evils of the system which has been established, any reasonable sacrifice ought to have been submitted to.

“It will be observed, that while the Government intimates its determination not to forego the advantages to be expected from custom-duties, it is added, ‘that as it may be confidently expected that final arrangements will soon be made in respect to the public administration of Malacca and Singapore, the Hon. the Governor in Council will not fail to recommend and endeavour to establish one general system for all the settlements, in respect to custom-duties.’

“We consider the views and intentions thus officially promulgated, to bear on points of more material importance to the commercial interests of this settlement than any other subject connected with it. The necessity of contributing towards the support of an establishment from which we derive protection, will be admitted by every reasonable man as fair and just, but an objection may exist to the mode although not to the amount of the contribution. By the wise and judicious system hitherto pursued at Singapore, the revenue of the year 1824 was more than adequate to the ordinary charges of the civil and military establishment; the income for that year being, as exhibited in our paper of the 23d of June last, Drs. 87,262, and the expenditure, Drs. 87,208.

“Such a system we should be disposed to hold up rather as an example for imitation than demanding correction. The legitimate claims of Government, in any circumstances, could hardly require more—the liberal system of the Bengal Government seldom exacts so much, but even if some increase to the local revenue were necessary, we doubt not that it could be easily raised without recourse to the establishment of custom-duties, by far the most obnoxious and injurious to the interests of such a settlement, of any system of revenue that could be adopted.”

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The War.—A Dutch paper of October 2d contains the following:—

Accounts from Batavia to the 17th of June inform us, that the engagements with the rebels still continued. In the journal of the 7th of June it is said that the rebels have manifested an intention of attacking the position of our troops at Megiri. A strong column, under Colonel Cochin, was sent thither on the 29th of May, from Djocjocarta, to oppose them, in

conjunction with a column under the Pangerang Mangko Negoro. Both arrived in due time, and put the enemy to flight, who then took a strong position in Pleret, where it was not thought advisable to attack that day, because the Pangerang had expended his ammunition, and the column from Djocjocarta had made a long march. About the same time another column under Lieut. Col. Gay, in conjunction with the Pangerang, attacked and dispersed the rebels, who had assembled in great numbers in the Desra of Kambang-Arong. The enemy had several killed, some of whom appear, by their dress, to have been chiefs. The next day, Lieut. Col. Gey occupied the Desra of Jarmoes, where he was attacked by a band of 400 or 500 rebels, who advanced regularly to the combat in dresses of the priests, but were dispersed by the cavalry, leaving behind several killed, and flying in the greatest disorder: the column returning, on the 30th of May, to Djocjocarta, by way of Tempel. The greater part of the residency of Djocjocarta was quite tranquil, and the Sultan had sent another column of his troops to Kadoe, which marched on the 26th of May from Magellan to Minorch, which district was still quiet, notwithstanding the presence of the rebels on the frontiers. Soon after the Regents of Japara and Toeban arrived at Magellan, with 2,000 armed men and coolies. These auxiliaries were expected to be very useful.

Steam Navigation.—The *Java*, steam boat, has been taken up by the government, and had sailed for Pontianah, on the coast of Borneo. She is said to be a fine vessel, and to answer the expectations of her owners. As a proof of the advantages of steam navigation in these straits, we mention that this vessel reached Minto, against the monsoon, on the third day after her departure from Batavia, while the *Caledonia*, although a tolerable sailer, took fourteen days to perform the voyage, and this period is by no means considered tedious.—[*Sing. Chron.*, March 16.

SUMATRA.

A Dutch paper of October 1st contains the following intelligence:—Accounts have been received from the settlements belonging to the Netherlands on the west coast of Sumatra, which come down to the 14th of May last. Every thing was at that time tranquil, and nothing of importance had taken place. The ships *Harmony* and *Queen of the Netherlands*, despatched by the Netherlands Commercial Society direct from Amsterdam to Sumatra, had arrived at their destination, the first at Padang, and the second, the 26th of April, at Bencoolen.

The production of coffee was continually increasing at Padang, as appears from

from the following report of the exportation :—

	N.P.
In 1819	975,000
1820	868,000
1821	992,000
1822	1,488,000
1823	1,612,000
1824	1,736,000
1825	2,046,000
1826 from January to and with May	992,000

The *Bengal Hurkaru* contains an account of an atrocious murder committed at Bencoolen on the 4th January, by a Caffre, upon Mr. Williams, police magistrate. The latter required the Caffre to surrender a spear he had in his hand, when the negro ran it through the body of Mr. Williams, who expired soon after. The murderer was executed. The editor of the *Hurkaru* says, "From the circumstances attending this atrocious murder, we conclude the tranquillity of Fort Marlbro' cannot have become greatly augmented through the transference of the settlement to its new masters. The state of Bencoolen is, indeed, we are informed, most lamentable, most of the houses being entirely empty, and fast falling into ruin."

RINTANG.

Rhio.—The agricultural productions of *Rhio* have of late become of considerable commercial importance. The pepper crop is now being reaped; it promises to be as abundant as that of last year, and in quality to be superior; a circumstance which we notice with satisfaction, as the improvement seems progressive, and to be attributed to the care and attention of the resident authority, in impressing upon the growers the advantage of allowing the fruit full time to ripen, and preventing the exportation of the article when adulterated by any mixture of sand or dust. The Gambier crop is also equally promising, and will continue to be prepared in large quantities for the next four months. The produce of last year appears to have been about 60,000 piculs. The present price at *Rhio* is eighteen rupees per picul, a rate which we think our Java quotations will scarcely support.—[*Sing. Chron.*]

The free Dutch port of *Rhio* is not more than seven hours' sail from where we write; affording a protection in every branch of it as efficient as exists at Singapore. There is no encouragement that is not held out to the capitalist who may settle there; and whether it may suit the holders of *fixed* property at Penang or Singapore to change their domicile, will be a question of little importance, while others can be found in abundance to occupy so promising a field for commercial enterprise.

The first operation of the new Royal Dutch Company to China took place last

season; and if, with a view to the prosecution of that trade, they shall follow up the intention of establishing a *dépôt* for straits produce at *Rhio*, we may expect in every branch of the commerce of these countries to meet with decided and determined competition.—[*Ibid.*]

Siam.

The arrival of the brig *Guardian*, Capt. Sutherland, from Bangkok, brings intelligence from that country down to the 20th of February. Capt. Burney, envoy to Siam, remains still at Bangkok, and has succeeded in obtaining the release of 570 of the Burman prisoners taken from Mergui and Tavoy. These have been sent across the country to Penang. Great alarm had been excited at the departure of the *Guardian*, in consequence of a report which had been circulated, that she was despatched to bring up troops. All the forts were immediately ordered to be manned, and put into repair, and great preparations were making to meet an attack from the British.

One American brig, called the *Syren*, has visited Siam this season. It appears that she met with rather more liberal treatment than is customary, having obtained a remission of the charges levied for entering the river, usually styled Pak-nam dues. The imports by this vessel consisted chiefly of dollars, with some muskets, gunpowder, and a small quantity of sulphur. She procured a full cargo of sugar in return, at the rate of six dollars per picul.

The junk which the King of Siam sent annually to China with presents for the Emperor has this year been lost on the bar of Siam. Two large junks from China, bound to Bangkok, were also wrecked at the same place during the boisterous weather which prevailed there at the setting in of the north-east monsoon.—[*Sing. Chron.*]

China.

MACAO.

Extract of a letter in the *Calcutta John Bull* of April 8 :—

"When I wrote you in October last, it was in haste, and after a very brief stay at Macao; further and more accurate knowledge convinces me the objections to coming here for health, or otherwise, are more numerous and weighty than I had at that period any conception of. The most serious is the enormous expense to which every stranger is absolutely subjected by the most shameful system of roguery which

which every Chinese exercises upon foreigners, and the English in particular. Here there is no sort of redress for all this, nor can any efficient means be used by a stranger to limit or moderate their roguery; and what is far more intolerable, their abominable insolence. The necessities of life are abundant and cheap, but a stranger is charged from five to twenty times the value of all he requires. House-rent is rather expensive, and so are the Chinese servants—and they are the most insolent people on the face of the globe. The cold here is considerable, when it is cold; but it is one day winter, the next summer; the one day you require a fire and warm clothing, the next no fire and white clothes. And with regard to expense, I will venture to say it is worse here than any place in the world, and you have the conviction that your outlay only augments habitual insolence and unlimited roguery of his celestial Majesty's long-tailed subjects.

"I was, like many others, much delighted with the early view of every thing, before we had experience of these important items; and I may equally say, the disappointment and regret of all is subsequently universal."

Persia.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The war with Russia is now placed in a clearer light by the declaration of the Russian Emperor, dated at Moscow 18th (28th) September 1826. In this manifesto, some passages of which will be found in a preceding page, the cabinet of St. Petersburg, after expressing its surprise at the sudden irruption of the enemy, and declaring its original supposition that the hostile proceeding sprung from the predatory habits of some lawless chieftain, setting at defiance the authority of the Persian government, adverts, with equal astonishment and regret, to the fact, that it is Persia herself who has drawn the sword, and that her armies are led on by the heir presumptive to the throne. It then goes on to affirm the entire ignorance of his Imperial Majesty as to the causes which can have provoked the Shah to such an unexpected measure, professing, at the same time his anxiety to vindicate, in the face of Europe, the moderation of his own policy as regards Persia, and his willingness to demonstrate, had the opportunity been afforded him, by any previous statement of wrongs or grievances on the part of that power, how little justification could really be urged for the aggression which has been committed. With this view, the manifesto proceeds to give a brief narrative of the events which have

taken place since the conclusion of the treaty of Gulistan, in 1813; of the discussions which emanated from some of the stipulations contained in that treaty, with respect to the recognition of the succession to the throne of Persia, and the line of demarcation between the frontiers of the two countries; the mission of Prince Menzikoff, in the early part of this year, and the sincerity of the emperor in his wishes to follow the conciliatory policy of the late autocrat, &c.

An action has taken place between the troops of the two nations. Major Gen. Prince Madatow on the 2d (12th) Sept. attacked the Persians, who occupied a strong position on the right bank of the river Chamhora. They had 2,000 regular infantry and 8,000 cavalry. Mehmed Mirza, son of Prince Abbas Mirza, and grandson of the Shah, as well as the Sardar Amir Khan, brother of the Shah, and other Persian nobles were at the head of them. The fire of four Persian cannon, accompanied by musquetry was pretty violent; but some artillery placed in a Russian battery soon silenced the guns of the enemy. The Persian commander, Mehmed Mirza, with the cavalry, soon sought safety in flight. The Persian infantry was thus deprived of its support, and the cavalry of the Russians, consisting of 800 cossacks, the Georgian militia, and some Tartars, pursued the fugitives briskly, and cut off their retreat. Terror and confusion seized the Persians; they made but a faint resistance and were pursued for ten wersts: the Persians lost in this engagement two khans, and above 1,000 men were left on the field of battle. After these advantages Major Gen. Prince Madatow advanced to Elizabethpol, which he took without opposition on the 4th of September; but though this advance was made with incredible rapidity, 1,500 Persian infantry who were in the citadel succeeded in leaving it before the Russians arrived. The Persians not only did not halt under the walls of the city, but were even seen to fly in the greatest disorder, on the other banks of the Zeyva, beyond Elizabethpol. At Elizabethpol the Russians took possession of the Persian camp, with large magazines of provisions. In the citadel they found great quantities of flour, powder, and lead. General Yermaloff adds to these accounts, that Mahometans and Armenians had already arrived from Karabagh, who affirm, that since the appearance of the Russian troops the inhabitants of those parts were become sensible of their treason and are ready to atone for it by immediate submission.

INVASION OF KHORASAN BY THE UZBEKS.

On the 6th May a letter arrived from Bushire, containing information of Khorasan having been invaded by 40,000 Uz-
4 K bek

bek Tartars, whose rapid progress over the country caused general dismay and consternation. Meshed, the capital, was taken by surprise, and the whole military force, in that part of Khorasan under Persian dominion, being inadequate to its defence, the prince was compelled to send express for assistance from his father, the King of Persia. Whether reinforcements have been promptly supplied we know not, but if Khorasan is considered worth a struggle, the Persian troops will probably be kept on the alert for a considerable time, as the Uzbek Tartars are not the only people to be dreaded in that quarter; Runjeet Sing being mindful of the late encroachments made by the Prince of Khorasan, when Herat fell into his possession. Thus stimulated by feelings of jealousy, if he has not been working secretly to obtain auxiliaries, he would scarcely neglect so favourable an opportunity to retaliate while the attention of his enemies is diverted, and their only disposable force engaged by an enemy formidable from numbers and the celerity of their movements.

A nobleman of high rank had been sent to Sheraz, as mehmander to Col. Macdonald (who arrived on the 12th April), with orders that the greatest attention and respect be paid to the envoy.

The king had left Sheraz for the season and proceeded to Sultanah.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, May 10.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

The following statement, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of May 22, long before a demonstration of hostilities is curious.

“From a source on which the greatest dependence may be placed, we have received intelligence of the Emperor Alexander accompanied by General Yermaloff having been on a tour of military inspection through Astracan and Georgia, and that a correspondence had been carried on between him and the Persian Prince Abbas Mirza. Whether any political object beyond the mere inspection has given rise to this journey we know not; but it has been quite sufficient to rouse suspicions in less jealous minds than those of Asiatics.”

Pachalik of Bagdad.

We have been obliged with many interesting details concerning the origin and progress of the revolt in the Pachalik, which merit some attention, not only as evidence of Mahometan misrule, but, from the political state of Bagdad, assuming considerable relative importance during the present troubles in the western territories of the Turkish empire.

The present Pacha appears to have car-

ried extortion even to farming the sale of bread as a source of revenue. It is probable that oppression was still more severe in places remote from the seat of government, from which cause, or perhaps from an equal military force not always being ready to support it, the inhabitants of Hillah, a town built on the ruins of Babylon, sixty miles from Bagdad, were the first to manifest their discontent. The leading characters were three persons of considerable importance and a slave belonging to the Pacha, named Rustum Agha. The Bey of Hillah was seized and a proclamation issued, importing that the Pacha was deposed, and Mahomed ex-Kehayah was placed on the musnud. The inhabitants of Hillah armed themselves, and the party was joined by Jeshalin and the Taboid Arabs. Three Georgians belonging to the Pacha, being suspected of disaffection, were immediately put to death, and 4,000 men dispatched to Hillah by his highness, who became seriously alarmed at the state of affairs, particularly as it was said some attempts had been made against his life; but this force, either from inferiority of numbers, mismanagement, or want of zeal, was obliged to retreat, leaving a howitzer in the town. Report says, the ex-Kehayah is countenanced by the Capichi, who remained at Suleemaneah, and had imprisoned the Pacha's agent. Col. Ricardi, a native of Piedmont; and Lieut. Dorio, a Spaniard, had arrived at Bagdad, and entered into the Pacha's service. After several battles, in which the Pacha's troops were repulsed, in September their fortune began to change, and the rebels in their turn suffered a signal defeat. The chief appears to have possessed but little bravery on this occasion, as he fled on the opening of the enemy's guns. His Kehayah saved himself by swimming the Euphrates.

Amed Pacha, delighted with the success of his troops, rewarded them liberally; but Lieut. Dorio, who distinguished himself with great activity and courage, received only 100 piastres.

The legitimate army exercised every species of barbarity and excess in the town among the defenceless inhabitants; and the Pacha, flushed with victory, seemed to regard it only as the means of gratifying his thirst for revenge, and swore to annihilate the Agha's Georgians, as it was to that tribe the rebel chief belonged; and forty-five houses, owned by the principal inhabitants of Hillah, were immediately destroyed. This mode of proceeding, as might have been expected, was far from conciliating the Pacha's subjects; nor does his victory appear to have been decisive, for the Arab tribes have promised their utmost support to the ex-Kehayah, if Josim Bey approves of their proceedings, of which there seems little doubt,

doubt, as the Pacha had attempted his destruction and imprisoned his son. On the Bey hearing of the latter event, he sent a relation to demand his son's release; but he was assured that no harm was intended, and either satisfied with the reply, or finding his expostulations ineffectual, he returned escorted by a guard of honour, who hearing on the road that the Pacha's plans had succeeded against Josim Bey, dispatched their charge according to orders they had previously received; but this transaction appeared to be premature, as the Bey had not been destroyed, and consequently the Pacha had every reason to regret a measure which could only tend to irritate a powerful adversary, without the slightest benefit accruing from his treachery.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, March 30.]

By accounts from Bagdad dated July 12, it appears that the town of Imam Hussein, six leagues from Hillah had submitted to the Pacha; and that Lieut. Dorio had obtained permission to depart to Persia. Several Europeans, who had been established in Bagdad, have left that city and gone to Persia.

Mauritius.

A whimsical return appears in the *Mauritius Gazette* of the 10th of June. It is printed by order of the Government, and in pursuance of a proclamation, made in February 1825, for the destruction of rats and birds, which form the plague of the island. The *rats' tails* from eight districts amount to the almost incredible number of 830,473, and the *birds' heads* to 938,549, in one twelvemonth.

Cape of Good Hope.

On the 31st June an ordinance was published in the colony respecting the treatment of slaves, similar in most of its provisions to those already in force in Trinidad and Demerara. We observe, however, that instead of prohibiting the flogging of females altogether, the Cape ordinance prohibits the *public* flogging of them. Slaves are to be allowed to purchase their freedom, on paying their appraised value, on proof that the money has been acquired by lawful means. The ordinance began its operation on the 1st of August.

Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 10.

Merritt v. Kenn, McCleod, and Butterworth. This was an action brought by a

steerage passenger against the commander, and the first and second officers of the ship *William Shand*, from England to this colony, for putting handcuffs upon him, in consequence of a dispute, after leaving Hobart Town. The defendants justified the act on account of the violent behaviour of the plaintiff.

The judge in summing up observed, that it was only in extreme cases that a captain was justified in putting any one on board his ship in irons. He ought to protect his passengers, and was punishable for any improper exercise of authority or improper treatment of them, as much as if the parties were ashore. He thought this was a case in which heavy damages ought to be given, as well for the actual violence as for wounded feelings.

The assessors and the judge having retired for half an hour, returned and gave a verdict for plaintiff—Damages £200.

Another action was brought by the same plaintiff against the captain for an assault, in holding his fist in plaintiff's face. Verdict for plaintiff—Damages 40s.

May 1.

Campbell v. Jeffery. This was an action for breach of covenant. The plaintiff, a merchant of Sydney, took a passage in the *Toward Castle*, when in the port of London, to convey his wife and family. He was to pay £153 for their passage, and for proper accommodation, sufficiency of provisions and kind treatment. The sum was to be deducted out of securities in the hands of Mr. Raine of Sydney. The defendant afterwards insisted on a further demand of £50 for living at the Cape. This demand led to disagreement.

The evidence which extended to great length, on the part of the plaintiff, referred to disputes, arising from the supply of improper diet, such as "pork with bristles standing on end," and "soup extracted from a sheep's head." The witnesses, however, varied much in their testimony from each other.

The judge told the assessors that by law the master of a vessel, whether there be a special contract to that effect or not, is bound to provide the passengers he undertakes to convey in his ship, with good and wholesome food and all necessaries; if he do not he is liable to an action.

The assessors found a verdict for the defendant.

May 3.

Spencer v. Jeffery. This was an action brought by Miss Spencer, a passenger in the *Toward Castle*, and one of the witnesses in the preceding case, against the defendant in that case for words spoken by him calculated to injure her reputation, imputing an improper intercourse between her and a person named Simmons.

The evidence in this case also was extremely long; the assessors gave a verdict

for the plaintiff, damages £50. They were laid at £1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISCOVERY OF A RIVER.

In consequence of a native black having recently stated at Port Macquarie, that there was a river about eight or ten miles distant from the Sydney establishment on the Hastings, a party was dispatched under his guidance up the north-west arm of that river and, after carrying their boat about five or six hours, found themselves on the promised stream, in about so many miles. They immediately launched the boat and proceeded across a river which was 370 yards wide at this place and its depth three fathoms. Next morning they pursued its course until they found that it disembogued itself into the sea at the most northerly extremity of Trial Bay, where the channel suddenly narrows to about forty yards. Its mouth is crossed by a bar over which they found seventeen feet of water. They observed a branch of the river which took a north-easterly direction about twelve miles from the point, and the blacks informed them it also led to the sea, but from shortness of provisions they could not explore it; others are now sent to follow it. Mr. Oxley entered the two mouths of this river some time ago, but it seems he made a very imperfect survey of it. The next day they returned to the place where they first found the river, thirty-seven miles from the sea, and after sleeping there and resting a day they proceeded towards its source, about twenty miles, through a most fertile country, including many plains and much forest land, until the rapids or falls, as they are here called, prevented farther progress: to these falls the river is navigable for any vessel that can cross the bar. On its banks were seen large quantities of immense cedar trees. As soon as the explorers had found an insurmountable difficulty to their proceeding up the river, they ascended a high mountain in hopes of tracing it further. From this mountain they could discover the sea at Trial Bay, the settlement at Port Macquarie, and another river running from the north-east towards the sea, at about forty miles distance. They say it appeared to be about eight miles across; but, allowing for refraction and other optical illusions, it may be fairly supposed to be three miles, which is sufficient to make it a matter of the greatest importance to the Australian public. It will be recollected that Mr. Oxley fell in with a very large river on the north-west of the high range of mountains which runs parallel with part of this coast, and it may be fairly supposed that this is the place where it finds its vent into the sea. When the discovery is perfected, as others are

now employed in the undertaking, we hope to have an opportunity of making our readers acquainted with the particulars.—[*Australian*, April 15.

ASSOCIATION FOR ENCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

Some of the principal landholders in the colony have it in contemplation to form an association for the purpose of raising a fund, to be employed in procuring labourers and husbandmen with their families from the north of Ireland. Such a plan as this is one of the most useful that could possibly have been devised; and, if carried into effect with promptitude and earnestness, will be the means of establishing in the colony a valuable race of people.—[*Ibid*.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONVICTS.

The governor has published (May 31) a scale of gratuities, to be paid to convicts employed in the public departments, as an incitement to industry and good behaviour; viz. 1st class, 1s. 3d. per diem; 2d class, 10d.; 3d class 6d.; 4th, or probationary class, clothing, as a means of distinction.

PENAL SETTLEMENT AT MORETON BAY.

The accounts which have been just received from Moreton Bay are by no means satisfactory. Very little progress has been made during the last two or three months, either in cultivation or in erecting buildings. This state of things is occasioned by the indolence of the prisoners, and the difficulty that there is of making them work. They have discovered a road to Port Macquarie; and they are continually running away. The distance between this place and Moreton Bay is not less than 500 miles: yet they seem to prefer encountering all the hardships of such a journey, with all the consequences of flogging, &c., than settle to their employment.

The natives are becoming very friendly; they bring down their wives and children, and appear neither to entertain apprehensions of their own safety, nor yet to wish to injure any of the people. They have, on some occasions, rendered themselves very useful; and, only a few days before the Mermaid quitted the settlement, they brought in two runaways, who had absconded a short time previously.—[*Australian*, March 30.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. LAW,

SUPREME COURT, March 29.

Mr. Andrew Bent, of the *Colonial Times*, convicted in September last of a libel, in characterizing a public Government appointment as a "non-descript job,"

job," was this day brought up for judgment.

The Chief Justice, after a few observations upon the nature of the offence, pronounced the judgment of the court, that the defendant should be imprisoned for three months, pay a fine of £200 to the King, and enter into recognizances for his good behaviour, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

April 12.

Murray v. Stephen.—This was an action for a libel on the plaintiff, in a representation to the Governor by the defendant, the Solicitor-general, who alleged, 1st, that he was the author of letters hostile to the Government of this colony; 2d, that he had been formerly a convict; 3d, that he had been dismissed from a superintendency of police; 4th, that he had been brought to the police office upon charges affecting his character; 5th, that he had lived in a state of concubinage. The plaintiff alleged that the first and second were false in the construction put upon them; that the third and fourth were altogether false; the fifth he considered too contemptible to notice. The damages were laid at £2,000. Mr. Murray had applied to the Lieut. Governor, by memorial, to enable him to prove that the charges against the Solicitor-general, the first of which formed the subject-matter of the action, were submitted to his Excellency by the defendant, but that his Excellency refused to allow the original paper to be produced, or to afford Mr. Murray any aid whatever. Mr. Murray then proceeded upon the ground that the original libel was not within the possibility of his obtaining it by any legal course, to adduce secondary evidence. —The Attorney-general Gellibrand proved that he was present at the house of the Chief Justice, when in Mr. Stephen's presence the original paper, signed by Mr. Stephen, was read and admitted by him to be the series of charges referred to. That the paper then produced was transmitted to him by the Lieut. Governor as a copy thereof, and that he examined it carefully when the original was so read

above, and that it was a faithful copy of the original.

The Chief Justice expressed his opinion that Mr. Murray could not be permitted to go into secondary evidence, while the original was in existence, though he admitted that Mr. Murray could not possibly obtain it. He observed, if Mr. Murray was injured by the original being so withheld, redress would be open to him hereafter. Mr. Murray then offered to let a verdict be recorded for the defendant, upon the express understanding that Mr. Stephen should not object to an appeal, if the judge should consider the right existed; and the point was accurately defined to be, that inasmuch as the original paper was in the possession of the Lieut. Governor, that his Excellency has refused to produce it, and that Mr. Murray had not the power of compelling its production, that it was, under these circumstances, so entirely lost to him, that he should have been permitted to have given the copy he possessed as the next best evidence to be obtained.

May 22.

Mr. Bent was this day brought up to receive judgment for another libel.

The Chief Justice pronounced the following as the judgment of the court: "that you do be imprisoned in the gaol of Hobart Town for three months, commencing when your present imprisonment shall expire, and that you do pay a further fine to the crown of £100, and that you do be imprisoned until such fine be paid. I shall not call upon you to enter into further sureties, as you are already required to find such for your future good behaviour; and I hope that this will prevent your newspaper continuing to be the tool of a faction."

SURVEYS OF THE ISLAND.

The Lieut. Governor has issued a commission by which Messrs. Dumaresq, Murdoch, and O'Connor are appointed commissioners to survey the island, to apportion it into counties, hundreds, and parishes, and to make a valuation of the lands.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

No intelligence has been received in England of a later date than is given in our last number, which contained the substance of Calcutta papers to the end of May.

We observe it stated in the *John Bull* that his golden-footed majesty had informed his loving subjects, that he had kindly permitted the strangers to return home again, and that moreover, as they complained grievously of their poverty, he

had generously bestowed upon them a little of the gold and silver with which his coffers overflow.

The *Government Gazette* contains documents which show that some time ago the King of Ava sent a deputation to solicit the assistance of the Emperor of China, who, in reply wrote, that if he, the Emperor of China, were to send an army to aid the King of Ava, many contests would then arise. Upon the return of

of the deputation with this reply, the King of Ava again sent a person with a letter to the Emperor of China, to which an answer to the following effect was received: that if the King of Ava, in his contest with the English, should fail, and should wish to retire into the territory of China, the Emperor of that country would afford him a place of refuge, and would engage not to surrender him to the English in the event of his being demanded, and that he would further endeavour to accommodate the dispute between the King of Ava and the English.

It also appears from these documents that an attempt was made by the Burmese Generals to assassinate "the principal chiefs of the strangers," whilst our army was at Prome; but which was abandoned

by the agent "because European soldiers kept guard there."

It is satisfactory to find that the war has tamed the arrogance and impudence of the Burmese. The *Hurkaru* says: "We have heard from a person, whose acquaintance with the habits and opinions of the Burmese is not to be excelled, that the dread in which Europeans are held by every individual Burmese is so great, that they would suffer any thing rather than involve themselves again in hostilities with us; and while they admire and fear the valour of the white men, they wonder at and respect the strictness with which our treaties are adhered to. Nothing is more unlikely than that the peace will be hastily interrupted in that quarter."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

[In an advertisement prefixed to the last number of the *Oriental Herald*, disclaiming any participation in the disgraceful attempt made by the printer of that work, which is referred to in our two last numbers, the writer declares that he never has recourse to this journal to copy from, and that he never condescends to open its leaves. The effrontery of the person making this statement must be amazing. Our assistant, who compiles the latter portion of this journal, assures us that nearly the whole of that description of matter, which Mr. Cheese endeavoured to purloin for the month of September last, inserted in each month's *Oriental Herald*, has been, for some time past, copied from the *Asiatic Journal* of the preceding month. We have compared the two publications for the last two years, and, from decisive evidence, we entertain not the smallest doubt that such is the fact. The reader desirous of proof has only to examine the two works for last month: he will see that nearly the whole of the general orders, appointments, promotions, &c. &c. contained in the *Asiatic Journal* is omitted in the *Oriental Herald*, whilst that species of intelligence in the journal for the preceding month is scrupulously copied, with its peculiarities of abbreviation and even typographical errors in proper names, into the *Herald* of October!]

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, October 18.

The Hon. East-India Company v. Prince and another.—This was an issue from the Court of Chancery to try the validity of a debt of £24,000, alleged to be due to the plaintiff from a bankrupt

named Card, of whose estate the defendants were assignees.

In 1809, Mr. Wm. Hope, store-keeper at Madras, paid into the Company's treasury there, the sum in question, receiving bills of exchange in triplicate on the Directors in London. The ship in which he sailed for England (the *Jane Duchess of Gordon*) was lost. Mr. Card, partner of Mr. Davis, general agents of Mr. Hope, received the duplicate bills, which were accepted at the India house, and paid, upon the endorsement of Mr. Card, though at that period, by Mr. Hope's death, the power given to his agent was revoked. The administrator of Mr. Hope sued the Company on the third set of bills (the first having perished with Mr. Hope) and recovered the money in Nov. 1821; a few days after, Mr. Card, who had been cognizant of the proceedings, from 1812 to 1821, became a bankrupt. The Company's claim on his estate was resisted by the assignees, on the statute of limitations; but the Vice-Chancellor thought the question should be decided by a jury.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and told the jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to claim on the separate estate of Mr. Card, but the question was whether the latter, in 1812 and subsequently, had admitted his liability to the Company.

The jury found in the affirmative, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £24,264.

Oct. 19.

Buckingham v. Bankes.—This was an action for a libel, the particulars of which from the frequency of their publication, must be familiar to our readers. The libel was contained in a letter addressed to

to the plaintiff by the defendant, dated Thebes, June 12, 1819, of which the following is a copy:—

“ Mr. Buckingham: — After some anecdotes respecting your conduct, which you cannot but suspect must have come, however late, to my knowledge before this time, you cannot expect that I should address you otherwise than I should the lowest of mankind. It is, indeed, with reluctance that I stoop to address you at all. It will require, however, no long preface to acquaint you with the object of this letter, since your own conscience will point it out to you from the moment that you shall recognise a hand-writing, which must be familiar to you, since you have copied it, and are about to turn the transcript to account. You have hoped that the distance of place would befriend you—you have hoped that I should shrink from proclaiming that I have been imposed upon. It would have been far more politic in you to have shrunk from being proclaimed the man who has imposed.

“ In that advertisement, by which you announce as your own the works of another, you have at least spared me the humiliation of being named in the list of your friends. Though the motive of this is sufficiently obvious, and it furnishes in itself both a proof and an aggravation of your culpability, yet some of those, who are made to appear in that list, would rather, I am persuaded, that you had invaded their property as you have mine, than have subjected them to so unmerited a stigma: one amongst the number (whom you would not have dared even to allude to had he been alive) is unhappily unable to repel the imputation in his own person, I mean the late Mr. Burckhardt, whom you so imprudently cite as your bosom friend. The boast is rash and ill-timed.

“ Are you not aware that copies of a letter are extant, in which he styles you a villain, in which he says that the rogue can be brought to a sense of duty only by a kick? Do you wish then to publish your own disgrace, by the letting the world know how well you were known to that excellent person, who, during the two last years of his life, lost no opportunity of testifying his contempt and aversion for your character.

“ Do not imagine that these sentiments were confined to the page of a single letter. Sheik Ibrahim was too open and too honourable to wish others to be deceived, as he had been for a time himself. Had his letters to me reached me sooner than they did, I should have had timely warning to beware how I trusted you, and you would never have had that opportunity which you have seized of abusing my kindness and confidence.

“ It is beneath me to expostulate with you, but I will state some facts to yourself, which I have already stated to others—that the journey beyond Jordan to Dgerask and Oomkais was arranged, and the Arabs under engagement to conduct me thither before I ever saw you; that you introduced yourself to me by a letter, stating that you were intimate with some of my best friends, and studiously concealing from me (both then and afterwards) that you were in any person's employ; that it was at my invitation (I being always under the supposition that you were a free agent) that you went with me, having previously agreed to take down my notes and the journal when I should wish it; that the whole expenses of that journey were upon me; that the notes and journal were in great part taken down from my mouth (especially what relates to Dgerask), with the exception of that of the two or three last days, which were written with my own hand, and afterwards copied fair by you; but above all, that the plan of the ruins at Dgerask was constructed and noted with my own hand, and that all the assistance that I derived from you, even in collecting the materials for it, was in your ascertaining for me the relative bearings of some of the buildings with my compass; that as to the plan of the theatre, you did not even know that I had made it till you saw it at Nazareth.

“ It is hardly necessary to remind you that you neither copied a single inscription, nor made a single sketch on the spot, since you are, I know, incapable of the one, and your ignorance of Latin and Greek must, I should suppose, unfit you for the other; add to which, you had not a single sheet of paper on which you could have done either, if I except a pocket-book about four inches square.

“ The great ground plan was traced at a window of the convent at Nazareth (as both my servants can testify), and you have copies from my drawings at the tombs at Oomkias, taken at the same time. These last are probably to furnish the vignettes and appropriate engravings which are announced.

“ Surely you must laugh at the simplicity of your subscribers when you are alone, with whom you are to pass for a draughtsman, being ignorant of the very first principles of design; for an accurate copier of inscriptions, being ignorant of all the ancient languages; and for an explainer of antiquities, being incapable of even distinguishing between the architecture of the Turks and the Romans. I have said enough. It is in vain to attempt to make a man sensible of ingratitude who has been guilty of fraud.

“ What I demand is the immediate restitution of those copies from my papers, without

without exception, and without your retaining any duplicates of them. Let them be put into the hands of Sir Evan Nepean, whom I have begged that he will do me the favour to take charge of them; and let all that portion of the work advertised that treats of a journey made at my expense, and compiled from my notes, be suppressed. I leave you otherwise to take the consequence: should you persist, the matter shall be notified in a manner that shall make your character as notorious in England and India, as it is already in Egypt and Syria. You will find that you have not duped an obscure individual, who is obliged to bear it and hold his tongue.

“WM. J. BANKES.

“When this letter was written, I did not know that the person to whom it was addressed was editor of the paper in which his long-winded advertisement appeared, but supposed him to be still at Bombay.”

A copy of this letter was given to a gentleman with directions to shew it publicly.

The defendant pleaded the general issue, and also a justification.

Mr. Brougham stated the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. W. Hobhouse proved that he received the letter from Mr. Bankes with instructions to shew it.

Mr. Gurney addressed the jury for the defendant. His learned friend had not denied that the defendant was a gentleman of great acquirements, of respectable family, and one who, instead of wasting his youth in dissipation, had devoted it to the advancement of literature and science. Whilst the defendant was thus employed, he had the misfortune to fall in with the plaintiff, who was at that time, in plain English, nothing more than a messenger for a company of merchants, who had given him a sum of money for conveying their despatches; but which he entrusted to the hands of a stranger, and left the despatches to shift for themselves. The plaintiff had introduced himself to his client when he was travelling in Palestine; he applied repeatedly to him to be permitted to accompany him, offering to act as his servant; at length the defendant consented, provided the plaintiff made no notes or drawings; the plaintiff, on leaving him, and returning to India, published a prospectus of travels in Palestine, which defendant had every reason to believe could only be done by violating the stipulation, and by using the defendant's notes and sketches; it now appeared, that the plaintiff had borrowed his engravings from a work of Meydê's, with a few alterations; (here the learned counsel amused the court by specifying the ridiculous directions given by the plaintiff for these alterations). He added, the late Mr. Burckhardt had written

to the defendant (here the learned counsel read several letters from that respectable personage) expressing in the strongest terms his contempt of the plaintiff, and implying that by his bad conduct he had forfeited his esteem; and that Mr. Burckhardt had made the same declarations to other individuals. When the plaintiff wrote the letter in question, he was considerably irritated, and it was natural that he should, when he saw that he was, by a person under obligations to him, about to be deprived of the fruits of years of toil and labour—years which he might have spent in all the enjoyments of his native land. He did not mean to say, that those feelings would justify the defendant in writing that which was not true; but he trusted that he should be able to show that every statement was perfectly true, and then, of course, damages would be out of the question. The only injury done to the plaintiff, according to the evidence, was, that this letter had been shown to two persons, and the damages to which the plaintiff would be entitled for such an injury would be merely nominal. If, then, the object of the defendant had been to avoid the pecuniary damages which might or could be awarded against him, he would have done better by not setting up any defence to this action, than by incurring the enormous expense of bringing witnesses from Syria and Egypt; but the object of the defendant was to stand right as a gentleman before the jury, and justify what he had done.

Antonio da Costa, a servant of the defendant, proved that the plaintiff told him to deliver a letter to the defendant, when in Syria, and that he (the plaintiff) was recommended to the defendant by Mr. Burckhardt; that he repeatedly applied to the defendant to be admitted to his company; that the defendant at length consented on condition that the plaintiff made neither drawings nor notes; that witness afterwards saw the plaintiff copying from a book and plan of the defendant.

Giovanni Benatti, *alias* Mahomed, acted as interpreter to the defendant in Palestine. Plaintiff had no portfolio, books, or papers. Saw him copying a book and plan of the defendant's.

Mr. Charles Barry, the Hon. Capt. Irby, Mr. Mangles, and Col. Leake, proved the inaccuracy of the plaintiff's drawings and plans. The latter observed that he had seen some of the inscriptions in the plaintiff's book, which contained errors not to be expected from any one acquainted with Greek.

Mr. Brougham replied at considerable length. He contended that the evidence which the jury had heard did not sustain the justification. The only evidence to support the principal charge, *viz.* that the

the plaintiff had larcenously applied to his own use the plan and notes which were the property of the defendant, rested solely upon the evidence of the two foreigners, who stated the conditions on which the plaintiff accompanied the defendant in his visit to Dgerask. Their testimony must be untrue, and for this reason, that they had that day betrayed such complete ignorance of the English language, as rendered it highly improbable, nay, impossible, that they could comprehend the meaning of a conversation carried on in English, between the plaintiff and defendant, when the alleged agreement was stated to have been entered into. The attempt of the defendant to heap additional calumny on the plaintiff's head, by setting up a justification, was an aggravation of the original offence, and that attempt, which had not been supported by evidence, ought to be visited by the jury with appropriate damages.

The Lord Chief Justice said that, in his opinion, the defendant had not succeeded in establishing a justification of the libel; there must, therefore, be a verdict in favour of the plaintiff on the first count; but he trusted the jury would give temperate damages.

The jury were absent three quarters of an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £400.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS, October 24.

Captain Thomas Young, of the *Malta*, Liverpool trader, was indicted, on the 46 Geo. III. for selling four African women as slaves, in the river Danger, on the coast of Africa, in November last. The facts have already been stated, in a former number, on the examination of Capt. Young. The prisoner's defence was, that the women were pawns, deposited by native traders as security for the goods given them, and that he put them on board the Spanish schooner to be conveyed to the Gaboon river, their place of residence.

The jury found the prisoner *not guilty*.

October 25.

Lieut. Edward Kenny of the 89th regt. was indicted for feloniously causing the death of Mr. Robert Charlton, surgeon of the *Bussorah Merchant*, on a voyage from Madras to England, on the 23d April.

The facts of the case, as stated by the counsel for the crown (the family of the deceased declining to prosecute) were these:—On the day above mentioned, much wine had been taken in Mr. Kenny's cabin by that gentleman and Mr. Charlton. After they had been left together for some little time, they went to the poop of the vessel; a pistol was observed to flash in Lieut. Kenny's hand, and the report of a pistol was heard. Mr.

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 131.

Oakes, an officer of the ship, went to the Captain, who accompanied him to the poop, but could not find the parties. He afterwards heard a pistol-shot, and upon coming up, heard Mr. Kenny say, "Oh, God! I have killed my best friend;" adding "This has all happened about a woman."

The prisoner read a defence which made a strong impression upon the court; Mr. Justice Park, who was on the bench, wept during the whole time.

Many officers of the army, some of rank, gave the prisoner an admirable character for humanity, urbanity, mildness, and forbearance.

Mr. Baron Garrow passed an high eulogy on Mr. Kenny, for his conduct as a gentleman and a soldier, observing that he had been the best friend of the deceased, whose failings he had humanely veiled, even in the account of the transaction given in his defence.

The jury found the prisoner *guilty of manslaughter*, but recommended him to the most lenient consideration of the court.

Lord Stowell sentenced him to pay a fine of £10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTS CHURCH IN INDIA.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh resumed, on the 27th September, the consideration of the petition from the Rev. Mr. Brown of Calcutta. No person appeared on behalf of that gentleman; but Mr. Robertson appeared, as before, as counsel for the Kirk Session of Calcutta and for Dr. Bryce.

After some discussion as to whether the petition of Mr. Brown should be read, it was carried in the affirmative; but after a considerable portion had been read,

Dr. Ritchie said, "I do not think the Presbytery should hear any more of this idle stuff; it is all *clish-ma-claver* and disgraceful."

Mr. Robertson, on the part of Dr. Bryce, was perfectly indifferent whether the paper was read or not.

The remainder was read.

Dr. Inglis observed that the contents of the paper, with a small exception, were completely irrelevant. He, therefore, entered his caveat against the counsel for Dr. Bryce and the Kirk Session, making any reply except to that part which respected the claim of Mr. Brown to be sustained as either a collegiate minister or an assistant and successor to Dr. Bryce.

Mr. Robertson then addressed the Presbytery on this simple case. The Scots church at Calcutta was constituted in 1813; an act of the General Assembly subsequent thereto placed all the Indian churches within the jurisdiction of the Presbytery.

Presbytery. In April 1814, the Directors of the East-India Company passed a resolution declaring Dr. Bryce minister of the parish church of St. Andrew's, in Calcutta; and a few months after they nominated him a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, upon his producing a recommendation as to qualifications from the church of Scotland. He accordingly applied to the General Assembly, and thereupon the act before-mentioned passed. In 1822 the Directors resolved to appoint an additional minister of the Scots church at each of the three presidencies, providing also that "the junior minister thus appointed shall succeed to the situations of the senior ministers as vacancies occur." Mr. Brown was nominated junior minister at Calcutta; but instead of applying to this Presbytery or to the General Assembly to get his connexion with and *status* in the church recognized, he was merely ordained a minister of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Lanark. On his arrival in India he was first admitted a member of the Kirk Session for edification, but not to vote while Dr. Bryce was present.

In August 1825, Mr. Brown had occasion to dispense the ceremony of marriage at Calcutta, and the session-clerk did not attend. His absence, Mr. Brown admits, was unintentional; but he applied to the Kirk Session thereupon, requiring them to declare that they regarded him as one of the pastors of the people, and fully entitled to the services of the church officers, so far as necessary to the performance of his pastoral duties, and that, in the pastoral capacity, his reverend senior and himself stood upon an equal footing.

The Kirk Session resolved that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, and declined giving a deliverance upon it. Hereupon another application and a remonstrance, couched in not very respectful terms, were addressed by Mr. Brown to the Kirk Session, who again declined to answer.

Upon this Mr. Brown forwarded the petition and complaint under consideration, the prayer of which is, that the reverend court would instruct the Kirk Session to give the information solicited, to desist in future from all attempts to degrade and annoy him, to respect the laws and practice of the church by applying for information and advice to the proper authorities instead of legislating for themselves to the detriment of others, and to refrain from sitting in judgment on his conduct, but to bring whatever they may have to allege before this court.

The learned counsel contended that Mr. Brown had gone wrong in all his proceedings; that he ought, previous to his departure for India, to have had his

rights, character and *status* in the church fixed by competent authority; and that the Kirk Session had acted wisely and judiciously in not answering Mr. Brown's application. He concluded with expressing a wish on the part of Dr. Bryce and the Kirk Session to avoid all irritating topics, and to promote a return to friendly understanding; adding, that it was from the first their wish that Mr. Brown should take the requisite steps to ascertain his *status*, and they would cheerfully concur with him in removing every cause of misunderstanding or offence where peace and concord should alone prevail.

After considerable discussion, the following motion of Dr. Inglis was unanimously agreed to:—"Though it appears to the Presbytery, that in respect to Mr. Brown not having been ecclesiastically inducted, either as a colleague, minister, or an assistant, successor, &c. to Dr. Bryce, he cannot at present be entitled to the privileges that would belong to him in either of those capacities, yet, apprehending that the General assembly in their wisdom may see right to employ some means for placing the institution of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, upon a better footing in respect to its being regularly provided with a second or colleague minister, the Presbytery think it necessary that with this view the whole papers in this case shall be laid before the General Assembly; and in these circumstances the Presbytery agree to reserve the case entire for their consideration, and therefore refer the whole matter to which these papers relate to the next General Assembly, for either their decision or their advice, as to the Assembly shall seem most proper."

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The Session of the States-General was opened at Brussels on the 16th Oct. The speech from the King on this occasion had the following allusion to the disaffection in the East-Indian possessions of Holland:

"My Commissioner-General in the East-Indies is zealously engaged in the adoption of measures which may tend to accomplish the object of this important mission. Tranquillity is not yet entirely restored there; but the number of the troops which have been sent out for some time to reinforce the army in the Indies, and the sending of which still continues, will succeed, if they are conducted with ability and prudence, in subduing the rebellion; and the developement of so great a force will doubtless render still more efficacious the spirit of moderation and of persuasion, which I am firmly resolved shall henceforward characterize the authority of the Netherlands in those countries."

CHAPLAIN TO N. S. WALES.

The Rev. C. P. N. Wilson, M.A., Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed superintendent of the Female Orphan School at Paramatta, and chaplain to the colony in New South Wales.

PROFESSOR STEWART.

We understand that Major Charles Stewart having resigned the situation of Professor of Oriental Literature in the Hon. East-India Company's college, has been succeeded by the Rev. H. G. Keene, whose former situation has been filled by Capt. James Michael, of the Madras establishment, and Mahratta translator to the Carnatic Commissioners.

The following is an extract of the Court of Directors' letter on this occasion, and copy of a letter from a number of the students to Major Stewart, with his answer.

"The Court of Directors having taken into their consideration your eminent services during upwards of the last twenty years, for which period you have discharged with much ability and success the duties of your situation at the college, the Court have granted to you a retiring allowance under the provisions of the Act of 53d George III."

To Major Charles Stewart, late Professor of Oriental Literature in the East-India College, Herts.

Sir: The subscribers to the cup which you declined accepting, beg to express their respect and esteem, which they cannot but feel, for the unremitting kindness and attention you have always displayed, during your long official residence in this college.

That you may live long to look back with feelings of the justest self-approbation, on a period of your life, so highly creditable to yourself, and beneficial to others, is the earnest wish of,

Sir, your most obliged humble servants,
P. Scott, R. Grote, W. Bracken, T. C. Scott, R. H. Mytton, J. P. Woodcock, A. N. Udney, W. H. Martin, R. Buller, R. Muspratt, E. V. Irwin, F. G. Cornish, J. H. Bainbridge, M. Mac Mahon, G. Todd, G. F. Harvey, H. F. James, R. Bruce, A. F. Donnelly, N. B. Edmonstone, W. J. H. Money, C. H. Tracy, S. S. Brown, W. J. Taylor, J. S. Udny, J. Cumine, C. H. Hallett, G. Siddons, W. C. Baynes, R. Dick.

Bath, October 23d, 1826.

Gentlemen: I was yesterday favoured with your letter expressive of respect and esteem, arising from the line of conduct I pursued in my official capacity during

my long residence in the East-India College.

Believe me, I feel highly gratified by this proof of your regard, and shall ever look back with great satisfaction and pleasure to a period in which my services were useful to so meritorious a body of men as the civil servants of the Hon. East-India Company, and during which I had the good fortune to cultivate the friendship of a number of individuals, not to be surpassed in any age or country, for highly distinguished worth and talents.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend,

CHARLES STEWART.

To P. Scott, Esq., &c. &c., students of the East-India College.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Oct. 27.—The Arabic professor gives notice, that his lectures will commence on Monday, Nov. 6, at twelve o'clock, in the Hall of Queen's College:

Subjects.—1. *Hebrew.*

1st Class.—The Prophecy of Isaiah, beginning at chap. xxx.

2d Ditto.—The Hebrew Grammar, Schræderus, &c.

2. *Arabic.*

1st Class.—The Ikhwân Ossafâ, or any other subject that may be preferred.

2d Ditto.—The Arabic Grammar. Mr. Lumsden, M. de Sacy, &c.

3. *Persic.*

1st Class.—The Gulistan of Sheikh Sâdi of Shirâz.

2d Ditto.—The Persian Grammar. Sir William Jones, Mr. Lumsden, &c.

During the Vice-Chancellor's absence from the university, a letter was addressed to him by the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, president of the India Board, of which the following is an extract:—

"Enclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the regulations for the examination of candidates for writer-ships in the service of the East-India Company, which have been prepared by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. You will find that it is proposed that two Examiners should be appointed from the university of Cambridge by the Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professors, with an annual stipend of £80, one of them to be annually replaced."

Plan for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service, who have not resided at the College of Haileybury.

"The candidates will be examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek authors, viz. Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek Plays; also in some of the works

works of the following Latin authors, viz. Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, and Juvenal, which part of the examination will include collateral reading in Ancient History, Geography, and Philosophy.

"They will also be examined in Mathematics, including the four first and sixth books of Euclid, Algebra, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Mechanics.

"In Modern History, principally taken from 'Russell's Modern Europe,' and in 'Paley's Evidences of Christianity.'"

RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO PERSIA.

By recent Petersburg papers, it appears that Prince Menzikoff and his suite have arrived in safety at Tiflis.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From an official notice, dated 10th June 1826, inserted in the *Batavia Courant*, it appears that the ship *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain W. Ostley, from China, struck on a small but dangerous unseen rock, lying in south lat. 6° 7', distant from the Batavian Island about three miles and a half S. W. by S. The longitude stated by Capt. O. does not agree with these bearings on all of the charts now in use.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

4th L. Dr. Corn. C. Villiers to be lieut. by purch., v. Parlbey prom. (14 Sept.); Corn. and Adj. J. Harrison to have rank of lieut. (13 Aug. 26); Corn. and Riding Mast. J. Henley, from 5th Dr. Gu., to be corn., v. Villiers prom. (5 Oct. 26.)

13th L. Dr. F. Thorold to be corn. by purch., v. Christie prom. (3 Oct.); Staff Assist.surg. T. G. Stephenson to be assist.surg., v. J. Gibson placed upon h. p. (25 Sept.); J. L. Moilliet to be corn. by purch., v. Benson prom. (5 Oct.).

1st Foot. E. T. Palmer to be ens. by purch., v. Neville prom. (21 Sept.); Staff Assist.surg. J. M'Andrew to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

2d Foot. Lieut. S. Bruce, from h. p. 53d F., to be lieut., v. Walsh app. to 50th F. (25 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. J. Poole to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

3d Foot. Assist.surg. J. Patterson, from 52d F., to be assist.surg., v. Ivory prom. (28 Sept.)

6th Foot. Capt. O. Barwell, from h. p., to be capt., v. Rogers prom. (14 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. W. Stewart to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.); J. T. Latham to be ens., v. Dumaresq dec. (19 Oct.)

13th Foot. 2d-Lieut. A. Grierson, from 60th F., to be ens., v. Cromie, who exch. (27 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. J. S. Chapman to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

14th Foot. Ens. T. H. Tidy to be lieut. by purch., v. Cockell prom. in 2d F.; 2d-Lieut. E. Chambers, from 60th F., to be ens., v. Tidy; Hosp. Assist. R. Battersby to be assist.surg. (all 28 Sept.)

20th Foot. Capt. C. C. Taylor, from h. p., to be capt., v. Garrett prom. (19 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. A. Wood to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.); Ens. T. Burke to be lieut., v. Pitts app. to 72d F.; W. Houston to be ens., v. Burke (both 5 Oct.)

30th Foot. Hosp. Assist. S. Dickson to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

31st Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. Casement to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

38th Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. S. Graves to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

40th Foot. Lieut. W. Williams, from 57th F., to be lieut., v. Moore, who exch. (18 Sept.)

41st Foot. Ens. R. S. Orde, from 37th F., to be

lieut. by purch., v. Hay app. to 27th F. (25 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. W. Smith to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

44th Foot. Hosp. Assist. A. Smith to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

45th Foot. Hosp. Assist. L. Leslie to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

46th Foot. Hosp. Assist. A. Urquhart to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.); Lieut. Mattlebury, from h. p. 69th F., to be lieut., v. Macpherson, app. to 25th F.; Lieut. J. H. French to be adj., v. Purcell, who res. adjtcy. only (both 12 Oct.)

47th Foot. Hosp. Assist. S. Lightfoot to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

48th Foot. Lieut. R. Hughes, from h. p. 30th F., to be lieut., v. E. King, who exch. (14 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. J. Fitzgerald to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

54th Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. Brydon to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

59th Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. Strath to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

87th Foot. Hosp. Assist. H. Marshall to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

89th Foot. Lieut. J. Glover, from h. p. 12th F., to be lieut., v. J. L. Molony, who exch. (14 Sept.); Ens. E. S. Miles to be lieut. by purch., v. Dougan, who res.; M. Pole to be ens. by purch., v. Miles (both 21 Sept.); Hosp. Assist. H. Carline to be assist.surg. (28 Sept.)

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 97th Foot (now in Ceylon) bearing on its colours and appointments, the motto "Quò fas et gloria ducunt."

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals.

Sept. 28. *Mountaineer*, Herbert, from Batavia 16th June; at Deal.—Oct. 2. *Scorpion*, Rixon, from Singapore 8th May; at Gravesend—also *Cornwallis*, Henderson, from Singapore 7th May; and *Carnarvon*, Pemberthy, from Bengal and Mauritius; both at Deal.—3. *Minerva*, Norris, from the Mauritius; off Dover.—4. *Mangies*, Carr, from N. S. Wales 14th May; at Deal.—10. *Neptune*, Cumberledge, from Bengal 26th Feb., and Madras 28th April; at Deal—also *Grecian*, Bouch, from Bombay 3d June; at Liverpool.—12. *Brutus*, Ross, from N. S. Wales 10th June; at Deal.—22. *Lady Nugent*, Coffin, from Bengal 22d March, and Madras 27th May; and *Wilna*, Tait, from the Mauritius 3d July; off Portsmouth.—28. *Mary*, Watson, from the Mauritius, and *Liverpool Packet*, Coffin, from Batavia 11th July; both at Deal—also *Ospray*, M'Gill, from Bengal 24th April; off Liverpool.—27. *Fortitude*, Burcham, from Singapore 23d May; off Dover.

Departures.

Sept. 25. *James*, Reynolds, for Madeira and Batavia; from Liverpool.—28. *Mary*, Guy, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—Oct. 1. *Canadian*, Reed (220 tons), for Bengal; from Deal.—3. *Mollish*, Vincent, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth—also *Brothers*, Motley, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—4. *Albion*, Ralph, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—5. *Jessie*, Boag, for Bengal (with coals)—also *Borneo*, Ross, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Deal.—6. *Clansman*, Snowden, for Bengal; from Greenock.—15. *Minstrell*, Arkoll, for Bombay, and *Midas*, Baigrie, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Portsmouth—also *Northumbrian*, Davison, for Bengal (with coals); from Deal.—16. *Wellington*, Evans, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—17. *Andromeda*, Muddle, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—21. *Maria*, Clark, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—22. *Ellen*, Patterson, from Cape and Bengal; from Leith.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Baretto*, from Bengal: Mrs. Mathews; Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, three Misses Marshall, and Mr. A. Marshall; Capt. and Mrs. Brownrigg; Captain and Master and Miss Smith; Capt. Snow, Mrs. and Master Snow; Mrs. and Miss Cairne; Lieut. and Mrs. Crane; Lieut. and Mrs. M'Kelly; Capt. Hall; Mrs. Jones; Lieut. Horne; Mrs. Cazadine; Mrs. Scandred; W. Johnson, charter-party passenger; 20 Company's invalids; 5 female servants; 4 male ditto.

Per Neptune, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Hawker; Mrs. Lord; Mrs. Gowan; Mrs. Lushington; Mrs. Bannerman; Mrs. Ansell, widow of — Ansell, Esq.; Mrs. Grindley, widow of Capt. Grindley, H.M.'s 54th Regt.; Mrs. Cuppage, widow of — Cuppage, Esq.; Maj. Gen. Hawker, H.M.'s 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Col. Bowler, Madras N.I.; Maj. Crockett, H.M.'s 20th Regt.; Lieut. Brown, H.M.'s 34th Regt.; G. Gowan, Esq., Madras C.S.; D. Bannerman, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Fullarton, Peppercorne, and Buchanan, Madras N.I.; Mr. J. R. Watts, from the Cape; Miss Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Digby and child; 10 children; 6 European and native servants; T. Forster, from the Madras hospital; 21 invalids of various regiments.—(Capt. Slade and Lieut. Fairbrass, died at sea.)

Per Toward Castle, from New South Wales: Mrs. Jeffery; Mrs. Frankland, (widow of Capt. G. J. Frankland) and family; Maj. Marley, 3d Regt. Buffs; Capt. Jones, late of the *Pocklington*; Mr. Edw. Wills; Dr. Linton, R.N.

Per Franklin, from the Cape (for Antwerp): Capt. Wm. Tripe, late of the *Nautilus*.

Per Henry Porcher, from St. Helena: Mr. D. Harrington.

Per William Harris, from the Island of Ascension: Lieut. James; Lieut. Bennett; Mr. Davis, surg., R.N.; Mr. Power, assist.surg., R.N.

Per Mountaineer, from Batavia: Mr. Thornton.

Per John Dunn, from Van Diemen's Land: Dr. Cartet, R.N.; three Misses Loane, daughters of Maj. Loane.

Per Mangles, from New South Wales: Colonel and Mrs. Thornton, and two children; W. Walker, Esq.; Master Walker; Captains Heavyside and La Marchant, H.M.'s 57th Regt.; Dr. Wilson, R.N.; Mr. M'Brien; Mr. Fenton; S. Levy, Esq.; several servants.

Per Minerva, from the Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; two Misses Montgomery.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Thomas and three children; Mrs. Dormer; Lieut. Ponsonby, 2d Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Moffat, 7th ditto; Lieut. Hughes, 44th Bengal N.I.; Mr. Barkinyoung and two children; Lieut. All-dritt, Madras Artillery—(Assist.surg. Edwards died at sea.)

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sarah, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Morgan and son; Capt. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. M'Rae; Lieut. Briggs; four cadets.

Per Candian, for Bengal: Mr. John Barrett.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At St. Mary Cray, Kent, the lady of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a son.

24. At Brighton, the lady of G. C. Holroyd, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Cheltenham, Lieut. Col. Nixon, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late G. Andrews, Esq., of Sandford, Oxfordshire.

26. At St. James's Church, Mr. J. Newman, of Leicester Square, to Hannah, daughter of R. Porter, Esq., of Regent Street.

28. At Dover, T. Daniell, Esq., Captain in H.M.'s 89th Regt., to Harriet Mary Ann, eldest daughter of H. N. Watson, Esq., Charlton-house, Charlton, near Dover.

Oct. 4. At St. James's Church, Westminster, Capt. W. Cruikshank, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Catherine Sarah, second daughter of H. Martens, Esq., of Leadenhall Street.

7. At Frodsham, Cheshire, T. A. Oakes, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service, to Clara Sophia, daughter of the late P. F. Muntz, Esq., of Sellywick, Worcestershire.

12. At Walthamstow, Essex, J. F. Fraser, Esq., nephew of the late J. Farquhar, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.

21. At St. James's Church, Westminster, Mr. E. Jenkyns, of the E. I. House, to Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. W. Stevens, A. M., formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

26. At St. Pancras Church, Lieut. C. Reid, R.N., to Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Duncan, Esq., third member of the medical board, Madras.

Lately. At Dawlish, Devon, E. W. Meade, Esq., late of the Ceylon civil service, to Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Rochfort, of Rochfort, Ireland.

DEATHS.

May 5. On board the ship *Neptune*, on his passage from India, Capt. W. T. Slade, of the Madras army.

14. On board the ship *Lady Nugent*, on his passage from India, Mr. Assist.surg. Edwards, 13th Madras N.I.

June 30. On his voyage from China, Capt. Thomson, of the ship *Henry Porcher*.

July 9. On board the ship *Neptune*, on his passage from India, Lieut. Fairbrass, of the Madras army, in his 26th year.

Aug. 17. On her passage home, in the *Lady East*, from Bombay, Octavia Constance Lavia, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Lavia, chaplain to the troops in Cutch, aged 28.

Sept. 9. At Dalkeith, Mr. R. Slingsby, son of the late A. Slingsby, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

24. At Inverness, Mr. C. Mackintosh, late of Haileybury College, aged 28.

26. Major Walter Jollie, late of the 4th Madras Native Infantry.

29. At Lymington, Anne, widow of the late Maj. Godfrey, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in her 91st year.

Oct. 1. At Southampton, Maj. Gen. Wm. Fawcett, governor of Limerick, aged 76.

3. In Baker Street, W. T. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

9. At Southampton, Charles Mills, Esq., author of the *History of Muhammedanism—History of the Crusades*, &c., aged 38. Mr. Mills, a few months before his death, was elected one of the Knights of Malta, now revived on the continent.

12. At Hefleton, near Wareham, James Shuter, M.D., formerly of Madeira, late naturalist to the Hon. E. I. Company at Madras.

13. At Canterbury, Lieut. Gen. Bentham, of the Royal Artillery, aged 65.

— In Bulstrode Street, Mrs. Haring, daughter of the late W. Hornby, Esq., formerly Governor of Bombay.

16. At Clapham, Mrs. Adamson, wife of Capt. W. Adamson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

19. At Cheltenham, David M'Culloch, Esq., late of Calcutta, in his 56th year.

21. Lieut. Gen. D. M'Neile, in his 74th year.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 November—Prompt 9 February 1827.
Company's—Sugar—Coffee—Mocha Coffee.

For Sale 14 November—Prompt 9 February.
Company's—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

Licensed—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Pepper—Sago—Arrow Root—Casia Buds—Casia Ligna—Saltpetre.

For Sale 16 November—Prompt 9 February.
Licensed—Seeds—Turmeric—Cochineal—Cubebs—Safflower—Munjeet—Galls—Lac Dye—Shellac—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Olibanum—Red Gum—Rhubarb—Columbo Root—Bees' Wax—Hemp—Castor Oil.

For Sale 21 November—Prompt 9 February.
Private-Trade and Licensed—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, Oct. 27, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	0	2	0		0	2	6	Turneric, Bengal ..cwt.	1	0	0		1	10	0
Coffee, Java								— China	1	10	0		2	0	0
— Cheribon	2	6	0		2	14	0	Zedoary							
— Sumatra	2	5	0		2	8	0	Galls, in Sorts							
— Bourbon								— Blue	4	10	0		5	0	0
— Mocha	3	0	0		6	0	0	Indigo, Fine Blue							
Cotton, Surat	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
— Madras	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..							
— Bengal	0	0	5		0	0	6	— Fine Purple							
— Bourbon	0	0	9		0	1	0	— Extra fine Violet							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Violet							
Alcas, Epatica	15	0	0		17	0	0	— Violet and Copper							
Aniseeds, Star	3	10	0		3	15	0	— Extra fine Copper							
Borax, Refined	2	0	0		2	2	0	— Copper							
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	0	0					— Consuming Qualities ..							
Camphire	8	10	0		9	10	0	— Oudes							
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0	5	0		0	5	6	— Madras (none fine)							
— Ceylon	0	1	0		0	1	3	— Good and Middling							
Cassia Buds	6	0	0		8	10	0	— Ordinary							
— Ligna	4	15	0		6	6	0	— Bad and Trash							
Castor Oil	0	0	6		0	1	3	Rice, White	0	17	0		1	0	0
China Root	1	10	0					Safflower	1	0	0		6	0	0
Coculus Indicus	2	10	0					Sago	0	15	0		1	0	0
Columbo Root	5	0	0		6	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	1	6	0				
Dragon's Blood	5	0	0		25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein							
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0		10	0	0	— Novi							
— Arabic	1	0	0		4	0	0	— Ditto White							
— Asafoetida	2	0	0		6	0	0	— China							
— Benjamin	2	0	0		50	0	0	— Organsine							
— Animi	3	0	0		8	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0		0	7	11
— Galbanum								— Cloves	0	2	1		0	2	6
— Gambogium	9	0	0		16	0	0	— Mace	0	4	0		0	6	0
— Myrrh	3	0	0		16	0	0	— Nutmeg	0	3	6		0	3	9
— Oilbanum	2	0	0		4	10	0	— Ginger	0	14	0		0	16	0
Lac Lake	0	1	0		0	2	0	— Pepper, Black	0	0	4		0	0	6
— Dye	0	3	6		0	5	0	— White	0	2	2		0	2	10
— Shell, Block	2	10	0		5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow	1	8	0		1	12	0
— Shivered	3	0	0		5	0	0	— White	1	13	0		1	16	0
— Stick	2	0	0		3	0	0	— Brown							
Musk, China	0	9	0		0	16	0	— Siam and China	1	11	0		1	15	0
Nux Vomica	0	12	0		0	13	0	Tea, Bohea	0	1	5		0	1	7
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5					— Congou	0	2	1		0	3	6
— Cinnamon	0	7	0		0	8	0	— Souchong	0	4	0		0	4	11
— Cloves								— Campol	0	3	6		0	3	8
— Mace	0	0	3					— Twankay	0	3	2		0	3	11
— Nutmegs	0	2	4		0	2	6	— Pekoe	0	3	0		0	3	9
Opium								— Hyson Skin	0	3	2		0	3	11
Rhubarb	0	1	6		0	3	0	— Hyson	0	4	6		0	5	11
Sal Ammoniac	3	0	0		3	10	0	— Gunpowder	0	4	7		0	5	9
Senna	0	0	11		0	2	6	Tortolles shell	1	5	0		2	10	0
Turneric, Java	1	10	0		1	15	0	Wood, Sanders Red	8	0	0		9	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of September to the 21st of October 1826.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bill.	Consols. for Acc.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 18p	80½
23	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 18p	80½
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	79½ 80	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 19p	79½ 80½
26	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 19p	80½
27	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	28 30p	15 20p	80½
28	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	28 30p	15 19p	80½
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	30 38p	15 17p	80½
Oct. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	78½ 80	—	95½	—	—	—	30 38p	15 19p	80½
3	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	239 240½	30p	17 24p	80½
4	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	16 22p	80½
5	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	16 22p	80½
6	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	—	31 33p	17 24p	80½
7	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	241½	31 38p	18 25p	80½ 79½
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	32p	16 24p	80½
10	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	240	30 31p	16 25p	80½
11	201½ 202	79½	80½	85½	95½	18 1-16	85½	—	31 32p	17 24p	80½
12	202	79½	80½	85½	95½	18 15-16 19	85½	—	31 32p	17 25p	80½
13	—	79½	80½	85½	95½	18 15-16 19	85½	—	31 32p	17 25p	80½
14	201½	79½	80½	—	95½	18½	85½	241½	33p	17 25p	80½
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	79½	80½	—	95½	18 15-16	85½	—	32 38p	18 25p	80½
17	202	79½ 80½	80½	—	95½	19 1-16	86½	243	32 38p	18 25p	80½ 1½
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	201½ 202½	80½ 80½	81½	86½ 7½	96½ 7	19 1-16 3-16	86½	—	33 34p	19 25p	81½
20	—	79½ 80½	80½ 1½	87½	96½ 7½	19 1-16	86½	243	34 35p	20 25p	81½ 1½
21	203½	80½	81½	—	97½	19½	86½ 87	—	35 36p	21 26p	81½

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE limits which the Legislature of this country has fixed to the duration of the exclusive commercial privileges of the East-India Company, will, in the course of a few years, bring before the country a question of the highest importance to its interests, namely, whether the British possessions in India shall continue to be governed by its present masters, under the control of the executive authority of Great Britain (with such further regulations as experience shall have suggested); or whether the political power of the East-India Company shall be altogether abrogated, and the territories they now hold shall be transferred, after proper arrangements are made, to indemnify the Company for the claims they would have upon the Government, to the exclusive possession of the crown of England. We have no desire to anticipate this question, or to enter upon a premature discussion of the subject; but we observe a violent anxiety on the part of some writers to do so, or at least to prejudice the public mind thereupon. They are not content with vehement accusations of the existing system of government, as one characterized by tyranny and productive of injustice, but they insidiously labour to instil into the minds of Englishmen (and how few there are who have acquired sufficient knowledge regarding Indian affairs to be proof against misrepresentation!) that Indian statesmen and Indian ministers have pronounced a change of system to be desirable, both for the welfare of the natives of India and for the interests of Great Britain.

As it is our duty to expose such artifices, we propose to devote a few pages to warn the public against these delusive representations. That there are writers, and respectable writers, who have doubted of the expediency and policy of continuing the present system of governing India, we do not pretend to deny; but that the number and weight of the authorities are altogether

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, Oct. 27, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	Turmeric, Bengal ..	1	0	0	to	1	10	0
Coffee, Java								— China	1	10	0	—	2	0	0
— Cheribon	2	6	0	—	2	14	0	Zedoary							
— Sumatra	2	5	0	—	2	8	0	Galls, in Sorta							
— Bourbon								— Blue	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
— Mocha	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	Indigo, Fine Blue							
Cotton, Surat	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
— Madras	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Purple and Violet ..							
— Bengal	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Fine Purple							
— Bourbon	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	— Extra fine Violet							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Violet							
Aloes, Epatica	15	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Violet and Copper							
Anniseeds, Star	3	10	0	—	3	15	0	— Extra fine Copper							
Borax, Refined	2	0	0	—	2	2	0	— Copper							
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	2	0	0					— Consuming Qualities ..							
Camphire	8	10	0	—	9	10	0	— Oudes							
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	— Madras (none fine)							
— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	3	— Good and Middling							
Cassia Fuda	6	0	0	—	8	10	0	— Ordinary							
— Ligna	4	15	0	—	6	6	0	— Bad and Trash							
Castor Oil	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Rice, White	0	17	0	—	1	0	0
China Root	1	10	0					Safflower	1	0	0	—	6	0	0
Coculus Indicus	2	10	0					Sago	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Columbo Root	5	0	0	—	6	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	1	6	0				
Dragon's Blood	5	0	0	—	25	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein							
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Novi							
— Arabic	1	0	0	—	4	0	0	— Ditto White							
— Asafoetida	2	0	0	—	6	0	0	— China							
— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0	— Orgazine							
— Animi	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0	—	0	7	11
— Galbanum								— Cloves	0	2	1	—	0	2	6
— Gambogium	9	0	0	—	16	0	0	— Mace	0	4	0	—	0	6	8
— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	16	0	0	— Nutmegs	0	3	6	—	0	3	9
— Oilbanum	2	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Ginger	0	14	0	—	0	16	8
Lac Lake	0	1	0	—	0	2	0	— Pepper, Black	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	— White	0	2	2	—	0	2	10
— Shell, Block	2	10	0	—	5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow	1	8	0	—	1	12	0
— Shivered	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	— White	1	13	0	—	1	16	0
— Stick	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Brown							
Musk, China	0	9	0	—	0	16	0	— Siam and China	1	11	0	—	1	15	0
Nux Vomica	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	Tea, Bohea	0	1	5	—	0	1	7
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5					— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	6
— Cinnamon	0	7	0	—	0	8	0	— Souchong	0	4	0	—	0	4	11
— Cloves								— Campol	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
— Mace	0	0	3					— Twankay	0	3	2	—	0	3	11
— Nutmegs	0	2	4	—	0	2	6	— Pekoe	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
Opium								— Hyson Skin	0	3	2	—	0	3	11
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	— Hyson	0	4	6	—	0	5	11
Sal Ammoniac	3	0	0	—	3	10	0	— Gunpowder	0	4	7	—	0	5	9
Senna	0	0	11	—	0	2	6	Tortoise shell	1	5	0	—	2	10	0
Turmeric, Java	1	10	0	—	1	15	0	Wood, Sanders Red ..	8	0	0	—	9	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of September to the 21st of October 1826.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 18p	80½
23	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 18p	80½
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	79½ 80	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 19p	79½ 80½
26	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	27 29p	15 19p	80½
27	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	28 30p	15 20p	80½
28	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	28 30p	15 19p	80½
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	30 32p	15 17p	80½
Oct. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	78½ 80	—	95½	—	—	—	30 32p	15 19p	80½
3	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	230 240½	30p	17 21p	80½
4	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	16 22p	80½
5	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	16 22p	80½
6	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	—	31 33p	17 24p	80½
7	—	—	79½ 80½	—	95½	—	—	241½	31 32p	18 25p	80, 79½
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	—	32p	16 24p	80½
10	—	—	80½	—	95½	—	—	240	30 31p	16 25p	80½
11	201½ 202	78½	80½	85½	95½	18 1-16	85½	—	31 32p	17 24p	80½
12	202	79½	80½	85½	95½	18 15-16 19	85½	—	31 32p	17 25p	80½
13	—	79½	80½	85½	95½	18 15-16 19	85½	—	31 32p	17 25p	80½
14	201½	79½	80½	—	95½	18½	85½	241½	33p	17 25p	80½
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	79½	80½	—	95½	18 15-16	85½	—	32 33p	18 25p	80½
17	202	79½ 80½	80½	—	95½	19 1-16	86½	243	32 33p	18 25p	80½
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	201½ 202½	80½ 80½	81½	86½ 7½	96½ 7	19 1-16 3-16	86½	—	33 34p	19 25p	81½
20	—	79½ 80½	81½	87½	96½ 7½	19 1-16	86½	243	34 35p	20 25p	80½
21	203½	81½	81½	—	97½	19½	86½ 87	—	35 36p	21 26p	81½

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE limits which the Legislature of this country has fixed to the duration of the exclusive commercial privileges of the East-India Company, will, in the course of a few years, bring before the country a question of the highest importance to its interests, namely, whether the British possessions in India shall continue to be governed by its present masters, under the control of the executive authority of Great Britain (with such further regulations as experience shall have suggested); or whether the political power of the East-India Company shall be altogether abrogated, and the territories they now hold shall be transferred, after proper arrangements are made, to indemnify the Company for the claims they would have upon the Government, to the exclusive possession of the crown of England. We have no desire to anticipate this question, or to enter upon a premature discussion of the subject; but we observe a violent anxiety on the part of some writers to do so, or at least to prejudice the public mind thereupon. They are not content with vehement accusations of the existing system of government, as one characterized by tyranny and productive of injustice, but they insidiously labour to instil into the minds of Englishmen (and how few there are who have acquired sufficient knowledge regarding Indian affairs to be proof against misrepresentation!) that Indian statesmen and Indian ministers have pronounced a change of system to be desirable, both for the welfare of the natives of India and for the interests of Great Britain.

As it is our duty to expose such artifices, we propose to devote a few pages to warn the public against these delusive representations. That there are writers, and respectable writers, who have doubted of the expediency and policy of continuing the present system of governing India, we do not pretend to deny; but that the number and weight of the authorities are altogether

ther on the other side of the question, we assert without fear of being contradicted, except by those who make misrepresentation their vocation. We do not propose to detail these authorities; our object at present is to counteract a specific misrepresentation.

In an article which has recently appeared in a periodical work, the writer takes occasion to enter upon the question we have alluded to, and in the course of his argument makes no scruple of expressing himself so as to induce his readers to believe that the late Lord Melville, whose knowledge of Indian affairs he very justly commends in the highest terms of praise, was of opinion that it was expedient that the direction of the Indian Government should be taken from the Company, and be vested entirely in the Ministers of the Crown.

In examining the sentiments of public men upon this oft-agitated question, there are few who have taken a prominent part in the various discussions whose authority the writer could have quoted more unhappily to support his theory, than the statesman thus adduced by him to give weight to his opinion. We shall lay before the reader an extract from the recorded sentiments of this distinguished person, and leave the reader to judge with what truth it could be imputed to him that he was an advocate for the transfer of political authority from the hands of the East-India Company.

The late Lord Melville (then Mr. Dundas), in a letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated 2d April 1800,* expresses himself as follows:—

“That a direct interference by Government in the affairs of India is necessary for their stability and uniformity, I am more and more convinced; but that the ostensible form of government, with all its consequent extent and detail of patronage, must remain as it now is, I am persuaded will never be called in question by any but those who may be disposed to sacrifice the freedom and security of our constitution to their own personal aggrandizement and ill-directed ambition.”

This able politician clearly indicates in this passage, his fear lest the demolition of the Company's authority, now intervening between the Crown and India, should be attended with danger to the constitution. Of this ground of apprehension we shall speak hereafter.

In another communication, dated 21 March 1801, Mr. Dundas expresses himself still more forcibly, as follows:—

“The monopoly of the East-India Company is essentially requisite for the security of every important interest connected with our Indian empire; and so deeply am I impressed with the truth of that proposition, I am prepared explicitly to declare, that although the first formation of an East-India Company proceeded upon purely commercial considerations, the magnitude and importance to which the East-India Company has progressively advanced is now so interwoven with the political interests of the empire, as to create upon my mind a firm conviction that the maintenance of the monopoly of the East-India Company is even more important to the political interests of the state, than it is to the commercial interests of the Company.”†

In the same article to which we have referred, the late Marquess Cornwallis is mentioned as a person hostile to the existing state of administration in India, and anxious for a more full participation in the affairs of government being given to the natives of the country. This is a misrepresentation almost equally infelicitous with the other.

A minute

* App. to 4th Rep. on E. I. Affairs, 1812.

† Supp. to 4th Rep., p. 30.

A minute of Lord Cornwallis, when Governor-General of India, dated 11th February 1793, contains the following passage:—

“It may be urged that these ideas of justice are incompatible with our political situation in this country; that as the people become rich they will feel their power, and combine to subvert our Government. But there appears to me to be no ground for such apprehensions; for although we hope to render our subjects the happiest people in India, I should by no means propose to admit natives to any participation in framing regulations. The Supreme Government will retain this power entire and uncontrolled as at present: it will always possess the means of safety within itself, as far as that safety may depend upon its being able to establish such regulations as it may think advisable. The proposed arrangements only aim at insuring a general obedience to the regulations which we may institute, and, at the same time, impose some check upon ourselves against passing such as may prove detrimental to our own interests, as well as the prosperity of the country.”*

After this, we think the reader would be inclined to place little reliance upon the sentiments imputed to other authorities; but *no more are referred to!*

It is natural for a person, to whom the question adverted to at the commencement should be propounded, to ask, what are the advantages expected to spring from a change of government;—to the natives of India and to the mother country. Would a government administered entirely by the servants of the Crown, whereby India would be placed, in respect to administration, upon a parallel with the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, &c.,—would such a government produce more benefit to the natives of Hindustan than the present? Would such a government yield more advantages, of any kind, to the mother-country?

It is not to be expected that the ministers of the King of England would enlarge what are called the rights of the natives of India. The ministers of England entertain, for they have expressed, precisely the same principles in regard to India as those which have regulated the East-India Company; in fact, the impulse of government, so far as it is given by the Company, under the present system, is rather transmitted, than originally communicated. The operative functions belong to the Company, the directive may be said to belong to the Board of Control.

Those writers who speak of the rights of the natives of India, seldom appear to think with much accuracy or precision upon the subject. If they understand by *rights* the same complex idea which we entertain when the rights of Englishmen, or the rights of British colonists, are spoken of, they grossly mistake. “Although we hope,” as Lord Cornwallis observes, “to make our subjects, the happiest people in India,” we must not be told that this people have any *rights* beyond such as they can show a title to as belonging to them of old. But the natives of India have no idea of rights; and one of the most obvious dangers we incur by precipitately offering to them more privileges than they ever have enjoyed, is the risk of exciting in them an erroneous suspicion of weakness and folly in their governors. This may be deemed an extravagant doctrine by those who do not reflect upon the peculiar circumstances of India, upon the original conformation of the Hindu society, and upon the oppression they have for ages endured from conquerors, whose little finger was thicker than our loins.

Those who think the doctrine we have laid down extravagant, will do well to

* App. to 2d Rep. on E.I. Affairs, 1810, p. 188.

to consider the following remarks of Sir H. Strachey, a public servant in India of the greatest ability, in answer to one of the interrogatories circulated by Lord Wellesley in 1801 :—

“ With respect to rights, in the common acceptation of the word, I do not conceive that the natives ever possessed any. They know, because they feel, when they suffer oppression in their persons or property ; but they must likewise perceive, if there are among them any who possess a share of discernment, that their safety from lawless encroachments is the result of the humane policy, the mercy and forbearance of their enlightened rulers, who agree to govern according to laws which shall bind even themselves, and not from any power residing in the people, which could enable them to resist such encroachments.—If they possess happiness and security, it is not because they have a right to them ; but because the equity or the policy of their rulers is pleased to confer upon them those blessings, as valuable privileges and immunities.”

The same person, in another place, fearlessly expresses his opinion more pointedly still. He considers our government at present as despotic, and that it is the principle of ignorance not fear that preserves our power ; that as ignorance disappears, by the dissemination of European religion, laws, and literature, “ it will be necessary to draw the reins tighter ;” to exhibit that despotic power more visibly than is at present shown.*

To invest people with more authority, who are thus weak from ignorance alone, which ignorance we are most sedulously employed in endeavouring to correct and subdue, would not surely be the course pursued by his Majesty’s government any more than it has been by the East-India Company’s.

Is there any particular branch of administration in which the supersession of the Company’s control, and the substitution of the King’s, would be beneficial to the natives ? We have had occasion before to show that the judicial administration of the Company is as perfect, in theory, as it could well be, consistent with European notions, and that it affords an equal remedy to all the natives, high and low, against injuries offered by their countrymen, or their rulers.

But we have authority from the British Legislature to pronounce the rule of the East-India Company in every respect highly beneficial to the natives ; as “ evincing the unremitting anxiety that has influenced the efforts of those to whom the government of our Indian provinces has been consigned, to establish a system of administration best calculated to promote the confidence and conciliate the feelings of the native inhabitants, not less by respect for their own institutions, than by the endeavour gradually to engraft upon them such improvements as might shield, under the safeguard of equal law, every class of the people from the oppressions of power, and communicate to them that sense of protection and assurance of justice, which is the efficient spring of all public prosperity and happiness.”†

From the same document from which this extract is taken, and which we are surprised is not more resorted to by those who doubt the efficiency and the policy of the Company’s government, we add the following quotation :

Although the view given in the foregoing part of this report may show that certain imperfections are still found in the system of internal government in the Bengal provinces ; yet it can, in the opinion of your Committee, admit of no question whether the dominion exercised by the East-India Company has, on the whole, been beneficial to

* App. to 5 Rep. on E. I. Affairs, 1812, p. 539.

† Fifth report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the E. I. Company, 1812.

to the natives. If such a question were proposed, your Committee must decidedly answer it in the affirmative. The strength of the government of British India, directed as it has been, has had the effect of securing its subjects, as well from foreign depredation as from internal commotion. This is an advantage rarely experienced by the subjects of Asiatic states ; and combined with a domestic administration more just in its principles and exercised with far greater integrity and ability than the native one that preceded it, may sufficiently account for the improvements that have taken place ; and which, in the Bengal provinces, where peace has been enjoyed for a period of time perhaps hardly paralleled in oriental history, have manifested themselves in the ameliorated condition of the great mass of the population ; although certain classes may have been depressed, by the indispensable policy of a foreign government. The nature and circumstances of our situation prescribe narrow limits to the prospects of the natives, in the political and military branches of the public service ; but to agriculture and commerce every encouragement is afforded, under a system of laws, the prominent object of which is, to protect the weak from oppression, and to secure to every individual the fruits of his industry.

An attentive consideration of the information afforded by the voluminous documents to which your Committee have had occasion to refer, has led them to believe that the administration of the British government proved, at an early period of its introduction beneficial to the natives of India residing under its protection. If their condition has not sooner attained to that state of improvement which the character of the nation under whose dominion they had fallen afforded reason to expect, the delay may be satisfactorily accounted for, on grounds that will free those who were immediately responsible from any charge of negligence or misconduct.

Many persons are apt to think that the effect of ameliorated government would be the same in the minds of the Hindus as in those of other people ; and that we should obtain an equivalent for the sacrifice of any political control over them in the superior degree of moral power we should derive from increased affection, and the interest they would feel in upholding our Government.

There is a plausibility in this argument which makes many converts ; it is difficult to conceive that the Hindus are not aware of the advantages they have acquired from the additional securities for their lives and property which all admit they have enjoyed since the establishment of the Company's authority in India. Such is, however, the apathy of the people of Hindustan in regard to this point, that there is no confidence whatever to be placed in the operation of such a principle amongst the Hindus, which in other people is so powerful.

In one of the answers to the interrogatories put by Lord Wellesley to the various functionaries in India, we have the following remarks, in reply to the question whether the inhabitants were, in general, satisfied with the British Government ? The Court of Appeal and Circuit of Moorshebad* express themselves as follow :—

“ From what we know of the general character of the natives, we are of opinion that, however satisfied they must be, from the greater security they now enjoy, in their persons and property, than they ever enjoyed under the former government, no reciprocal affection, or correspondent attachment, is produced in them to the British Government, or gratitude for such security ; but they would see a revolution with apathy and indifference, and would submit to the tyranny of any future government with perfect resignation.”

There is another material consideration which occurs upon contemplating the abrogation of the Company's authority ; namely, the effect which the knowledge of the fact would produce upon the minds of the natives of India.

They

* App. to 5th Report, 1812, p. 520.

They have at present, generally speaking, no impression that the Company are not the absolute lords of India ; and though it is probable, from the description given of their character, in the extract just quoted, that they would submit placidly to any change of government, yet it cannot be pronounced with certainty, that the change in the frame of government, whilst they knew themselves to be under the control of the same nation, would not occasion some change in their feelings and disposition. The consideration is a serious one, because a *sudden* change of any kind in a nation like the Hindus, whether beneficial or otherwise, is to be regarded with somewhat of apprehension.

In respect to the other point of the question, namely, the benefit expected to accrue to the mother country from a transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the crown ; we confess ourselves at a loss to conceive whence the benefit is to flow. Commercial facilities are the only advantages which can probably be alleged, and these are within the competency of the Legislature to bestow, without wresting from the Company their political power. This expectation is, however, founded upon an assumption that the ministers of the crown would see no danger in the indiscriminate admission of aliens into India, which the East-India Company conceive would be speedily destructive of our dominion in the East. But the ministers of his Majesty have repeatedly recognized the same principles in this respect which have governed the Company ; they have uniformly acted upon those principles, and could not recede from them consistently, since it is not apparent how the danger accruing to the natives of India, from unrestricted communication and intercourse with strangers, can be less under one system of administration than under the other.

But supposing there might be some advantages resulting from this change to the mother country, is it not highly to be feared that there are mischiefs which would accompany them, whereby the evil would very considerably overbalance the good ? It is always the duty of the politician, as of the man of prudence in ordinary life, to abstain from adopting measures which might be attended with advantage, but which certainly would be accompanied by evils. What those evils are, in the present case, it is not difficult to foresee. They are referred to by Lord Melville in the extract which has been quoted from one of his Lordship's official letters.

Can any man of calm reflection contemplate the acquisition by the Crown of such extensive patronage as the possession of offices in India would confer, without serious alarm and apprehension ? Can he overlook the consternation which pervaded the country when Mr. Fox's celebrated bill was attempted to be passed ? This bill, however, though certainly unconstitutional in its features (which circumstance afforded the chief ground of opposition on the part of two branches of the Legislature) did not propose to transfer the whole patronage of the Company directly to the Crown. Such a scheme appeared, even to the bold, and as it appears by the whole complexion of this transaction, the ambitious mind of Mr. Fox, to be too dangerous to propose to a House of Commons which seemed prepared to receive whatever propositions that influential statesman might offer, and to regard the Company with an unfavourable eye.

We invite our readers to consider the consequences of investing the ministers of the Crown with the whole patronage which our Indian Government does now possess, and which it might be made to possess in future. What ! an army of 250,000 men, officered by the Crown, and entirely at its disposal, for his Majesty could never part with this branch of his prerogative ! a system
of

of civil government upheld and administered by countless officers in long subordination, wholly appointed by the Crown! Where would be the security of the Hindus—the legal security we mean—against the oppression of their rulers?—An appeal to Parliament? And would Parliament be exactly what it is at present, if the patronage of India were at the disposal of the Crown?—An appeal to the King? that is, an appeal from his ministers to his ministers; or an appeal from the executive in its ministerial capacity, to the executive *in camera*? What protection would such appeal afford? What safeguard would the Hindus enjoy for their liberties and *quasi* rights but in the moderation of their rulers, and their unwillingness to abuse their trust?—whereas it is a fundamental principle of the constitution, never to leave it in the power of the executive to be guilty of oppression.

Again: Is it credible that the Crown would provide the same precautions for qualifying the public servants in India for the discharge of their functions with the same care as the Company? Are we to believe that a person of extensive influence at home would be repelled in his application for a place for one of his dependents, on the ground that the candidate was not versed in the languages of India? Would a minister be able to act upon the same scrupulous system in the appointment of public servants as is now in force respecting their qualifications?

A collateral advantage might, indeed, accrue to the system at home, from the circumstance of the vast avenues to preferment in India being opened to the hungry retainers of the aristocratical families of Great Britain, by its diverting their attention from posts in England, and leaving them to be filled by persons with no other claim to such posts than merit and qualification for office.

There may be something apparently invidious in the course of argument we have now pursued; but *valeat quantum valere posse* is our reply to any objection of this kind.

If it be asked whether we would argue that the Company should never be called upon to relinquish their political power; we answer, no:—there will come a period, we hope, when all the objections to the free intercourse between India and England will disappear; when the Hindus shall be entitled to the exercise of a freer scope in political affairs, short of participation of the legislative functions; when, in particular, they shall be competent to enjoy a free press, whereby they would be in possession of a boon, which, according to De Lolme, is irreconcilable with an oppressive and despotic system of government.

But there is nothing, we apprehend, in the arguments we have urged, which should prevent the Crown from holding the provinces lately acquired by conquest from the court of Ava. These territories ought, in our opinion, to belong immediately to the Crown. They differ essentially in most respects from the territories of the East-India Company *intra Gangem*; and the former possessions might be made the scene of various experiments—such as colonization, for example—a failure in which would lead to none of the disastrous effects we apprehend might follow a false step made in the administration of our very peculiar system of government in Hindustan.

THE SUTTEE.

O YE who faint at fancied ills,
 Whose eyes the tear of pity fills
 When Shakspeare pictures human woes,
 And with his magic pencil throws
 A semblance of reality
 O'er scenes of mock mortality :—
 Can feigned grief and pain alone,
 The acted pang, the mimic moan,
 Extort the sympathizing sigh,
 And fill with trembling dew the eye ?
 O come, lament along with me,
 O'er the sad tale of the Suttee.

See from yon copse the infuriate throng,
 With cymbals shrill and rumbling gong,
 In frantic mirth their numbers pour,
 Whilst hellish shouts and wild uproar
 Tear heaven's vast concave, and proclaim
 No deed of virtue—but of shame.
 See in the midst the victim move,
 Bent t'wards the pile that bears her love ;
 Loose is her long and raven hair,
 Her jet black eyes with frenzy glare ;
 Her looks, her pallid lips, reveal
 The secret she would fain conceal ;—
 The war that racks her throbbing side,
 'Twixt nature and rebellious pride.
 Alas ! that beauty, such as thine,
 Should decorate grim Moloch's shrine !

But lo ! she tends to Ganga's side,
 And plunges in the sacred tide,
 Where sins (so wily Brahmins say)
 Like dingy stains, are washed away.
 See, she ascends the fatal bier,
 The bed of him she held so dear :
 " Quick, hurl the torch," the Brahmin cries ;
 And swift the flaming weapon flies.
 On all sides burst discordant sounds,
 Which, as the curling flame surrounds
 The hapless victim, drowns her cries,
 The shrieks of mortal agonies ;
 Whilst upwards to insulted heaven
 The yells of brutal joy are driven.

Monsters are they, in human guise,
 Who calmly view such sacrifice,
 Or triumph at the appalling sight,
 With all the signs of mad delight !
 O outrage to Religion's name,
 O blot upon a nation's fame !
 Not Scind's nor Brama's mighty flood
 Could cleanse it from this stain of blood.

R.

THE NORTH COAST OF SUMATRA.*

IN furtherance of our proposal to furnish our readers from time to time with geographical notices, we intend upon the present occasion to lay before them a sketch of the north coast of Sumatra, a country, commercially, of considerable interest, but respecting which there is very little accurate information before the public.

Reckoning from Acheen Head to the eastern entrance of the Straits of Banca, the northern coast of Sumatra extends at least in length to 900 miles. This long line of coast is naturally divided into three portions: that which extends from the Straits of Banca to the River Racan, a distance of about 500 miles, is low and flat, without a mountain in view, and abounds in large rivers, while its coast is covered with considerable islands or sand-banks. This is the country of sago, of the rattan, dragon's-blood, and benzoin. The second division, extending from the River Racan to Diamond Point, occupies a distance of about 240 miles. The coast here is also low, but less swampy than that of the last division. There are no large rivers, and no considerable islands along the coast. This is the country of black pepper. The third division extends from Diamond to Acheen Point. This is a distance of about 150 miles. The coast here, exposed to the waves of the Bay of Bengal, is comparatively bold and mountainous. This is probably the most abundant country in the world in the areca palm, and hence the immense quantities of betel-nut which it furnishes to Western India and China.

The north coast of Sumatra is nominally under five sovereigns, viz. those of Palembang, Jambie, Indragerie, Siak, and Acheen, but is in fact under a great number of petty chiefs, who are virtually independent. The most fertile and populous state is unquestionably that of Palembang. Near 400 years ago, a Javanese colony settled in Palembang, conquered the country, and mixed with the Malayan race, imparting to them the arts and industry of Java. The dialect of that island has mixed itself with the vernacular language, and the language of the court is still nearly a pure Javanese. Owing to this commixture with a superior race, the population of Palembang is distinguished beyond the other tribes of Sumatra for its industry, its knowledge of agriculture, and its attachment to the soil. Under its native sovereigns it afforded an extensive produce in rice, tobacco, pepper, and above all, in tin, for Banca formed a portion of its territory, and it conducted an active and large trade with the neighbouring Malayan countries—with Siam, China, Arabia, and European nations—as far as the jealousy of the latter towards each other, and their short-sightedness in regard to their own interests, would permit. This prosperity was impeded, but not altogether interrupted, by the Dutch monopolies in pepper and tin, established during the 18th century. To avenge a quarrel of the Dutch, the British attacked Palembang in 1812, and wrested from the sultan the sovereignty of Banca. The recent insurrections of the people of Palembang against the Netherland authorities are well known. They have terminated in the virtual seizure of the sovereignty by the European Government, and in the annihilation of the foreign trade of the kingdom, a consequence which ought to have followed.

Jambie is but a poor and inconsiderable state. The principal inhabitants are Malays, but in the interior there is an unconverted race denominated Kubu, who possess considerable industry, which is employed in the collection of

* From the *Singapore Chronicle*.

of benzoin, dragon's-blood, rattans, &c. The river of Jambie has four embouchures, two of which are navigable for vessels of small burthen; but even in these the navigation is intricate and dangerous, but without a bore, as in many other rivers of this coast. The present capital is called Tanahpileh (chosen land), and is situated a day's voyage above old Jambie, itself sixty miles from the sea. Its population is 4,000, among which there are fifty Arab families, but no Chinese or natives of the Coromandel coast. The produce of the country is dragon's-blood, benzoin, and rattans. The larger description of the last, under the name of Jambie canes, were of celebrity in the time of the Spectator, where they will be found mentioned. Jambie, it is probable, was at one time subject to Palembang; for a few genuine Javanese words, not known to the Malayan language elsewhere, are to be found in their speech, and the ruins of a Hindu Javanese temple are still to be seen, about four days' journey inland from the old settlement. The Dutch and English East-India Companies had factories in Jambie in the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the purpose of collecting the pepper and gold which it then afforded. Almost all the disposable produce of Jambie is at present brought to Singapore, which in return supplies it with Chinese and European coarse ware, as well as opium and Siamese salt, which is carried into the interior of Sumatra.

Indragerie is a state still smaller and less considerable than Jambie, but its territory is said to be fertile, and capable of producing abundant crops of rice, of which grain considerable quantities have, within the last two years, been imported into Singapore. The river is large, but incommoded by a dangerous bore. The inhabitants of Indragerie are generally genuine Malays, but on the coast are found some piratical establishments of the Lannuss of Magindanao, especially at Ritteh, where they settled about thirty years ago. The sultans of Johor also lay claim to some establishments on the coast, such as Gaong, and they are sovereigns of all the great islands which lie off the coast and between this and the peninsula. Indragerie, which means in Sanskrit the mountain of Indra, is one of the few Hindu names found on the north coast of Sumatra. The frequency or paucity of such terms may be considered throughout the whole Indian archipelago as a very good index of the relative degree of civilization among the inhabitants of its different countries, and of their respective states of improvement. Java, incomparably the most cultivated country, abounds with them; they are frequent in the best parts of Sumatra, and occur once or twice only in the Malayan peninsula.

The state of Siak is the largest principality of the north coast of Sumatra, but its parts hang very loosely together. It extends from Kampar to Dili, inclusive, being bounded by the territories of Indragerie to the south, by Menangkabao to the west, and by the Battacks and Acheen to the north. Beginning from the south, the first place of any consequence is Campar, of which mention is made in the earliest Portuguese writers. The river of Campar is large, but infested by a bore. The town called Pulo Lawan is situated a voyage of four tides up the stream. The export products of this place consist of coffee, rice, gambeir, bees'-wax, &c. This is at present one of the most flourishing Malayan establishments in the Straits of Malacca, and seems to owe its prosperity to the formation of the British settlement of Singapore, since prior to that event it was scarcely known even by name. The quantity of coffee which the people of Campar import into Singapore increases yearly, and is at present very considerable. Some part of it is grown in the country itself, but the greater share brought down from the mountains of Menangkabao, where it was cultivated for the first time about twelve years ago. In return
for

for their coffee the people of Campar supply the Menangkaboes with Siam salt, Bengal cottons and coarse china-ware, all obtained at Singapore.

The next place deserving notice are the islands Rankao, Papan, Saratas, and Bancalis, partly inhabited by Malays, but chiefly by another race not yet converted to Mahomedanism. Rankao, a low marshy island, produces by far the larger quantity of the raw sago, which is imported into Malacca and Singapore, for the manufacture of pearl-sago, become within the last few years so large and important an article of export to Europe. The unconverted race now mentioned, and not the Malays, are the sole cultivators and preparers of the sago.

The town of Siak is situated upon the largest river of Sumatra, about sixty-five miles up, and on its right bank. The place is small, containing no more than 300 houses, and the government is bad and oppressive. In better times, it conducted a respectable trade with Java, the Bugis, and the Chuliahhs of the Coromandel coast; exporting, among other articles, gold to the value of from 130,000 to 140,000 Spanish dollars. The population of all Malayan states, it may be observed, is at most not worse than stationary, but their history is made up of wonderful alternations of prosperity and misery, all to be ascribed to the wretched and despotic character of their Governments. Every thing depends upon the reigning prince or dynasty. An arbitrary ruler destroys the industry and commerce of the country, and reduces it to a state of anarchy in a very few years; and one of fair character, moderation, and intelligence, can restore it to prosperity in a period equally short: so favourable are the circumstances and capabilities of these regions.

ODE

TO POESY.

HEAVENLY nymph, that deignest yet
 Man's society to share,
 Ne'er can he repay the debt
 Due for thy all-bounteous care.
 Joys on man thou dost bestow,
 Such as else he would not know,
 Such as mortals could not give:
 'Tis thy influence makes him live.
 Thy warm inspiring touch awakes his soul,
 And bids the current of existence roll.

Let a ray from thee descend,
 Piercing the sublunar gloom,
 Minds expand and upward tend,
 As pure spirits burst the tomb.
 Godlike fancies fill the breast,
 Thoughts that cannot be expressed:
 Treading air, we mount the sky,
 Swift as flashing meteors fly.
 When quenched thy ray—lapsed to our former state,
 We seem no more to live, but vegetate.

R.

THE BUDDHOOS OF CEYLON.

(From Singhalese Authorities.)*

BEFORE the time of Guntuma Buddhoo† there were twenty-six other Buddhoos, namely, Tanhankere, Metankere, Saranamkere, Deipankere, Candangy, Mangalle, Summany, Rewette, Soebette, Annamadeye, Padooma, Naradde, Sammede, Soejatie, Piadassay Attodassay Dammadassay, Sidatte, Tissra, Poepey, Wipassay, Saykie, Wasseboe, Kirkalanda, Konagamme and Kaykgraemma, from these Guntuma obtained permission to become a Buddhoo himself. He was born in heaven, and named Santossettie: the governor of the heavens told him, that as he had obtained the permission of becoming a Buddhoo he should descend to the earth, and there perform such deeds as should prove him to be worthy of his new title; therefore he entered into the maternal womb of the queen Mahamaye Devi, and he is said to have been there eleven months before he was born, and that during this time she was sensible of his presence. He was born at mid-day on a Tuesday, being the day of the full moon which happened in the month of May (B.C. 622); his birth took place while his mother was going in her carriage to a pleasure party; she felt the pain whilst in the carriage: she immediately took the upper part of it, and laid under the halgas tree, she raised her hands towards a branch, which immediately bowed down to her reach, and as soon as she caught hold of it, she was delivered of the child. As he was known to be a sacred child, without any sin, soon after his birth a Bronia came from heaven with a golden cloth, and laid the child on it. This Bronia took him up, and began to praise the mother for having brought forth a Buddhoo. The mother died seven days after this took place, and ascended into heaven free from all sins.

Four persons, namely, Patterashte, Wirroedde, Wirroebakeah, and Wai-Issere-Wema, descended from heaven, and brought with them a tiger's skin, and laid the child on it, and took him up in their hands one after another; the ministers belonging to his father's court, who came to pay their respects to the child, acted in a similar manner. The first time he attempted to set his foot on the ground a rose sprung up, bearing 7,000 leaves; on this flower he stood, and turned towards the east, on which all the great men exclaimed that "there was no one greater and more powerful than he;" on turning towards the other three quarters, he heard the same words repeated. He then answered, that he had no superior, that he was the sole master and instructor of all men, and that no greater human being was created, and intimated that he should proceed into a garden; every time he set his feet on the ground a rose sprung up, on which he walked, and this occurred always during his life. His father came to see him, and took him up in his arms, and carried him with great joy to his palace; a priest, who is said to have been very often in heaven, and who used to frequent the king's palace, came on that day; perceiving that there was a great feast at the palace, he inquired the cause of it; he was informed that the Empress Mahamaye Devi was brought to bed of a child at Kumboeluat Poérée, who would, after thirty-three years, become a Buddhoo (according to their celestial calculation, thirty-three years are merely a few days). The priest, on hearing this, went to the Emperor, to ascertain the fact, and expressed his wish to see the child; his wish was complied with; the child, on seeing the priest, paid no respect to him, but got up and stood on the

* Translated from Valentyn's Account of Ceylon.

† Called also Gotama, Gaudama, and Gaudma.

the priest's head; he was much pleased at this, and took the child, and began to examine his body, and discovered 216 signs on both his hands and feet, thirty-two large and eighty small ones: these signs were found only on the bodies of Buddhoo. The priest then told the Emperor, that as he had touched this sacred child, he should die in forty-five days, but should be born again in heaven. The Emperor procured 500 nurses, all of the royal blood, to take care of the child; five months after this, as the Emperor and his attendants were obliged to go out to cultivate his farms, he ordered a gold carriage to be made, and took the child and all his nurses with him; the Emperor used a gold plough, and a yoke of white oxen; the ploughs used by others were made of silver. While they were ploughing, the nurses left the child in the carriage and went to see the work; when they returned they missed the child, and on searching they discovered him seated on a large tree; they were so much surprised at this, that they went to the Emperor, and informed him of it. He came and found the child on the tree, who, seeing his father, came down into his arms. The Emperor, having witnessed many of his wonderful deeds, sent for forty-six Brahmins, and selected eight of the most learned to inquire whether there was any sign on the body of this child to indicate that he should become a Buddhoo; the Brahmins, after a very close examination, pointed out to the Emperor the different signs, and seven of them were of opinion that he would become either a Buddhoo or a king; but the eighth, Rama-nat Brahmin, after examining the temple of the child, discovered only one curled hair, which, the moment it was touched, became as long as his arm, and by degrees shortened again to the common length; he informed the Emperor that the child would, at the age of sixteen, become a Buddhoo. The Brahmins foretold that the devils were conspiring to prevent his becoming a Buddhoo. His father was very sorry to learn this news, and to guard against it, he resolved to marry his son at that age. He assembled 40,000 princesses; amongst these, one named Jasodere Devi, who was very handsome (the daughter of the king Soeperasoedie), was chosen for his wife. After this marriage with her, the Emperor made him a king, and delivered his whole kingdom to be governed by him; after this the Emperor sent for the wise men, and inquired whether any signs would appear before he became a Buddhoo; they replied, that at a certain time, when his son would be out, he should first meet with an old man; secondly, a sick man; thirdly, a dead body; and lastly, a sange-taries. As the Emperor did not wish that his son should become a Buddhoo, he ordered four strong gates to be made for the city, and ordered that persons answering these descriptions should not be admitted within the walls. When his son was now thirty years of age, one of the *Devetares*, or gods, seeing that the time was approaching when he should become a Buddhoo, descended from heaven as an old man, and made his appearance before the Prince while he was walking in the garden; the Prince, on seeing him, asked his attendants whether that man became old from age, or whether he was born in that state? His servant, forgetting the King's orders, said that he became so from great age. The Prince then inquired whether he should become the same? to which his servant answered, that men must become old and turn grey-headed at a certain time. He then said, if he was to become such, he ought no longer to live in the enjoyment of any pleasures, and he returned home. The Emperor, on seeing that his son returned sooner than usual, inquired the cause; the servant informed him of their interview with the old man. His father, seeing the Prince so dejected, ordered a great number of dancing women to be invited to entertain him on that day; this made him forget what he

he had seen and heard. At another time, when the Prince went out on a party of pleasure, he met a sick man coming in front of him (this man was also sent by the Devetaries, or angels, from heaven); the Prince, on seeing him, returned to his house with great grief. The third time he went out he met the dead body, and the fourth time he met the Sangetaries: his attendants then informed the Prince that these were good signs, and that he should receive great favours from heaven. The Princess Jasodere (his wife) was brought to bed of a son, whom the King ordered to be called "*Rahoele Coc-marea*." The Prince then observed to the people, that it was no use for him to possess any lands, wealth, &c., to acquire which he must take them from his subjects, and in doing so there would be no blessing for him; therefore he had resolved to enter into the woods and become a Buddhoo. As he was opening the gates, the guards asked him who he was? The Prince, without answering, expressed a desire to know who they were? They answered that they were the guards belonging to the court. The Prince then informed them that the time was come when he must leave the palace to become a Buddhoo, and ordered them to bring his horse; he mounted on his horse, and ordered his servant to take hold of the horse's tail, and follow him. As his horse made a great noise on going out, to prevent his father being disturbed, and his departure becoming known too soon, Devetaries came from heaven and took the horse by his legs and leapt over the gates of the city. After the Prince had gone into the woods, Wasse-Manti-Mande (the king of the devils) came to him and told him that in seven days he should become, not a Buddhoo, but a king. The Prince demanded to know who he was? He answered, that his name is Wasse-Manti-Mande. The Prince informed him that he had left his family, and given all he possessed to the poor, in order to become a Buddhoo; that nothing should prevent him. The king of the devils warned him that he was his enemy, and if he should become a Buddhoo, and commit any crime, he should suffer most severely. Of this the Prince took no notice, but proceeded on his journey. He travelled before daylight 120 leagues, when he came to the river Anomanam; he is said to have leapt his horse over this river, which was a quarter of a mile in breadth; as soon as he reached the opposite side he dismounted from his horse, and took his sword and shaved off his hair, according to the custom of those who become Buddhoo. Taking his hair in his hands, and throwing it upwards, he said, "If I am to be made a Buddhoo, this hair will ascend up to heaven, if not, it will fall to the earth again:" as soon as he concluded this sentence, Siekkere, an angel, descended from heaven with a gold box, and took the hair with him: the same occurred with regard to his clothes; he took off his rich dress and threw it up into the air; it was taken by the angels. He then dressed himself in yellow robes, such as were usually worn by Buddhoo; he desired his servant to leave him, and take the horse back to the palace. The servant was so fond of his master, that, not being allowed to remain with him, he jumped into the river and drowned himself. The Prince then entered into the woods, and travelled for six years; he underwent great hardships: after the lapse of these six years he returned. It was customary in the country where he then was, on the 15th of a certain month, at the time of the full moon, once in every year, that all the Buddhoo should assemble at the house of the Princess Sittipetta, in the town of Barnas-Noeverere; on these occasions the Princess gave a great entertainment, and fed a great number of Buddhoo. As Guntuma was on that day to become a Buddhoo, he proceeded towards the palace, and seated himself under a noegas tree; and when the Princess came there to clean the place for

for the intended feast, the Prince (Guntuma) requested that she would bring some rice and milk for him also; she asked him for his basin; as he had none she brought her own golden basin, with forty-nine measures of rice boiled in milk; he took this with him to a river called Neranjenam-gange, which those that are to become Buddhoo must visit; here he took the rice, and made it into forty-nine balls, swallowed them successively, and considered them sufficient for forty-nine days; after he emptied this gold basin, he threw it, according to custom, into the middle of the river, and he heard the noise when it sunk and struck other basins which were thrown there by those who had already become Buddhoo. The king of this river, on hearing this noise, noticed that Guntuma was created a Buddhoo, and came out of the river, followed by 4,000 dancers and musicians, to pay their respects to the new Buddhoo. Several other kings also came with their suite to see him. The king of the devils, on hearing that this Prince had become a Buddhoo, assembled all the devils to kill him; they all changed into animals, such as bullocks, snakes, &c. The king of the devils is said to have had several heads and hands, in which he brandished all sorts of warlike instruments; and appearing before this Buddhoo, who was then seated under the bôgas tree, he desired him to leave that seat, as it belonged solely to him and his companions. Buddhoo refused to do so, and said that he had laboured a very long time to obtain a seat there, and that as he had now succeeded, in proof of his title a sign should appear from the ground; immediately a woman came out of the earth, and declared that the place belonged to no other person but Buddhoo. The king of the devils then commanded the wind to blow a heavy storm, so that the trees might fall on Buddhoo and kill him. Although several trees were rooted out from the ground and fell, not a leaf of the bôgas tree moved. The devil then took a very heavy sword and threw it at Buddhoo; this, instead of falling on him, was suspended in the air. The devils, seeing that all their trouble was in vain, and fearing that Buddhoo would destroy them, ran away. Under this tree Buddhoo remained for some time, on a throne of diamonds and rubies, which was sent to him from heaven; and made laws for the people. He was afterwards near a tank, and as it was raining he went under a halgas tree and sat down; a large snake came out and sheltered him with his head; while he was here, the king of the devils sent his sister with 600 dancing girls; they came up to him, and endeavoured by every means to captivate him; but he took no notice of them. As every thing had now happened according to the prophecy of the wise men, and as he had become a Buddhoo, he retired to a solitary place, and assembled many sangetaries, or priests, and began to instruct them in his doctrines.

There are persons who believe that this Buddhoo was a Syrian Jew and an Israelite; others say he was a disciple of the apostle Saint Thomas; this is of course contradicted by the date of his birth, 622 years before Christ.

Diego de Costa asserts as certain that this Buddhoo was Joshua; this is likewise incredible.

The Singhalese worship this Buddhoo, and shew much respect to him. He was always dressed in yellow, which custom is still followed by the Singhalese priests; they say that he had spent the most part of his time on Adam's Hill, and had remained there until his death; this agrees with the former story of his death. The Singhalese also believe that after his death he ascended into heaven (this is supposed to have been taken from the ascension of our Lord), and that the last place where he rested was Dewe Goratte, which means the Land of Gods.

ON THE OPINIONS OF ORIENTAL NATIONS CONCERNING THE DEITY.

THE striking traces of coincidence in the opinions entertained by the Orientals concerning the character of the Supreme Being, and the general resemblance which those opinions bear to the revelations contained in the Holy Scriptures, afford conclusive evidence either that they were deduced from that divine authority, or that such opinions are the inevitable result of honest and rational consideration of the subject amongst all mankind, whether favoured or not by access to the oracles of sacred truth.

The traces referred to are to be discovered in the theological history of almost every civilized nation. The mutual resemblance of these opinions is too remarkable to be the effect of an accidental concurrence of thought; and the proofs are too numerous, too various and independent, to admit of a belief that they were the work of collusion and design.

The learned Dr. Hyde* entertained no doubt, from the authorities he consulted, that the ancient Persians and their immediate posterity, the founders of the Median and Persian race, were orthodox believers in one supreme deity, and worshipped God in the primitive simplicity of the Jewish patriarchs. In his opinion they derived a knowledge of the unity of God from their proto-parents, Shem and Elam, and continued to worship the deity, in purity and truth, until their religion was corrupted by the errors and interpolations of Sabaism.

In process of time Zerdusht or Zoroaster appeared, who recalled his countrymen, in a great measure, to the knowledge and worship of the one true God. He abolished the doctrines of his predecessor Poreodekéshangh, which were tainted with Sabaism, or idolatry, and by his orthodoxy, restored the religion of the ancient Medes and Persians to its former purity. According to Dr. Hyde and other authorities, Zoroaster was educated in the faith of the true God, and was acquainted with the Old Testament. He had intercourse, it is said, with Jews, and some say he was born in Palestine.

The definition given by Zoroaster of the Supreme Being is very sublime, according to the account of Eusebius.† “ He is the first incorruptible, eternal, unprocreated; he is not compounded of parts; there is nothing like him nor equal to him; he is the author of all good, supreme preserver of all order and of all beauty. He is better than all the good, more prudent than all the prudent; he is the father of justice and equity; he derives his knowledge from himself alone; he is the source of wisdom and the perfect author of all nature.”

There is a very remarkable analogy between this definition of the Deity and that which is given by a Mahomedan writer, as will appear in a subsequent part of this article.

Rollin, in his dissertation upon the manners of the Assyrians, Babylonians, and other cognate nations, declares that the religion of the Magians of Persia, as purified and reformed by Zoroaster, agreed in general with the doctrines of
the

* Reliq. Vet. Pers., c. 1.

† Ἐστὶν ὁ πρῶτος ἀφθαρτος, αἰδὸς, ἀγέννητος, ἀμερῆς, ἀνομοιότατος, ἡνίοχος πάντος καλῆ, ἀδαροδόκητος, ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθώτατος, φρονίμιον φρονιμώτατος, ἐστὶ δὲ πατὴρ εὐνομίας δὲ δικαιοσύνης, αυτοδίδακτος, φυσικὸς καὶ τέλειος δὲ σοφός.—Pierp. Evang. l. 10.

the Holy Scriptures, which circumstance he ascribes to a personal intercourse on the part of that personage with the Israelites.* This is rather too liberal an assumption, as an intelligent editor of Rollin observes; the two principles or demons, Ormuzd and Ahriman, do not harmonize with the oracles of the Old Testament.†

Herodotus bears very strong testimony to the simplicity of worship amongst the ancient Persians. He says, "they deemed it impious to erect statues, temples, and altars; and imputed it to madness (or folly) in those who did so, because (as Herodotus surmises) they did not consider, like the Greeks, that the Gods had a human origin. Their manner was to ascend the loftiest mountains, and there worship God,—calling the whole circle of the heavens *God*."‡ This last observation proceeds probably from a very natural misapprehension on the part of the historian.

It is even said of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers, that the element they appear to adore, is merely employed by them as a visible type of an invisible god, to whom they address their prayers. Dr. Hyde states: "There seems no ground to impute to them (the Guebres) real pyrolatry, since they distinctly, openly, and from their very soul, profess the contrary. For when a friend of mine in the East-Indies, at my suggestion, inquired of their priests whether in their worship they offered any prayers directly to the fire; they replied that they offered no prayers directly to the fire, but addressed all their prayers immediately to the Omnipotent God."§

The Phœnicians (according to Eusebius)|| referred the formation of the world to an intelligent cause, which they designated by a title in their language equivalent in signification to *Agathodemon*, or good spirit, in Greek. From hence Eusebius supposes that the Egyptians of the Thebaid derived their notion of an intelligent creator of the universe, whom they called *Cneph*; a being whom Plutarch¶ says they regarded as uncreated and eternal.

This belief in an eternal, uncreated, self-existent being, is supposed to have been transmitted by the Egyptians (for it was probably secretly believed by all the hierarchy of Egypt) to the Greek philosophers; it was acknowledged by Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, and their disciples.**

Plutarch†† endeavours to explain away the monstrous incumbrance of superstition with which the ancient Egyptians in general loaded their religion, and which is the ground of so much reproach and ridicule cast upon them even by Pagan authors,‡‡ by alleging, like the Guebres, that the objects of worship are only symbols, leading the mind to the Deity; and that as there are various objects in nature called by different names among different nations, so God has different names, and is worshipped with different rites, throughout the world, although there is but one Deity who governs the universe.

Anquetil Duperron has adduced§§ several testimonies from classical writers as to the opinions which the Hindoos entertained regarding the Deity. It seems impossible to contest the fact that this people did believe, if they do not still believe, in the unity of God, and that their notions of his character differed in a very slight degree from those inculcated in Holy Writ.|||

"The

* *Histoire Ancienne*, lib. iv, ch. iv.

† Rollin's *History*, with *Life and Notes*, by James Bell, vol. i, p. 236, note 3.

‡ Οἱ δὲ νομίζουσι Διὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλότεστα τῶν ἑρέων ἀναβαίνοντες, θυσίας ἔρδειν, τὸν κύκλον πάντα τῶ ἑρανῶ Δία (αἱ. Δίαν) καλέοντες —Clio, 131.

§ *Rel. Vet. Pers.*, c. 1.

¶ *Præp. Evang.*, l. 10.

¶ *De Is. et Osir.*, p. 640.

** *Theoph. ad Autol.*, 11, n. 4.

†† *Ut sup.*, pp. 377 and 378.

‡‡ *Juvenal*, Sat. xv.

§§ *Pref. to Oupnek'hat*, l. p. viii.

|| Dr. Robertson thinks the Bramins rational theists. *Dis. on Ind.*

"The Brachmans," says Strabo, "hold the same opinion as the Greeks respecting the origin and end, as well as the shape, of the material world: they believe that God, the creator and director of the universe, pervades it throughout."*

According to Plutarch, one of the Gymnosophists (or Brahmins) being asked how a mortal might become God (as happened in the case of some of the pseudo-deities of Greece), replied: "By doing what is denied to man, and therefore impossible."†

Palladius records several sayings of the *Bragnans* to Alexander the Great and his officers, which indicate a genuine belief in the unity of the Deity: in particular, he quotes a hymn sung by Dandamis, a chief of the Bragnans, beginning thus: "O immortal Lord, for all things I give thee thanks; for thou alone rulest all, giving to thy creatures abundantly whatsoever they require for nourishment. Thou preservest this world which thou hast created, expecting again the souls thou hast sent thither, that thou mightest honour such as have lived a devout life, and that thou mightest condemn those which have not obeyed thy laws."‡ Such sentiments, and such a form of expressing them, would not be unbecoming even from the lips of a Christian.

To these testimonies of writers not likely to be misled on this point (because the discrepancy between the tenets of the people they described and their own would probably induce them to consider it more attentively than other points), may be added evidence more conclusive still, derived from the most ancient and most sacred writings of the Hindoos; which must be accepted as a decisive proof of the real opinions of the people in early times regarding the object of their worship.

The following extracts are only a few which might be quoted:

"By one supreme ruler is this universe pervaded; even every world in the whole circle of nature.

"There is one Supreme Spirit, which nothing can shake, more swift than the thought of man. That Primeval Mover even divine intelligences cannot reach; that spirit, though unmoved, infinitely transcends others, how rapid soever their course.

"That Supreme Spirit moves at pleasure, but in itself is immoveable; it is distant from us, yet very near us; it pervades the whole system of worlds, yet is infinitely beyond it."§

"First of all production was Brahm, pure, sole, without like, and without end."||

The *Manava Dherma Sastra*, or Institutes of Menu, speaks of the Deity as the one supreme God, the sole self-existing power, whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity, the soul of all beings, whom no being can comprehend, &c.¶

The celebrated Hindoo ancient poem, entitled *Mahabharata*, contains additional evidence to the same effect, in numberless phrases and expressions of a similar import.

M. L'Abbé Mignot, in a very elaborate paper, on the ancient philosophers of

* Strab. Geogr., lib. xv, p. 490.

† In vit. Alex.

‡ De Gent. Ind. et Bragman.

§ Extracts from the Vedas. Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. vi, p. 423. The author identifies the maxims of the Veda with the first article of our church: "There is one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passion, of infinite power, &c., the maker and preserver of all things, &c.

|| *Oupnek'hat*, vol. i. c. iii. p. 337.

¶ Chapters i. and xii.

of India,* devotes a portion of it to prove that these ancient philosophers recognized the unity of God. He observes as follows:—"According to Stephanus of Byzantium,† the Brachmans were dear to the gods, and they were consecrated to them; but Bardesanes, who had seen and examined them, assures us‡ that they had no idols, but adored God alone. Those who have regarded them as worshippers of the sun, were perhaps deceived by the practice of the philosophers, who turned their face to the east, when they addressed their prayers to the Deity. Even at the present day, the successors of the ancient Brachmans are intimately persuaded of the unity of God; a Brahmin on the Malabar coast secretly acknowledged to one of the first missionaries in India, that one of the mysteries or secrets of their school was this: namely, that there was only one God, the creator of heaven and earth, and this God ought alone to be honoured. The principal Brahmins of Benares, one of the most celebrated schools of learning in India, assured M. Bernier, that this belief of the unity of the Deity was universally established amongst them. A Hindoo wrote as follows to his son, who had been converted to Christianity by one of the Danish missionaries at Tranquebar:§—"You do not yet understand the mysterious secrets of our religion; we do not worship many gods, in the manner you suppose; in the multitude of idols we adore *one, sole*, divine essence.'" The Abbé adds, elsewhere: "It is clear that the (ancient) Indians ascribed to their supreme God all the attributes which sound reason compels the admission of, and which we acknowledge in the Deity; they regarded him as the principle and the end of all things, the author and source of all good, and they conceived of him as comprehending and uniting all the perfections which can possibly be imagined."

That the simple doctrines of the founders of the Hindoo religious system have been adulterated by a multitude of superstitious notions, whereby the people of Hindostan seem now idolators, must be admitted. Mr. Ward has told us that the Hindoo divinities are almost innumerable. In like manner the deities of Greece and Rome multiplied to a wonderful extent, though it has been very plausibly maintained by several writers that the ancients in reality worshipped one God, the creator and preserver of the universe. Dionysius says there were 600 different kinds of religion at Rome; Varro reckoned about 30,000 divinities in his time; and Juvenal has introduced Atlas complaining of the load which the accumulation of deities added to his shoulders.

The strongest evidence of the purity of the original belief of the Hindoos is furnished by the celebrated Hindoo convert, Rammohun Roy, in his translation of the Cēna Upanishad,|| "establishing the unity and the sole omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of worship." The writer states, in his introduction, as follows:—"This work will, I trust, by explaining to my countrymen the real spirit of the Hindu Scriptures, which is but the declaration of the unity of God, tend in a great degree to correct the erroneous conceptions which have prevailed with regard to the doctrines they inculcate." This Upanishad, which is one of the chapters of the Sāma Véda, speaks of the Divine Being as immaterial, indescribable, unapproachable, omnipresent, without resemblance to other beings, &c. The sum of the notion concerning the Supreme Being given in the Védant, says Rammohun Roy, is, that he is the soul of the universe, and bears the same relation to all

* Hist. de l'Académie des Inscr., &c., tome xxxi. p. 214.

† In voc. Βραχμ.

‡ Ap. Euseb. Præp. Evang. xi. 10.

§ La Croix, Hist. du Christ. des Indes, p. 456.

|| See this translation in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 141.

all material extension, that a human soul does to the individual body with which it is connected.

The notions entertained respecting the deity by the Chinese, though exceedingly vague and ill-defined, seem to prove satisfactorily that, at some period, their doctrine in this respect was as pure as that of the ancient Hindoos. Indeed the *terms* which they employ at the present day, when they speak of the Deity, are expressive of the idea of a single, self-created, self-existent Being, the source of creation. These terms led some of the Jesuit missionaries to believe that the Chinese theology was much purer than it is. When the philosophers of China proceed to explain and expound their faith, they mix up so many material images in their ideas of the Divine character, that it is plain they have fallen away from the original conceptions of the founders of their system.

Of other oriental people, if there be any other who have been distinct from, and at no time connected with, those to whom reference has already been made, we have no relics from whence it can be conjectured how far their notions respecting the Deity corresponded with those which, we have seen, were entertained by the great nations of the East in early times. We may perhaps except the ancient Arabians, who, however, as descended from the Hebrews, may be supposed to have obtained from them a knowledge of the true God. Moreover, D'Herbelot quotes from Amassi, an Arabian author, a remarkable saying by an Arabi, or Bedouin of the desert, prior to the era of Mahomet: the Bedouin being asked, how he knew that there was a God, replied, "By the same means that I know, from the traces imprinted in the sand, whether a man or a beast has preceded me." He added: "Are not the heavens with the splendour of the stars, the earth by the vast extent of its plains, and the sea rolling its countless waves to the shore, able to teach us sufficiently the greatness and the power of their author?" Another Bedouin, being interrogated upon the same subject, answered more laconically: "Does the rising sun need a torch in order to be seen?" The same individual, desirous of consoling his friend when suffering under some calamity, merely observed to him, "There is no other succour or refuge against God, but God himself."

The tenets of the ancient Arabs, on this point, there is every reason to think, were not essentially different from those propagated by Mahomet.* The sentiments respecting the Deity entertained by that impostor and his partizans, and expressed in the Coran, the foundation of the religion of Islam, are decisive as to the belief which they cherished upon this subject. The account given by D'Herbelot is worth translating in full.†

Mahomet being asked by Jews, by idolators, by the Magians, and by Christians, what god he preached, replied in the following words, contained in the chapter of the Coran entitled *Ekkhas*, or on salvation: "It is the God who is single, who is self-existent, from whom all creatures have received their being; who neither begets nor was begotten; and finally that God to whom there is no likeness throughout the whole extent of being."

These words are thus paraphrased by Hussein Vaez: "The God whom I adore, and who ought to be adored by all, is one God, simple in his essence, and separated from all other beings by attributes which belong to him alone. He is from himself, and needs nothing whereby to subsist, and all things subsist by him. He begetteth not (said against the Jews, who believe Esdras to be the son of God): he was not begotten (said against the Christians, who believe

* Paley's Ev. of Christ., c. ix. s. 3.

† Bibl. Orient., tome I, in voc. ALLAH.

believe that Jesus Christ, son of the Virgin Mary, is God begotten of God): and nothing is like unto him. The last expression refers to the Magians of Persia, who, following the doctrine of Zoroaster and Manes, acknowledge two first principles equal in power, namely, Oromasdes (or Ormuzd), and Ahriman; and to the idolatrous Arabs, who maintain that certain spirits, which they called Benan Hasha, were the companions and associates of God."

Sheikh Abū Ali Rūdbari says that the association or plurality of gods admitted by the idolaters, is founded either upon number, upon change, upon cause and effect, or upon figure or resemblance. But God excludes number when he says that he is the sole God; he destroys the idea of change, because he is of himself, and by himself; he banishes cause and effect by the words 'he begetteth not, and is not begotten;' and he subverts every kind of figure and resemblance by not admitting of any likeness of himself."

Saadi observes, in his *Gulistan*, that the most learned, when they address God, say to him, "we have not served thee, O Lord, as we ought, because we have not known thee so well as we ought." Yet it is reported of that celebrated doctor, Abū Hanifah, that he often said to the Almighty in his prayers, "O Lord, we have not worshipped thee in truth, although we have known thee with a true knowledge." But this passage does not contradict the former, according to the author of the Arabic commentary on the *Gulistan*; for he says that the prayer of Abū Hanifah should be understood with reference to the knowledge of the faith, which is so full and certain, that it enables us to penetrate what the infinitude of the divine nature seems to conceal from our knowledge.

Amongst the poems of Avicenna we find the following verses, which illustrate the meaning of Saadi's expressions:

If man, O Lord, abstains from sin, 'tis thou who restrainest him :
 If he would speak of thee, he only stammers :
 If he would know thee, his comprehension remains curtailed.
 Have compassion on those who are but flesh,
 And who are incapable of ever attaining to a knowledge of thee, which shall afford
 them a just conception of what thou art.

The author of the *Kashef el Asrar* expresses himself to this effect: "what relation is there betwixt that which is eternal and that which has been created in time; and what proportion does a modicum of earth and water (or mud) bear to the sovereign lord and master of all things?"

Whatsoever the mind, the understanding, the imagination, can raise most solidly on
 this foundation,

The majesty of God overturns, and with a single blow tumbles into ruins.

The author of the *Hakaik*, in his commentary upon the *Rebaiāt*, demonstrates that the perfect knowledge of God is impossible to every other being beside himself, by reason of his essence being so separated from all other beings, that it admits of no determination of names or properties: "he is covered with the veil of his own excellence, concealed beneath the royal mantle of his majesty, and is thus fortified against all the approaches of created conceptions and intelligence. "Weary not, therefore, your imagination, nor your understanding, in the endeavour to comprehend him, for your labour will be unprofitable."

The author of the *Asrar el tenzil* expresses the same sentiment. He says it is impossible to give a character to God, because there is nothing amongst created beings from whence an explanation or comparison can be deduced
 which

which is suitable to him ; wherefore he breaks out into the following ejaculation : “ The weakness of my understanding, O Lord, can affirm nothing concerning thee : thy essence can only be comprehended by thy essence itself.” This sentiment accords very accurately with that which appears in the chapter of the Coran entitled *Araām* : “ Men do not measure God by the standard wherewith he should be measured.” The commentators interpret this passage thus : “ We cannot explain or declare what God is, in a just manner, which can make known what he is.”

Amongst the sayings of Ali is one to the following effect, namely, that whoever knows himself, knows God also : which the Persian paraphrast thus explains :

Thy soul is a convincing proof and irrefragable argument of the existence of God :
For when by reflection thou knowest thy soul, thou must know at the same time it was made, and that there is a maker.

The Turkish commentator explains the meaning of the Arabic words in another manner : “ Existence in God being identical with his essence, know that thy being, which derives its origin from him, is a proof of his existence.”

The author of the *Methnevi* describes extremely well the incomprehensibility of God, in the succeeding verses :

To what end are all the efforts of the human mind, to comprehend a being without combination or distinction ?

He is a tree which has neither trunk, branches, nor roots, to which the mind can attach itself ;

He is an enigma wherein we can find neither a natural nor metaphorical meaning, and which is incapable of satisfactory explanation.

Who has perceived in him any thing either mystical, symbolical, or demonstrative ?

He is infinitely above the capacity of our understandings and of our imaginations ;
and we ever bewilder ourselves when we would comprehend or even conjecture what he is.

Vainly therefore do we seek for terms to discourse of him worthily :

We should be content to adore him in respectful silence.

Selma says, in his *Hakaik*, that the four Arabic letters which are prefixed to the chapter *Aarāf*, namely the alif, the lam, the mim, and the sad, may be applied to the Deity in the following manner : The first may signify *abad*, which has no end ; the second *azel*, which is without beginning ; the third, or mim, may denote the space or duration between the two terms, infinitely distant the one from the other ; and the fourth, the sad, should be understood of the union of the creature that attaches itself to him, or which separates itself from all that distinguishes him, or is mixed with him ; although, according to the same author, there is nothing out of him that is capable of joining or embracing him, neither is there in him any ground of distinction or separation.

There is a passage in the *Methnevi* where the incomprehensibility of the Deity is spoken of in rather a bold manner, and which requires an indulgent gloss ; it is the following :—

When we undertake, O Lord, to speak of thee, all our discussions end in nothing.

All the exertions which our minds can make to comprehend thee, bound on nothing.

We shall never arrive at a true knowledge of what thou art ;

For all that we hold for certain, as well as all that we doubt of, concerning thee, is but pure nothing.

In the eighty-ninth chapter of the Coran, God swears by the *equal* and the
unequal

unequal numbers. The interpreters of this book pretend that the following mysteries are concealed beneath these numbers. By the equal, or even numbers, they tell us, must be understood created beings, all whose qualities and properties are double: for if they have power on one side, they have weakness on the other; if they have abundance in one particular, the same individual labours under some defect; knowledge and ignorance meet in the same person, vigour and imbecility, and finally life and death. But by the unequal number is meant the Creator, whose power is without limits, whose wealth is without penury, his knowledge without obscurity, and his life exempt from all the woes of mortality. This explanation is confirmed by another passage in the same book: "We have created all things double; but say thou, that God is one and sole."

Abū Said was accustomed to pronounce these words: "*God*, this is to say every thing; for all the rest is mere vanity, or the refuge of foolish desires." The sentiment of this pious Musulman seems to have been taken from these words in the chapter *Anaam*: "Say, *God*—and there end:" on which Sheikh Alislām makes this gloss: "As soon as our heart is turned towards God, let us speak no more of other things beside."

Amassi relates, in his work entitled *Raūdhat*, this tradition; that Moses having one day asked God where he should find him, the Lord answered him thus: "Know, that when you shall seek for me, you will have already found me."

Thus far D'Herbelot. Dr. Paley observes* that, "when Mahomet began to preach, his address to the Jews, the Christians, and the Pagan Arabs, was, that the religion which he taught was no other than what had been originally their own." The Coran says, "We believe in God, and that which hath been sent down unto us, and that which hath been sent down unto Abraham, and Ishmael, and Isaac, and Jacob, and the tribes, and that which was delivered unto Moses, and Jesus, and that which was delivered unto the prophets from their Lord: we make no distinction between any of them."† "He hath ordained you the religion which he commanded Noah, and which we have revealed unto thee, O Mahomet, and which we commanded Abraham and Moses and Jesus, saying, 'Observe this religion and be not divided therein!'"‡

It seems apparent, then, from the testimonies quoted, that the ancient nations of the East did themselves entertain, and did transmit to their posterity, very just notions of "the unity, the eternity, the omnipotence, the omniscience, the omnipresence, the wisdom, and the goodness of God."§ In short, it would not be difficult to show that their apprehension of God corresponded, in a greater or less degree, with the ample definition given by Sir Isaac Newton.||

A further investigation of this subject is calculated to answer more useful ends than the mere gratification of curiosity. It must facilitate the progress of those who are labouring to extricate the people of the East from the fetters of absurd superstitions, to be enabled to shew them that they have forsaken the tenets of their ancestors, whom they profess to follow; and that the object of their instructors is, in the first instance, to lead them back to the path trodden by their predecessors, and which their own authoritative writings plainly reveal.

* Evid. of Christ., c. ix, sec. 3, il.

† Sale's Translation, c. ii, p. 17.

‡ *Ib.*, c. xlii, p. 393.

§ Campbell on Miracles, p. 207.

|| Phil. Nat. Princip. Math. in calce.

CURSORY REMARKS ON COCHIN-CHINA.

*(Communicated by Mr. Purefoy.)**

THE subordinate ranks of the people are very abject towards their respective superiors: if the poorer class have occasion to pass before the governors of the provinces, they stoop so low as almost to touch the ground with their noses. Even the mandarins themselves, when passing the governor, or even his place of residence, are obliged, as a mark of respect, to close and lower their parasols, or rather to give orders to those who carry them to do so.

When a European has occasion to attend the council, he is provided by government with a linguist, who speaks Portuguese; he is generally allowed to sit, but when spoken to by the governor, it is necessary to stand up, and not be seated again until a reply is given; at least they are much pleased with this compliment. If an interview with his majesty takes place, one of the foreign residents, most proficient in the language, acts as interpreter. On entering the hall of audience, you are required only to make a low bow; and, if in a diplomatic character, you will probably be accommodated with a chair, an indulgence which is not granted in every court of Asia.

Polygamy prevails here, though not to such an extent as in China, from the impoverished state of the country. The population, however, begins to improve much, and no doubt the trade also in due time will revive. In my last voyage to Cochin-China, I observed villages and cultivation where, a short time before, nothing of the kind was to be seen, but the people do not appear to be contented or satisfied with their government.

The long civil war in this country exhausted the population, and retarded its agriculture and cultivation for many years. The present (late) King of Cochin-China was at one period obliged to fly his native country and seek protection at the court of Siam, on the destruction of the capital by the rebels. He was at that time very young, and with his mother, the only branch of the royal family that escaped the general massacre which took place at the commencement of this rebellion. Monseigneur L'Évêque D'Adran continued for many years to conduct the subsequent operations of the young king's army and navy with great ability and success; his Majesty never undertaking any enterprize, or adopting any measures, without the advice and counsel of his prudent Mentor.

It is said that, previous to the rebellion alluded to, there had been yearly loaded at the port of Saigon between 200 and 300 sail of junks, from China, Tonkin, Cambodia, and Siam, besides several large ships from Macao. The imports are chiefly articles of Chinese manufacture, and during the war, naval and military stores of a good description met with an advantageous sale.

In 1802, whilst the writer was in the country, the King of Cochin-China, by the contrivance of the French officers in his service, destroyed by fire in the inner harbour of Quinhone the entire rebel fleet, consisting of vessels of war, having troops on board, which were to have sailed next morning at daylight with the first of the land wind, on an expedition against Dongnai, which, with the assistance of the King of Siam, had been some time previously recovered by the royalists. On this occasion a grand entertainment was given afloat by the rebel admiral and general; of which circumstance the French prudently took advantage. In this fleet there were three junks loaded entirely with gunpowder, to the amount of 5,000 peculs, or about 300 tons: these exploded

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with dreadful effect to the vessels around, so that very few escaped, and all these fatal consequences were produced by what is called a *chemise souffrée*, which was nailed on to the stern of the nearest vessel unperceived by those on board, who were at the time busy in the enjoyment of various amusements, such as plays, singing, music, &c. They had, however, previously obtained the watch-word, by which they were allowed to pass, in a small boat, the soldiers that were stationed at the entrance of the harbour, which is now rendered unfit for anchorage on account of wreck. Shortly after this disaster, the rebel army retreated into Tonkin, where the king pursued and defeated them, making at the same time a conquest of that fertile and populous country, which now forms a part of the Cochin Chinese empire. He was crowned at the capital of this kingdom under the title of King of Tsiompa, Cochin China, and Tonkin.

Flushed by these successes, it is said the king was on the point of invading China, but that the emperor paid him a large sum of money to withdraw the troops and relinquish his intention.

The French Government long cultivated the friendship of this monarch, having many years ago entered into a treaty of alliance with him, both offensive and defensive, sent several scientific men from France for the purpose of instructing the natives in the art of ship-building, fortification, &c. &c., and for a considerable time continued to transport naval and military supplies from Pondicherry, until the troubles in Europe, and the subsequent loss of their possessions in the East-Indies, precluded the possibility of any farther assistance on their part. The King of Cochin China then, by the advice of his French officers, applied to the English Government of Madras for similar supplies, deputing, at the same time, a person vested with full power and authority from him to stipulate and arrange the prices of each article agreeably to the quality. But this favourable opportunity of supplanting the French was suffered to pass by at the time: a circumstance which is somewhat to be regretted, as another may, perhaps, never occur again. The supplying these stores would not only have been profitable in itself, but would likewise, there is great reason to believe, have permanently secured the friendship of the Cochin Chinese court.

In one of his voyages to Cochin China, the writer, having encountered a severe gale of wind off Saigon river, to which the vessel was bound from Madras, wintered at Nha Trang. The following particulars of this place are extracted from his journal.

“This harbour, situated in $12^{\circ} 8'$ north latitude, and $107^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude, is perfectly safe, and secure from every wind, and so completely land-locked, that when at anchor it is somewhat difficult to know where the entrance lies, there being no opening whatever to be seen; the surrounding land is high and steep-to in most places; the bottom in general is stiff blue mud, here and there mixed with fine sand, and is good holding-ground throughout; ships could here water, &c. with ease and despatch, there being several springs on Pelican Island (as we called it), though not above two or three miles in circumference, besides two fresh-water rivers, one to the north-west and the other to the north-east of our anchorage. Independent of Nha Trang, we found several other good harbours formed by the islands and the main, having different passages leading into each, and all free from danger.

“During our stay in this place, viz. from the 18th July to the 6th October 1802, we experienced invariably the greatest hospitality and kindness from the inhabitants; and though they have had little or no intercourse with Europeans,

yet on our first landing they came down from the villages, and invited us up to their houses in the most friendly and pressing manner, having previously prepared the best victuals the place afforded. This treatment we uniformly met with wherever we went, and we sometimes made excursions of twenty-five and thirty miles into the interior of the country, occasionally remaining out the whole night, when hog-hunting; indeed, from the general conduct and behaviour of these people during the time we remained here, they appear to be a friendly, honest, and harmless race, forming a striking contrast to the Malay character. They are never seen to carry about them weapons of any kind whatever, not so much as a walking-stick; and we never found any article belonging to the ship deficient during the time we were employed on shore. These people appear to live happy and contented; and though not rich, enjoy the necessaries, and in some degree the comforts of life, free from that oppression generally experienced under arbitrary governments. Their bays and rivers supply them with abundance of fish of various kinds, particularly a sort called chook, which they salt up in jars of fifty catties each, and dispose of to the vessels that trade to this port from the southward, receiving rice in barter.

The capital of this province is situated about thirty miles to the north-north-east of the harbour, being of the same name; it is extensive, fortified all round, and mounts many pieces of heavy cannon; it was constructed by a French engineer (Olivier), formerly in the King's service. The country through which you pass in going to this town is extremely picturesque and romantic; the road runs through the middle of a beautiful and well-cultivated valley, about two miles broad, formed by two ranges of steep and lofty mountains, running in a direction parallel to each other for the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and at their termination stands the fort and city of Nha Trang, where the governor of the province resides, who received us in a very friendly manner, and treated us with much kindness. He appeared to be an intelligent person, and asked many questions about Europe, the respective naval forces of France and England, their colonial possessions in the East and West-Indies, &c. The country near the sea is rather high and barren, but free from jungle. The tops of the hills are covered with a kind of brush-wood, which serves the natives for fuel. The valleys are fruitful, and produce rice, various kinds of vegetables, mangoes, and most fruits peculiar to tropical climates: here is a peculiar sort of herb, which we found growing in plenty along the beach, little if any thing inferior to spinach, and which proved an excellent substitute for salad: it is not, I believe, known in India, and was first discovered by some of our Javanese lascars, who were employed in watering the ship on Pelican Island; but I fancy it grows also on the other islands that form this harbour.

"The country here, as in every other part of Cochin China, abounds with game of various kinds, such as quails, partridges, snipes, jungle fowl, curlews, plovers, wild ducks, pigeons, and doves of different sorts; rabbits, deer, wild-hogs, &c.; the three latter in great numbers, and so tame, that they sometimes come down to the very doors of the inhabitants, who never, I believe, by any means disturb or molest them, but were delighted to see them hunted. The mandarins, however, are in general very fond of shooting when they have the means, and a handsome fowling-piece, with apparatus, is the most acceptable present that can be made them. During the time I remained at Nha Trang, we lived almost entirely on game, which was always procured without trouble."

Mr. Purefoy observes, in a note which accompanies this communication, the
result

result of his own observations during seven years' intercourse with Cochin China: "I always considered it a very interesting country, both in a political and commercial point of view, and one which might eventually open a wide field for the manufactures of England and India; its harbours are numerous, and the most secure, perhaps, in the known world; they are easy of ingress and egress, at almost all times of the year, by day or night (provided the latitude is well known); and the river of Saigon or Dongnai is the finest I know of any where."

STRICTURES ON THE "TRAVELS" OF BRUCE.

ALTHOUGH frequent accusations have been brought against the traveller Bruce, so celebrated for his supposed discovery of the sources of the Nile, on account of the alleged inaccuracies and misrepresentations in his work, no systematic efforts have been made, within the knowledge of the writer of this article, to detect and expose his hallucinations or fabrications: an omission which it is not now proposed fully to supply. If it can be shewn that the degree of credit due to Mr. Bruce, as a traveller of veracity and judgment, is but small in matters of minor importance, his credibility in those of higher interest, and where his testimony alone supports the facts of which he speaks, will be greatly impaired.*

Mr. Bruce has debarred himself from all excuse on the score of haste and want of leisure, which are pleas often urged by travellers, with more or less justice, in extenuation of the defects in their publications; for he was nearly twenty years in preparing his work for the press, and expressly assigns, in his Introduction, as the ground of delay on his part to gratify the impatience of the public, a wish to perfect the work and make it worthy of perusal. Mr. Bruce was, moreover, far above want, and possessed of ample leisure to complete the account of his travels, which, it is not superfluous to add, were performed, according to his own statement, "with an apparatus of books and instruments, which seldom accompanies the travels of an individual."

It is not intended to take notice of trifling examples of aberration on the part of the traveller, which would extend this article to a great length; such as the following:—He says (i. 37) that meeting the Janissary Aga of Ali Bey, whom he was about to visit, the Aga "stopt me on the threshold, and asked one of the Bey's people who I was? and was answered, 'It is *Hakim Englese*,' the English *philosopher*, or *physician*." But the term *Hakim*, in Arabic, signifies neither; it implies a chief, a master, or superior person. This mistake is remarkable in Mr. Bruce, who says he spoke the language so well that he was constantly taken for an Arab by all sorts of people.

In his account of the pyramids, Mr. Bruce ventures, dogmatically, a very idle hypothesis. He says (i. 41, 42): "It has been a constant belief, that the stones composing these pyramids have been brought from the Libyan mountains, though any one who will take the pains to remove the sand on the south side, will find the solid rock hewn into steps. And in the roof of the large chamber, where the sarcophagus stands, as also in the top of the roof of the gallery, as you go up into that chamber, you see large fragments of the rock, affording an unanswerable proof, that those pyramids, were once huge rocks, standing where they now are; that some of them, the most proper from their form,

* It will be proper to state, that the edition of the travels from which the succeeding extracts will be made is the first, in five vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1790, entitled "Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773, by James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq., F.R.S."

form, were chosen for the body of the pyramid, and the others hewn into steps, to serve for the superstructure, and the exterior parts of them."

This hypothesis is no more than a conjecture of Dr. Bryant;* but it has never been maintained by any person who has visited the country, besides Mr. Bruce. That the foundation of the pyramids is rock, has indeed been alleged by several persons, before the fact was demonstrated by Belzoni. This traveller† states that, on the outside of the pyramid of Cephrenes, penetrated by him, he observed (as Bruce did) the rock surrounding it to be cut all round, for the purpose, as Belzoni imagines, to be applied to the building of the pile. He is satisfied that stones of enormous size were cut from the spot where the pyramids stand. He adds: "if any traveller will go within less than half a mile of the pyramids, particularly on the east and south sides, he may see many places where the rock has been formerly quarried to a great length; and he will find that there is stone enough to build many other pyramids, if required." But that the pyramids were built of separate masses of stone cemented together, is repeatedly stated by him, and is obvious to every traveller in Egypt who (to use the words of Mr. Bruce) "makes use of his own eyes."

On reaching a village called Turra, where the Nile is confined by the mountains on the east, Mr. Bruce observes that it cannot be doubted that this is by very far the narrowest part of Egypt (as Herodotus mentions); and he justly states that it cannot be better described than in the old historian's words. He then quotes from that author as follows:—"Again, *opposite* to the Arabian side, is another stony mountain of Egypt towards Libya, covered with sand, where are the pyramids."‡

These are not exactly the words of Herodotus, though the misrepresentation is not so glaring as in a subsequent instance. The passage is really as follows:—"On the side of Egypt towards Libya is another stony mountain, covered with sand, on which are pyramids." Not *the* pyramids, but certain pyramids: and this passage shews that Herodotus, whilst he speaks (in the same chapter) of the quarries from whence the stones for the pyramids of Memphis were taken, was not ignorant that their foundation was native rock, as late discoveries have proved.

Our author's misrepresentation of Herodotus in another place becomes the ground of a violent censure upon the father of history. "Next day," says Mr. Bruce, (i. 76) "was exceedingly hazy in the morning, though it cleared about ten o'clock. It was, however, sufficient to shew the falsity of the observation of the author (Herodotus, lib. ii, c. 19), who says that the Nile emits no fogs." Now, Herodotus says no such thing. The words of the historian are these: Ταῦτά τε δὴ τὰ λεγόμενα βυλόμενος εἰδέναι, ἰσόρουν: καὶ ὅτι αὐρας ἀποπνεύσας μόνος πάντων ποταμῶν οὐ παρέχεται:—"I was unable to learn—why this alone of all other rivers produced no breezes of air or wind!"

At the beginning of the second book (i. 392) Mr. Bruce takes up a defence of the slave-trade. After referring to the instances in the Holy Scriptures where this trade is mentioned "without prohibition or censure, but, on the contrary, it is spoken of as favourably as any species of commerce whatever," he observes: "For this and many other reasons which I could mention, I cannot think that purchasing slaves is, in itself, either cruel or unnatural." He adds, in a succeeding passage (p. 394): "I very much fear that a relaxa-

* Anal. of Anc. Myth., vol. iii. p. 525.

† Narrative, pp. 275, 276.

‡ Euterpe, c. 8.

tion and effeminacy of manners, rather than genuine tenderness of heart, has been the cause of this violent paroxysm of philanthropy, and of some other measures adopted of late to the *discouragement of discipline* (the amelioration of slavery, it is presumed), which I do not doubt will soon be felt to contribute their mite to the decay both of trade and navigation that will necessarily follow."

His mistranslation of Greek authors is not unfrequent. Thus, in vol. iv, p. 517, he quotes from Ptolemy;* a description of an ultramontane country, which that author says is *διὰ μὲν καὶ ἄβροχον* (not *ἄβροσμον*, as Mr. Bruce has it,) *χώραν*; "that is," observes Mr. Bruce, "a country full of sand and without rain." The passage correctly rendered is, "a dry (or unmoist) and sandy country," which is very different from a country unvisited by rain. It is curious to remark that, whilst the traveller attests the accuracy of this pseudo-description, he falsifies it and supports the true one, by stating, directly afterwards, and in continuation, "it is but a small spot immediately on the Nile, which is all cultivated, as it enjoys the *double* advantage both of the overflowing of the river and the accidental *showers*. It is also called the Country of God, on account of this *double* blessing."

Passing over the tedious and protracted details, historical, commercial, and philological, which occupy the second and third volumes of these travels, and which admit of little criticism, because we have but slender means of applying it to statements resting, to a certain extent, upon the writer's own integrity: we come to the fourth, and here we are enabled to compare some of Mr. Bruce's accounts with those of writers of established veracity.

The very scanty details which are given by Bruce of the principal places he passed through, in his way to and from Abyssinia, prevent a minute comparison with the reports of other travellers. Thus all the information we obtain from him respecting Chendi, or Shendy, in Nubia, is that it is a village containing 250 houses. Mr. Burckhardt,† who had far less opportunity for observation there than Mr. Bruce, gives a very full account of this place. He says it is "the largest town in Eastern Soudan, and larger, according to the reports of the merchants, than the capitals of Dongola and Kordofan, and contains from 800 to 1,000 houses." It is not to be imagined that in the interval between the respective visits of these travellers, this place had so far altered its character as to explain such a palpable discrepancy between the two accounts.

Mr. Bruce is by no means happy in his philological attempts. In the tenth chapter of this volume (p. 527) we find the following:—"As we are here speaking of Arabs and their names, I shall once for all observe that *Wed*, a word which I have frequently made use of in the course of this history, and which in this sense is peculiar to the kingdom of Sennaar, does not mean *riker*, though that is its import in Arabic. Here it is an abbreviation of *Welled*, peculiar to the inhabitants of this part of the Atbara, who seem to have an aversion to the letter *l*: *Wed el Faal*, the son of *Faal*; *Wed Hydar*, the son of *Hydar*, or the lion; *Wed Hassan*, the son of *Hassan*, and so of the rest. For the same reason, *Melek Sennaar*, the King of Sennaar, [is] called *mek*, by throwing out the *l*; *Abd el Mek*, the slave of the king, instead of *Abd el Melek*. Here (at Chendi) also I had the pleasure to find the language of the Koran that of the whole people in common conversation; and as this was the book in which I first studied the Arabic, I found now a propriety and facility of expression I had not been sensible of before; for that of the Koran,

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in Arabia, is a kind of dead language, rarely understood but by men of learning."

There is a tissue of mistakes here which it is difficult to unravel by reason of the obscurity of the language, and the traveller's omission (an invariable practice with him in these cases) of the original characters. With regard to the word *Wed*: this is no other than *Wady* (وادي) signifying valley, and is of the commonest occurrence with that signification, not only in the kingdom of Sennaar, but throughout the interior of Africa, as the narratives of Browne, Burckhardt, Denham, and others, abundantly prove. In Nubia it is prefixed to the name of villages built on strips of land, between the mountains and the river.* The word is, therefore, not a corruption of *Welled* (it should be written *Walid*), which may be abbreviated in pronunciation without supposing the natives to be actuated by any hostility to the *law*. The traveller's concluding remarks upon the scarcity of pure Arabic must be received *cum grano salis*.

It is but justice to Bruce to say that he is confirmed in his statement respecting the practice of abbreviating *Melek* to *Mek*, which is a title common to all the petty chieftains of these countries, as far as Darfour and Sennaar.

It is also just to observe, that the disquisition inserted by the traveller in this part of his work (pp. 539 *et seq.*), on the site of the ancient city of Meroë, near Chendi, is pronounced to be extremely satisfactory by so competent a judge as Col. Leake, who considers Bruce to be perfectly correct in his conjectures as to the position of this celebrated capital of the Meroë peninsula.

Few readers are not familiar with the terrific pictures drawn by our traveller of the *simoom*, or poisonous wind of the desert, and the pillars of moving sand; the former attended by a purple haze, carrying death upon its wings; the latter darkening the sun, which, in its turn, gave the pillars the aspect of columns of fire, overwhelming all they reach. Burckhardt, in traversing the very spot where Bruce pretends to have encountered these dangers, calmly exposes this puerile attempt at effect. He says, "I have repeatedly been exposed to the hot wind, in the Syrian and Arabian deserts, in Upper Egypt and Nubia. For my own part, I am perfectly convinced that all the stories which travellers, or the inhabitants of the towns of Egypt and Syria, relate of the semoum of the desert, are greatly exaggerated; and I never could hear of a single well-authenticated instance of its having proved mortal either to man or beast. The fact is, that the Bedouins, when questioned on the subject, often frighten the towns-people with tales of men, and even of whole caravans, having perished by the effects of the wind, when upon closer inquiry, made by some person whom they find not ignorant of the desert, they will state the plain truth." He adds, that he never observed that the semoum blows close to the ground; that the colour of the air arises from the dust carried high into the air, which is reddish, bluish, or yellowish, according to the colour of the soil; and that he never saw any person lie down flat upon his face, to escape the pernicious blast, as Bruce describes himself to have done. With respect to the moving pillars of sand, Burckhardt says he met with none, though the Arabs told him that there are often whirlwinds of sand (which this traveller says he has repeatedly passed through); and though, with his characteristic modesty, he does not question the veracity of Bruce on this head, as to the occasional

* "All the villages, as far as Dongola, are called *Wady*, or valley. There are always three or four of them comprised under one general name."—Burckhardt, *Travels in Nubia*, p. 7.

occasional appearance of columns of sand, moving about like waterspouts, he doubts of their endangering the safety of travellers.*

Such extravagant decoration of facts must communicate a great degree of mistrust to the minds of the readers of Mr. Bruce.

This article has perhaps reached already a length sufficient for the object in view: in closing it, the writer has no hesitation in expressing his firm belief that Mr. Bruce never visited, as he asserts, the sources of the Nile. Ample ground for this belief is furnished in the testimony obtained by the traveller Browne.† This most respectable and most credible person states that, at Suez, he met an Armenian merchant, who had formerly traded to Abyssinia, and seemed a man of intelligence. He told him that he was at Gondar while Bruce was there, and that Yakub (the name by which Bruce was known) was universally talked of with praise. This merchant related, of his own accord, the story of shooting a wax candle through seven shields, as mentioned by Bruce; but when Mr. Browne asked him whether Bruce had ever been at the Abyssinian source of the Nile, he affirmed that he never was there. In Darfour Browne met a Bergoo merchant, who had long resided in Sennaar, and *was in Bruce's party from Gondar to Sennaar*; this merchant also asserted that Bruce had never visited the Abyssinian source of the Nile.

Had he really seen *that* source, it is now generally admitted that he would not be entitled to the praise of revealing "the coy fountain," so long and still so fruitlessly explored.

* *Ut supra*, pp. 189—191.

† *Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria.—Preface.*

ANACREONTIC.

WHEREFORE preach of wisdom now,
When the myrtle binds my brow,
And roses deck my essenced hair,
Scattering fragrance through the air;
When my eyes with rapture swim,
As the crystal to the brim
Sparkles with the purple flood,
Liquor worthy of a god?
Wherefore preach of wisdom now;
What has wisdom to bestow?

Is it wise to shun delights,
Joyous days and happy nights,
Banish mirth and welcome woe,
Court the bitter tear to flow?
From the fair's embraces fly,
The ruby lip, the laughing eye,
Still the throbbing, melting lute,
And bid the minstrel's tongue be mute?
If to do this be to be wise,
Away!—such wisdom I despise!

N.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: From the period of the discovery of the actual existence of a north-west magnetic pole, I have been collecting materials and information tending towards the establishment of a theory, or *rationale*, of magnetic variation; and the papers on the subject, in your useful work, have, as a medium of communication, been the means of procuring some important observations from India. The result of Professor Hansteen's researches in Eastern Russia is anxiously expected. As formerly mentioned, the scientific Professor situates a north-east pole at the intersection of $101^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude, and $85^{\circ} 49'$ north latitude. On what grounds he places it in a situation to which human enterprize has not as yet extended, we are still to learn. Our ships passing to and from China will, in the Straits of Malacca, when crossing this meridian, find little variation, for obvious reasons, because the north-west and south-east poles are nearly at the same distance from this meridian, and neutralize the action of each other, on well-known magnetic principles. If the learned Professor's north-east pole were a fact, the north end of the needle would point between it and Captain Parry's, giving less east variation than would be the case if the Professor's pole did not exist.

Captain Parry's intended voyage to the north pole of the earth will set this question completely at rest. I have always stated, that the poles of the earth have no magnetic attraction, because the needle, in every situation, appears to be acted on by the two known magnetic poles, inversely as the square of the distance, while the poles imagined by Churchman, Gilbert, Euler, Krufft, and Halley, are non-entities, because they have not been found where these eminent philosophers have laid them down. Hansteen's north-east pole is the only one undisposed of. Let us suppose Captain Parry, in next August, standing on the earth's north pole, which, if magnetic, will cause the needle to stand very nearly perpendicular. If Professor Hansteen's pole be under the parallel of $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the north pole of the earth, and if the dipping-needle, at some distance from the end of the earth's axis, inclines towards it, on the above meridian, it may be presumed, that such pole may exist; and to put the case out of all doubt, the light vessels to be made use of must run to the latitude of $85^{\circ} 49'$ on the meridian of $101^{\circ} 30'$, where the needle will stand perpendicular, if such pole be there. Instead of this, it is probable, from comparative analogy, that the dip of the needle will be about 83° towards the north-west pole at the distance of $24^{\circ} 11'$ from the imagined place of Hansteen's pole.

It will require some consideration to find the exact position of the earth's north pole. When the sun's altitude (cleared of dip of the horizon and refraction) and the zenith-distance amount to ninety degrees exactly, the observer will be standing on the extremity of the earth's axis. In this situation, the sun will appear to move on a parallel of latitude distant from the equator, the exact amount of the declination, or sun's altitude. Supposing that there may be some difficulty in finding the pole by corrected solar altitude and zenith-distance, let the altitude be taken, at an interval of six hours, with a supposed decreasing declination, and there will be a difference of altitude corresponding with a proportional decrease of declination. In this case, also, the observer will be on the pole of the earth. There are some other modes of coming at this interesting point, but these two may be sufficient.

When

When the pole becomes thus, truly attained to, south, of course, will lie in every direction. No stars will be seen, and the full moon but faintly, on account of constant sunshine in meridian splendour. The next question will be to ascertain the meridian of London. Here the serviceable use of chronometers will be manifest. These time-pieces carry the London-hour of the day, and their rate of going is always allowed for. When, therefore, twelve o'clock is indicated by these valuable watches, the sun, at that moment, must be on the meridian of London. There is another mode of arriving at this *desideratum*, though unavoidably less accurate. I conjecture that an open sea will be found near the north pole, because that on account of the flat, or oblate spheroidal conformation of the globe in that quarter, the sun's rays will be absorbed, and must heat the sea more there than ten degrees farther off. This affords hope that the pole will be reached by our intrepid navigators. As they advance, the west variation will increase, because the angle formed with the meridian, by a line, from the place of the north-west pole, will increase till, on the north pole, it will make an angle of 80° with the continuation of the meridian of London reckoned on the other side of the north pole of the earth; or, which is the same thing, the complement to this angle, or 100° , with the meridian intercepted between London and the earth's north pole. The north end of the needle, when on the pole, will point to the north-west magnetic pole; and, therefore, by laying off an angle of 100° to the left, from the needle-line, the meridian of London will be indicated. As, however, the south-east magnetic pole may act a little in diminution of this angle, the mode of procedure by chronometer is preferable. If the gentlemen at the Admiralty would send out to discover the precise position of *both* magnetic poles, it would be easy to calculate their relative action on the magnetic needle; and, ere long, science will require that this should be effected.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands,
Exeter, November 7th, 1826.

PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: You have pointed out occasionally some instances of plagiarism in the *Oriental Herald*; allow me to add another. In the last number of that work, p. 326, are inserted some verses, entitled "Lines from the Arabic," which are taken (without acknowledgment) from the 12th volume, the last which appeared, of the *Asiatic Annual Register*.

EXPOSITOR.

THE CONQUEST OF PEGU BY THE BURMESE.*

There was great love and friendship between the kings and subjects of Pegu and Siam, being next neighbours to one another, and they had a good intercourse of trade, both by land and sea, till, in the fifteenth century, a Pegu vessel being at Odia, the chief city of Siam, and when ready to depart for Pegu, anchored one evening near a little temple a few miles below the city, and the master of the vessel, with some of his crew, going to worship in that temple, seeing a pretty-well carved image of the God *Samsay*, about a covet high, fell in love with it, and finding his priests negligent in watching, stole him away, and carried him on board prisoner for Pegu. When the negligent priests missed their little god they were in a deplorable condition, lamenting their loss to all their neighbouring priests, who advised them to complain to the king of Siam of the theft; which accordingly they did, imploring his good offices with the King of Pegu to have their god sent back: and it happened, by the unseasonable floods in the river that year, there came to be a great scarcity of corn, which calamity was imputed by the priests to the loss of *Samsay*: upon which the pious prince sent an embassy to his brother of Pegu, desiring the restitution of the image, whose absence had caused so great loss and clamour in his country.

The King of Pegu being as great a bigot as his brother of Siam, would by no means deliver back a god who had fled from the impieties of his native land to him for protection, and with that answer sent back the Siam ambassador, who was not a little mortified with the disappointment.

Since fair means could not persuade the Peguer to send back the little god, the Siamese was resolved to try what force would do, and accordingly raised an army of two or three hundred thousand men to invade the King of Pegu's dominions; and the first fury of the war fell on the province of Martavan, being contiguous to the territories of Siam, and with fire and sword destroyed the open country almost to the gates of the city of Martavan, where often the King of Pegu kept his court, and was formerly the metropolis of an independent kingdom, before Pegu reduced that country by conquest to be a province of their's.

After the Siamese had satiated his cruelty and rage, by the destruction of many poor innocents, he retired back to his own country, very much elevated with pride and vain-glory for his great achievements; but next year he was pretty well humbled, for the Peguer raised a much greater army, and embarking them in small boats on the river Memnon, on which the city of Odia stands in one of its islands, his army was brought with so much celerity and secrecy, that the Peguer brought the first news of his invasion, and pitching his tents round the city, soon brought it into great straits, by stopping the daily provisions that supported it; but unexpectedly the river bringing down great floods of waters, sooner than their ordinary time, the country about the city overflowed, and spoilt all the Peguer's provisions of corn, and drowned near the half of his army, which obliged him to raise the siege, and retire to his own dominions.

Next year, the Siamese, to be revenged, levied another great army, with which he over-ran all the inland countries of Pegu that lay near him, and annexed

* Extracted from a scarce work, entitled "A New Account of the East-Indies, being the Observations and Remarks of Capt. Alexander Hamilton, who spent his time there from 1688 to 1723; trading and travelling by sea and land to most of the Countries and Islands of Commerce and Navigation between the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of Japan."

annexed them to his own dominions. The Peguer, finding that he could not recover his lands without foreign aid and assistance, invited the Portuguese, whose name began to be dreadful in India, and by the great encouragement he gave them, got about 1,000 volunteers into his service. Neither the Siamers nor the Peguers at that time understood the use of fire-arms, and their noise and execution at so great a distance terrified them. With the Portuguese assistance the Peguer went with his army, which was very numerous, to find out the Siamer, and having found him, gave him battle; the Portuguese being in the front with their fire-arms, soon put the Siamer to flight before they could come to handy-blows, on which he left the Peguer's country in greater haste than he came into it.

The King of Pegu was so sensible of the Portuguese service, in gaining the battle and driving the Siamers out of his conquered country, that he made one Senhor Thoma Pereyra (who commanded the Portuguese in the war) generalissimo of all his forces; which preferment made the Portuguese so insolent, that in a few years they became intolerable to all ranks and degrees of persons in Pegu.

Both kings grew tired of war, but both too proud to make advances towards peace, so that for many years they had skirmishing with small parties, though no set battles; and wherever the Portuguese arms went, they had victory to accompany them.

The King of Pegu, to have his forces nearer the borders of Siam, settled his court at Martavan, and kept the Portuguese near him, to be ready on all occasions, either to repel or assault the Siam forces, as opportunity served; and Thoma Pereyra was the darling favourite at court; he had his elephants of state, and a guard of his own countrymen to attend him. One day, as he was coming from court in state, on a large elephant, towards his own palace, he chanced to hear music in a burgher's house, whose daughter being a very beautiful virgin, had been married that morning to a young man of the neighbourhood. The general went to the house and wished them joy, and desired to see the bride. The parents took the general's visit for a great honour done them, and brought their daughter to his elephant's side; he being smitten with her beauty, ordered his guards to seize her and carry her to his house.

His orders were but too readily obeyed, and the poor bridegroom not being able to bear his loss, cut his own throat, and the disconsolate parents of their injured children rent their clothes, and went crying and complaining through the streets towards the King's palace, imploring their gods and countrymen to avenge them on the insolent Portuguese, the common oppressors of their country. Crowds of people came from all parts of the city to hear and see the tragedy; their numbers grew so great that the streets were hardly big enough for them, and their noise so loud that it reached the King's ears, who sent to know the cause of their uproar. The messenger returning, acquainted the King what had been transacted; and he, to appease the tumult, sent them word that he would punish the criminal, and accordingly sent for his general; but he being much taken up with the enjoyment of his new purchase, made an excuse that he was so much out of order, that he could not then wait on his Majesty till he was better; which answer so provoked the King, that he ordered the whole city to take arms, and to make a general massacre on all the Portuguese, wheresoever they could be found, in city or country. The King's orders were put in execution so speedily, that in a few hours all the Portuguese were slaughtered, and the guilty criminal was taken alive, and made fast by the heels to an elephant's foot, who dragged him through the streets till

there was no skin nor flesh left to cover his bones, which spectacle appeased the enraged populace. There were only three Portuguese saved, who were accidentally in the suburbs next the river; who hid themselves till night favoured their escape in a small boat, in which they coasted along the shore, feeding on what the woods and rocks afforded them, and at length arrived at Malacca, to give an account of the melancholy scene.

Both kingdoms being much weakened with bloody wars, took rest for many years, but never entered on treaties of peace. So about the middle of the seventeenth century, the Siamer invaded the dominions of Pegu, and conquered all the southward of Martavan, taking in the provinces of Tanacerin and Ligore, who were tributaries to Pegu, and retains them still in his possession.

The King of Pegu, finding that the incroachments of Siam daily lessened his dominions, and his own forces were not able to protect what he had left, sent an embassy to the King of *Barma*, a potent prince, whose dominions lay about 500 miles up the river from Pegu, to beg his assistance to stop the Siamers in their course of conquests, and he promised to give good encouragement to the Barmaes. The embassy was graciously received, and an army of 100,000 men was levied for that service, and sent on transport vessels to Pegu, and joyned the Pegu army, who conjunctly marched against the Siamer, and drove him quite out of his new conquests; and when the Barmaes observed the feebleness and bad discipline of the Pegu army, they even killed the King of Pegu, and broke the Pegu army, and seized the kingdoms of Pegu and Martavan for their master, and in that family it continues to this time. The Barmaes ruined both the cities of Pegu and Martavan, and sunk vessels in the mouth of the river of Martavan to make it unnavigable, and so it continues.

This account I had at Pegu, in anno 1709, both from Peguers and Portuguese, who agreed in the history as I have related it.

SONNET.

DEEP sunk in gloomiest musings, I was rapt
 On Fancy's pinions to that nether world,
 Where, poets feign, the valiant, just, and good,
 Enjoy unmixed delight, in flowery vales,
 Unfading groves, and plains that ever bloom.
 There I beheld the godlike forms of Greeks,
 Whose bright renown, or in the battle-fray,
 Or in the paths of science or of song,
 Fame's sounding notes, that swell not sink with time,
 Loudly proclaim, and ages echo back:
 Thrasybulus, Mæonides, and he
 Who tamed the world, and Plato and Lycurgus,
 Solon and Socrates—they frowned—I knew,
 I was a Briton—and I blushed with shame.

A. Z.

HISTORY OF THE KURTAKUL, OR ANCIENT HINDU PRINCES OF MADURA.*

VIDYA NAGARAM PAINDU KONDAYPATNAM was for many years the capital of the Ráya whose government extended over the fifty-six kingdoms (or provinces), and to whom the princes of those provinces were tributary. The Ráya had 40,000 cavalry, 4,000 elephants, and 10,000 camels, under the charge of a principal officer.

One of these officers, named Nagama Náyaca, had a force of his own consisting of 6,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, for the maintenance of which the peshcush of the several tributaries, from Arcot to Travancore, was assigned to him.

In the midst of his prosperity, Nagama Náyaca was unhappy for want of a son to inherit his riches. He determined, at length, to make a pilgrimage to Cási (Benares); carrying considerable wealth thither, he made liberal donations and performed various acts of charity, hoping thereby to prevail upon heaven to favour his desires. He bathed, as well as his wife, daily in the Gangá (river Ganges), they abstained from their customary food (satisfying the cravings of nature with three morsels of boiled rice without salt), and prostrated themselves day and night in the sanctuary of Viswanát'ha Swámí, praying with fervent zeal to be blessed with a son.

On the fortieth day, whilst they thus lay in the presence of the Swámí, the Náyaca saw in a dream a venerable man approach him with a smiling aspect, who said to him, "Your prayers are heard, and you shall obtain your desire. Arise early in the morning; make two genuflexions, and then bathe in the Gangá, where you shall have a sight of me; after which you may return to your own country, and your wishes will be in due time accomplished."

When he awoke, Nagama Náyaca acquainted his consort with his dream, and both placed so much confidence in it, that they prayed and went to bathe as commanded. They entered the river at the usual place, and whilst preparing to bathe, felt something beneath their feet as if pricking them; they removed to another part of the river, when the same thing occurred again and again. At length the Náyaca, surprised, ducked under water, and grasping a stone which attached itself to his foot, drew it out, when, to his astonishment he beheld an emerald in the form of a lingam. Remembering the dream, and assured that the Swámí had thus become manifest, in token of the promise, the Náyaca and his consort worshipped it, piously performing every pujá, and returned with the lingam to their own country.

In due time, Nagama Náyaca had a son, whom he named Viswanát'ha Náyaca, after the Swámí; and considering him as a gift from God, neglected nothing in his education to render him able and intelligent. He was taught the use of weapons; and when he attained his sixteenth year he was admired for the beauty of his person and his natural and acquired talents.

In this capital was the temple of a durga, or goddess, to whom an annual festival was celebrated in the month of September. It terminated with the offering of a wild buffalo to the goddess, on the tenth day. This buffalo was usually hunted in the forest by the prince of the kingdom. On the eighth day, the Ráya, with his party, went, as usual, into the woods for this purpose, and
a buffalo

* This history was compiled from Hindu authorities by a native of Southern India. We are indebted for it to the kindness of Sir Alexander Johnston, late chief justice and president of the council at Ceylon, who procured it whilst prosecuting his researches into the history and antiquities of that comparatively neglected, but highly interesting, portion of Hindustan, the southern provinces.

a buffalo was reported to be caught in the snare laid by the huntsmen. This beast was remarkable for the length of its horns, which bent backward as far as its tail; wherefore the Ráya and his principal officers were apprehensive it would be difficult to sacrifice it with one blow, the failure of which would be an omen portending some calamity to the kingdom. All the bold and strong persons in the Ráya's service were consulted as to the possibility of cutting through the horns and severing the head at one blow, but they were diffident of success.

On the night of the ninth day of the festival, Viswanát'ha Náyaca was informed of this matter by the goddess in a dream, who advised him to offer to the Ráya to sacrifice the buffalo at one blow, provided he would give him a sword from the select number preserved in a chest in his treasury; and as the Ráya would grant his request, he would find at the top a sword, the blade of which would be two cubits long and eight inches broad, with which he might cut through the horns and sever the head at one blow: the action (he was farther told) would highly please the Ráya, and conduce to the rapid increase of Viswanát'ha's happiness, so that he would one day sway the sceptre over the Ráya's kingdom.

Viswanát'ha Náyaca went early next morning to the Ráya's hall of audience, and found him surrounded by his ministers and chief officers, discussing the necessity and the improbability of the sacrifice; the apprehension of some calamity was visible in their countenances. Viswanát'ha Náyaca affected ignorance of the matter, and upon being told the cause of their dismay, stepped forward, and after an obeisance to the Ráya, made a tender of his services. The Ráya was surprised at his boldness, and advertised him of the danger attending his failure; upon receiving assurances of success, he inquired his wish. Viswanát'ha Náyaca replied that he desired only a sword from the chosen number; and upon being told to make his choice, he went to the treasury. Having opened the chest, a sword corresponding with the description given by the goddess appeared in motion, as if endued with life. He took it and returned to the hall of audience, from whence he departed home. He then proceeded to the temple of the goddess, where, after due invocation, in the presence of the Ráya and a vast assemblage of people of all ranks, he lifted his hand, and with one blow severed the buffalo's head from his body. The prince was delighted with Viswanát'ha Náyaca, attributed his ability to his extraordinary birth, presented him with all the jewels and apparel on his person, gave him a respectable rank, and promised to exalt him.

Some of the petty princes in the north having soon after revolted from the Ráya, and expelled his troops from the forts, Viswanát'ha Náyaca was sent to punish the rebels. He succeeded in the war, took the rebels prisoners, appointed fit persons to manage the conquered territories, and returned triumphant to the Ráya with the captured treasure and spoil. The prince was so well pleased with Viswanat'ha Náyaca's conduct, that, as a mark of his favour, he presented him with all the banners and trophies which belonged to the rebellious princes, as well as some of his own, and kept him near his person.

Vira Sagara Sholen, king of Tanjore, one of the tributaries, having conceived a desire of extending his dominions, invaded the territories of Chandra Sagara Paundien, king of Madura, with a formidable force, and conquered him. The King of Madura and his son fled for protection to the Ráya, to whom he complained of the King of Tanjore's aggression. The Ráya, provoked at the presumption of the latter, ordered Nagama Náyaca to march
against

against the Tanjore king, to punish him for disturbing the Madura province, and to reinstate the expelled prince. Nagama Náyaca promised faithful obedience; he proceeded with a sufficient force against the Tanjorians, whom he subdued; but instead of reinstating the King of Madura, he assumed the government, and declared himself king.

The King of Madura, thus cheated of his kingdom, returned to the Ráya, and complained of the treacherous conduct of Nagama Náyaca. The Ráya wrote a mandate to the Náyaca, requiring him to reinstate the fugitive king without delay; but Nagama Náyaca disregarded the mandate, retained possession of Madura, and selecting some officers of the Totea caste who accompanied him, appointed them to command the fortresses in the Madura province; allotting them sufficient land* to be held by them, to repel attacks. He, moreover, adopted measures of security against any invasion by the Ráya.

The King of Madura complained bitterly in the Ráya's presence of Nagama Náyaca: whose conduct so exasperated the Ráya, that he summoned his principal officers, and apprizing them of Nagama Náyaca's rebellion, demanded which of them would take the command of the force he designed to send against the rebel, to obtain his head. The officers, without replying, looked at each other; as none offered to undertake the command, Viswanát'ha Náyaca, after making obeisance, tendered his services to march against his father, and punctually execute the Ráya's orders. The prince, astonished at such an unnatural proposal, and suspecting his sincerity, inquired if he meant to join his rebellious parent; but receiving the most solemn protestations of allegiance and attachment, he entrusted Viswanát'ha with a force sufficient for the object.

On arriving at the frontiers of Madura, and within sight of the fort, Viswanát'ha Náyaca encamped, and acquainted his father with the object of his expedition. The latter, exasperated at his son's unnatural and presumptuous act, immediately marched out of the fort and encamped opposite to him. Viswanát'ha expostulated with his father on his rebellious conduct, and intreated him to obey the Ráya's authority, and reinstate the King of Madura without delay, when he would intercede with the Ráya in his behalf. But his endeavours being fruitless, and serving only to increase his father's obstinacy and rage, he was under the painful necessity of preparing for battle with his father. The conflict lasted several days, and ended in the defeat of Nagama Náyaca, who was taken prisoner by his son. Viswanát'ha Náyaca reinstated the King of Madura, and returned to Vidyá Nagaram with his prisoner, whom he delivered to the Ráya. The prince was so pleased with Viswanát'ha's fidelity, that he loaded him with jewels, and having praised his bravery and other eminent virtues, declared he forgave the father's crime for the sake of the son.

The King of Madura dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, by whose untimely death, some years afterwards, the family became extinct. The Ráya summoned Viswanát'ha Náyaca to his presence, and commending him in public for the great services he had rendered to his government, declared he was happy in being now able to reward them by naming him to succeed to the throne of Madura, according to his former promise of exalting him. He then caused him to be bathed with water from the Gangá, invested him with royal robes, conferred upon him the title of Paundien Raja, with other marks of distinction, and despatched him to the government of Madura, to be held in

* This appears to be the origin of Cavel lands, held by the Polygars.

in perpetuity by him and his heirs. When Viswanát'ha Náyaca took leave of the Ráya, he requested permission to take with him the image of the durga (or goddess), which was granted.

On his arrival at Madura he received the sceptre from the respectable brahmins of the temple, and appointed Areyanáyagom Moodely his minister. He applied his attention to the enlargement of the fort, the construction of temples and agrars, and the establishment of villages. He caused new tanks and water-courses to be dug, and their banks to be strengthened to prevent injury from the inundations of the Vygay river. As the travellers and pilgrims from the north to Srírangham and Ráméswarem were molested by the Kullers of Wisinganád (between Tanjore and Trichinopoly), which was dependent upon Tanjore, frequent complaints were made of the inroads of these Kullers and the Polygars in the neighbourhood. The King of Tanjore was often called upon to repair the losses sustained on such occasions, which caused many of the differences between the two princes. It was therefore agreed that the fort of Vellum should be transferred to Tanjore in exchange for Trichinopoly, in order to extinguish these disorders. The fort of Trichinopoly was then enlarged, and a trench dug around it; the teppacolum was also dug in the fort, a palace built there for Viswanát'ha Náyaca, and other improvements were made beneficial to the province. Temples and agrars were then built along the banks of the Cáverí river, and measures were taken to reduce the refractory Kullers and Polygars to obedience.

When these important projects were completed, and the temple of Srírangham was enlarged, Viswanát'ha Náyaca sent his minister with a strong force to tranquillize the Tinnevelly province. But upon his arrival, the rebellious conduct of five petty rajas obstructed this object; they presumptuously challenged the minister, and refused to acknowledge his master's authority. Hostilities therefore commenced, and the minister was totally defeated by the rebels, and obliged to call for assistance. Viswanát'ha Náyaca thereupon marched from his capital at the head of a strong force, and joining his minister, attacked the five rebels, who, being well prepared, fought with determined bravery, so that the King's army was forced to fall back with considerable loss. The women and families of those who fell made bitter lamentations. Viswanát'ha Náyaca, hearing of this, was greatly grieved, and despatched an embassy to the five rajas, offering, in order to save further bloodshed, to fight all five of them himself, upon condition that if he was victorious, they should surrender their whole country and property to him; and if they triumphed, he should surrender his kingdom and become their subject. This proposal being accepted, the agreement was engraved on a copper-plate fixed to the top of a pole, and set up in the field of battle. The bravest of the chieftains then armed, and, mounting his spirited horse, approached Viswanát'ha Náyaca, and attacked him with great fury; but the prince parried all the attempts of the chieftain with great dexterity, and warning him to be on his guard, attacked him in turn, and soon, by a decisive stroke, severed him in two. The other four rajas thereupon immediately fled. This contest was so serious, that all the deverguls (gods) were in the air looking upon the spectacle, and as a mark of their approbation, caused a shower of flowers to fall upon the conqueror. Viswanát'ha Náyaca and his minister then went to bathe in the river Tambrowaney (at Tinnevelly), and ordered the temple and town of Tinnevelly to be greatly enlarged. He moreover caused the impoverished villages on the bank of the river to be peopled, and every encouragement afforded to the ryots to cultivate the arable lands; large tanks were constructed, and others substan-

tially

tially repaired. Several of the officers of the Totea caste, who accompanied the minister in this expedition, rendered essential service; they received suitable marks of favour, and were appointed not only as Polygars, but had portions of cawel-lands assigned them. Their number was seventy-two; and in order that each of these Polygars might have a duty in defending the fort of Madura, the same number of bastions was built for its protection. This took place in the year 1354 of the era of Saliváhana, from which year till 1380 (from A.D. 1431—1457) Viswanát'ha Náyaca remained in the uninterrupted enjoyment of his government.

He was succeeded by his son, Parea Crishnapa Náyaca, in whose reign a Polygar, named Toombecke Náyaca, famed for maintaining 1,000 horses of every colour, having usurped great part of the Madura kingdom, established himself at Permagoody. Parea Crishnapa Náyaca marched against him, conquered his country, and made him prisoner for life; but his two sons having sued for mercy, were promised protection, and the village Paumboor, with its dependent hamlets, was granted them for subsistence, and Permagoody was placed under their cawel.

Parea Crishnapa Náyaca governed in tolerable tranquillity till the year 1411 (A.D. 1488), when he died. Previous to his death, he established a village not far to the south of Palamcottah, which he named Crishnapuram; he built a temple to Siva, dug a fine tank, and constructed a range of houses for the accommodation of brahmins. He did the same near Kadyom, a large village west of Tinnevely, and which goes by the name of Kadyom Crishnaveram.

Pareavirapa Náyaca, his son, succeeded him; in his reign a petty raja, named Mahávalli'váhana, having usurped great part of the Madura country, built two strong forts at Mana Madura and Calcarcoil, where he alternately resided; but Pareavirapa Náyaca despatched a force against him, reduced him to obedience, and deprived him of all his dominions. He very liberally augmented and improved the temples and established agrars; and died in the year 1438 (A.D. 1515), after reigning twenty-seven years.

This prince left three sons, named Viswapa Náyaca, Cumára Crishna Náyaca, and Casturí Rangapa Náyaca; the eldest of whom succeeded to the throne, and nominated his next brother, Cumára Crishna Náyaca, second prince (Yura-rája, or young prince) of the kingdom, in the year 1458 (A.D. 1535) in which year he died, after a reign of twenty years, and was succeeded by Cumára Crishna Náyaca, the presumptive heir; when his brother, Casturí Rangapa Náyaca became the second. He reigned seventeen years, dying in the year 1475 (A.D. 1552), and left a son named Mutu Crishnapa Náyaca. As he was a minor, his uncle Casturí Rangapa Náyaca, succeeded to the throne, and reigned seven years, being succeeded by his nephew, Mutu Crishnapa Náyaca, who reigned till the year 1512 (A.D. 1589), a period of thirty years. During his reign he built many temples, dug several tanks, constructed many agrars, and established a village between Madura and Secundermalay, which he named Mutu Crishnapuram. He also erected a temple to Siva at Kylar.

It was in the reign of this prince that the race of Sétupati* sprung up. The first of them, named Wodeya Tewen, received an extensive grant of land, with authority to rule over it. That part of the country abounded, at this period, with dense woods, particularly along the coast and the road to Rámés-waram; the travellers were molested by Kullers and thieves, and even the inhabitants,

* Meaning the rajes of Rámanát'ha, or Ramnad.

inhabitants, disregarding authority under the military system, withheld their contributions to government, and committed outrages throughout the country. In this state of things, the priest under King Mutu Crishnapa Náyaca, having occasion to visit Ráméswaram on a pilgrimage, was escorted thither by one of the chiefs belonging to the village Pogaloor, named Wodeya Tewen. The priest was so pleased with the respect paid to him by this person, that upon his return to Madura he represented him favourably to the King, introduced him to the presence, and requested that he might be appointed to govern that part of the country, a sufficient portion of land being allotted for the support of himself and his attendants. This request was complied with; Wodeya Tewen was then presented with cloths, and despatched with authority to suppress disorders and effect a settlement. He thereupon raised a fort at Pogaloor, and enlisting a large number of troops, reduced the refractory to obedience, exacted much money from them, and having secured the tranquillity of the country, opened a free passage to the island of Ráméswaram. He deposited the money at the feet of the King at Madura, who was highly pleased, and ordered him presents, dismissing him to his country with authority to increase his force as far as might be necessary to subject all who might be inclined to rebellion, and to hold the territories belonging to such rebels under his immediate authority. He accomplished this object with such facility and success, and so much to the satisfaction of the king, that he conferred upon him the title of Sétupati. Being formally installed in the puttom, Wodeya Sétupati remained in his capital at Pogaloor till his death. He was succeeded by his son Kuten Sétupati, who conquered the northern talooks, Puttamungalam-naud and Caleurcoil, and subjected those refractory people to his authority.

Mutu Crishnapa Náyaca was succeeded by the eldest of his three sons, Mutu Virapa Náyaca, whose brother, Trimalla Náyaca, was second prince. He reigned for thirty-two years, till the year 1544, when, at his death, Trimalla Náyaca ascended the throne; whose younger brother, Cumara Mutu Náyaca, became second. Trimalla Náyaca laid the foundation of ninety-six temples to Siva and Vishnu in his kingdom, and some progress was made, during his reign, in raising their prodigious fabrics. He also dug a large teppacolum, and built a large choultry in front of the temple, as well as a grand palace in the fort.

The Sétupati (Sadákay Tewen), who governed at this period (about A. D. 1630) having shewn a disposition to rebel, Trimalla Náyaca warned him of the consequences, and advised him to continue peaceable and obedient; but as the chief presumed to disobey, to withhold his tribute, and to occasion disorders in the Náyaca's country, he sent Dalawa Ramapur and two Polygars with a strong force to reduce the Sétupati to obedience. They accordingly attacked him, and after a few days' resistance he abandoned his fort, and fled to the island of Ráméswaram: whither he was pursued, taken, and escorted to Madura, where he was closely imprisoned in irons.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

MISREPRESENTATION REGARDING DR. BRYCE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I enclose copy of a letter of this date, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Leicester Stanhope; and as your pages have given circulation to the misrepresentations of that gentleman in regard to me, you will not, I am sure, hesitate in giving the same publicity to my reply to them.

I remain, Sir,

Calcutta,

10th June, 1826.

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES BRYCE,

Senior Minister, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

To Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Leicester Stanhope, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: In the report of a speech delivered by you, at the India House, on the 18th January last, as it is given in the *Asiatic Journal* for February, I find the following allusion to myself:

"The Scotch Church was also adverse to the appointment, and ordered the reverend Doctor *to be deprived of his clerical office.*"—And again:

"Thus did this parson, deprived of his civil office by the Directors, and of *his clerical one* by the church to which he belonged," &c.

It is for you to say on what authority you made this assertion, affecting as it does so materially my character as a clergyman:—it is for me, in vindication of that character, to inform you, that it is *utterly unfounded in truth* that I have been deprived of my clerical office by the church to which I belong.

In consequence of your assertion, which has gone abroad in the public prints of England, I have deemed it proper to address a letter to the Reverend the Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh—the ecclesiastical court to which I am more immediately subject. I have forwarded a copy of the letter I now address to you to the Presbytery; and I have only to add, that should you think it incumbent upon you to inquire into the truth of the charge which you have made against me, all necessary information will, I have no doubt, be furnished you by the Presbytery. I can as little doubt, that on discovery of the misrepresentation into which you have been led, you will feel bound in honour and justice, to make what public reparation you can for an injury so deep to a clergyman's character, as that of representing him to have been dismissed from his clerical office, and one so publicly inflicted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Calcutta,

June 10th, 1826.

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES BRYCE,

Senior Minister, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

(A true copy)

JAMES BRYCE.

FOUNDATION OF AMHERST TOWN, IN MARTABAN.

THE following very interesting communication relative to the foundation of a settlement in the late Burmese territories, which bids fair to become a place of considerable political and mercantile importance, we extract from the *Government Gazette* for May 30th, in which it appears as the contents of a letter from Rangoon.

Mr. Crawford, one of the commissioners for Ava and Pegu, proceeded from hence to Martaban in the end of March, for the purpose of taking possession of the districts of Martaban and Yé, ceded to us by the late treaty, as well as of founding a new town for the capital of our possessions in this quarter: a matter which became necessary in consequence of the restoration of that of Martaban itself, which is on the western bank of the river, to the Burmans. I hand you a short narrative of the proceedings on this occasion, which I hope will be found to convey some useful information to your commercial readers.

Our party consisted, besides Mr. Crawford, of Captain Studdert, the senior officer of his Majesty's navy at Rangoon; Captain Hammond, of the Madras Quarter-Master General's Department; the Rev. Dr. Judson, of the American mission in Ava; and Mr. King, Royal Navy. On the 31st of March, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, we left Rangoon, in the steam-vessel *Diana*, and at ten in the forenoon of the following day reached the mouth of the Martaban river, distant from that of Rangoon about seventy miles. Its entrance is not less than seven miles broad. The mouth of this river, and indeed its whole course to the town of Martaban, is a difficult and dangerous navigation, and until our visit the existence of a safe and convenient harbour had not been suspected. The position of the Cape of Kyai-kami, as laid down in the chart of Lieut. Abbott, led us to imagine that shelter might be found behind it in the south-west monsoon; but we had proceeded in our course a considerable way up the river, and had a good view of the land to the south of us, before appearances rendered it probable that a harbour existed. We fortunately put about ship, and returning, anchored in quarter less three fathoms, within fifty yards of the shore, in a clayey bottom. It was low water, neap tides, and the surrounding rocks and sand-banks were exposed to view. The first formed a reef of about two miles and a half in extent, running out in a north-westerly direction from the cape, and both, along with the cape itself, which sheltered us from the south-west wind, nearly land-locked us, forming, to all appearance, an excellent harbour. About a mile and a half to leeward of us, in reference to the south-west monsoon, was the wide mouth of a river hitherto unexplored.

After dinner our party landed, and began with avidity to explore the little peninsula of which Cape Kyai-kami forms the extremity. For three-quarters of a mile from the Cape inland, on the north-eastern side, the land was elevated from ten to twenty feet above high-water mark, spring tides, and on the south-western side the whole country is of that elevation to the distance of, apparently, three or four miles, where it terminates in a range of hills between 300 and 400 feet in height. We found the land covered every where with a forest of fine timber, not very thick, and with so little underwood, that we walked into it without difficulty for several hundred yards. So far the situation promised every advantage for the site of a commercial town and military cantonment.

Early

Early on the morning of the 2d our party landed again, and explored the little tract of country before us more completely. It is at present uninhabited, but the traces of former occupation were discernible. The ruins of four small pagodas were found close to the beach; several wells were seen not far from them, and in the same situation were the remains of a miserable breast-work, recently thrown up by way of opposing the conquest of the province by Colonel Godwin in 1825.

At ten o'clock we proceeded to explore the river already mentioned. In proceeding towards it, from the place where we lay, we had all along three and a half and four fathoms water; and over the bar, which was of soft ooze, quarter-less three. After entering, we carried five and a half and five fathoms for eight miles up, ranging the river from one side to another, until the steam-vessel sometimes touched the trees. For about a mile up the river is every where from 400 to 500 yards wide, and being soon land-locked, it forms a spacious and beautiful harbour, into which, at low-water neap tides, most merchant ships can enter, and at high-water ships of any burthen. The banks of this river would have formed by far the most convenient spot for a mercantile town, but unfortunately they were every where low and subject to inundation. We ascended the river as far as a large creek which leads to Wagru, then distant two miles. This place, once the seat of government of a dynasty of Peguan kings, in the thirteenth century, is now nearly without inhabitants, having been deserted about nine years ago, in the great emigration of Talains which then took place into the Siamese territory. The river which we had now examined is called, in the Talain language, the Kalyen. Many small creeks issue from the main branch. We ascended one of these on the left bank of the river near its mouth, in our boats, as it appeared to lead to the neighbourhood of our proposed settlement. It brought us to a small village, the inhabitants of which were fishermen and salt-manufacturers. These poor people expressed no apprehension at our appearance; but proceeded, without disturbance, in their usual occupations, obligingly answering all our questions. This feeling of confidence towards us is, I believe, at present general throughout the whole Talain population, and I trust our conduct may always be such as not to forfeit it.

By dawn of day on the third we landed again and repeated our examination. Passing to the south-west of the cape, we proceeded along a beautiful sandy beach, shaded from the morning sun by the high bank on our left, covered with overhanging trees, many of them in fruit and flower: our Indian servants feasting upon the jamun, which was found in great abundance. After a distance of about a mile and a half, the strand now described is interrupted by a bold rocky promontory, and continued again as far as the eye could reach. This promontory, as well as Cape Kyai-kami itself, afforded us an opportunity of examining the rock formation, which is very various, consisting of granite, quartz rock, clay slate, mica slate, indurated clay, breccia and clay iron ore. The soil, apparently of good quality, and generally from two to three feet deep, as might be seen by the section of it in the wells, commonly rests on the clay iron ore, which gives the water, in other respects pure and tasteless, a slight chalybeate flavour. The distance between the furthest promontory and the river Kalyen we computed to be about two miles, the whole a table-land, nearly level, with the exception of a few hundred yards of mangrove on the immediate banks of the Kalyen. The peninsula thus formed contains about four square miles, an ample space of choice ground for a town, gardens, and military cantonments. The space in question receives considerable protection

tection from the south-west monsoon by the little woody island of Zebo, about 100 feet high, and lying about three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon we ascended the river for Martaban. During nearly our whole course up we had the large and fertile island of Bilú on our left hand; this is the most productive place in rice within the whole province, and afforded a considerable revenue to the Burmese government. At sunset we reached Martaban, about twenty-seven miles from the mouth of the river. The prospect which opens itself upon the stranger here is probably one of the most beautiful and imposing which oriental scenery can present. The waters of three large rivers—the Saluen, the Atran, and the Gain, meet at this spot, and immediately proceed to the sea by two wide channels, so that, in fact, the course of five distinct rivers are, as it were, seen at one view, proceeding like radii from a centre; this centre itself is a wide expanse of waters interspersed with numerous islets. The surrounding country consists generally of woody hills, frequently crowned with white temples, and in the distance are to be seen the high mountains of Zingai, and in favourable weather the more distant and lofty ones which separate Martaban from Laos and the Siamese territory. Captain Fenwick, the civil superintendent of Martaban, came on board to compliment us upon our arrival. Shortly after we landed with this gentleman, and passed the evening with him at his house, where we concerted an expedition for the following day up the Saluen to the caves of Kogun.

Early on the morning of the 4th a party visited the little picturesque island of Taongze, opposite the town, and which is covered with white temples. From thence we passed to Molameng, on the left bank of the river, the place first contemplated for the site of a new town, and where part of the ground was already cleared of forest for this purpose. Situated twenty-five miles from the sea by an intricate navigation, and accessible only to craft drawing ten feet water at the most, in point of convenience it, of course, bore no comparison with the eligible situation which we had already examined. Molameng had once been the site of a town and capital, under the Hindu name of Ramapura, or the city of Rama, and the high earthen walls and ditch could still be easily traced. When the tide served at eleven o'clock, we ascended the Saluen in the steam vessel, the first of her description that had ever entered its waters. When twelve miles above Martaban, the river, hitherto disturbed and muddy, became as clear as crystal, and we had still three fathoms depth. About this place we passed the Kadachaong Creek, which leads to Rangoon through the Setang and Pegu rivers, and thence again through several cross channels to Bassein, a direct distance of more than 200 miles. The internal navigation of Lower Pegu appears to me to possess natural facilities far beyond any other Asiatic country. At half-past two o'clock we reached Kogun, distant by computation twenty-five miles from Martaban. The scenery in this neighbourhood was grand and beautiful; the banks of the river high, and the country to all appearance peculiarly fertile. Close to the left bank of this river was to be seen a range of mountains, steep, bare, and craggy, rising to the height of 1,500 feet. Almost immediately on the right bank, and where the river makes an acute angle, a number of detached conical hills rose almost perpendicularly from the plain: all these hills are of a grey limestone. We visited the largest, which contains a spacious cave dedicated to the worship of Buddha, and which, besides having the roof rudely but curiously carved, contains several hundred images of Buddha, a good number of them of pure white marble, equal in beauty to
that

that of Carara from the quarries of Ava. Around the hill is a garden belonging to a neighbouring monastery, in no very good order. The only plant in it which struck us as remarkable was a tree about twenty feet high, abounding in long and pendulous pannicles of rich *geranium*, closed blossoms and long and elegant lance-shaped leaves. It is of the class and order *diadelphica decandria*, and too beautiful an object to be passed unobserved, even by the uninitiated in botany; handfuls of the flowers were found as offerings in the cave before the images of Buddha. At four o'clock we began to descend the river, and at seven, with the assistance of the ebb-tide, the current of the river, and the full power of the steam, reached Martaban.

The cultivation of the fertile tract of country which we had passed in the course of the day is meagre, and proportioned to the oppressed and scanty population of a country, which scarcely contains three inhabitants to a square mile. The objects of culture, which we observed in small patches, but growing with much luxuriance, notwithstanding the too obvious unskilfulness of the husbandry by which they were reared, were indigo, cotton, and tobacco. Besides these, the upper part of the country, which is not subject to inundation, appears to be peculiarly fitted for the growth of the sugar-cane and coffee-plant. Martaban, indeed, is a province of very various agricultural produce, for, besides the articles already mentioned, it yields pepper, cardamoms, areca-nut, and teak wood, not to mention rice, which seldom exceeds in price twenty annas the maund, a list which can scarcely be matched in any other part of India.

On the morning of the 5th we went through the town of Martaban, a long straggling and mean place, consisting of miserable huts, according to the custom of the country. It is situated at the foot of a conical hill, and is said to contain a population of 9,000 souls, chiefly Talains. The Chinese are very few in number, always a sure sign of bad government in a country understocked with inhabitants, and calculated by nature for commercial pursuits. We found the inhabitants preparing to move across to the British side of the Saluen. Such is the poverty and such are the unsettled habits produced by oppression, that these emigrations are no very arduous undertaking to the Peguans. Yesterday we heard that 1,200 families from the district of Zingai, with 3,000 head of cattle, had arrived on the banks of the Saluen, with the intention also of crossing into the British territory to settle; but these are trifling emigrations in comparison with the great one which took place from the same quarter in 1816, into the Siamese territory, and which at the lowest computation amounted to 40,000 souls. The fugitives, on this occasion, conducted the plot with so much concert and secrecy, that from one extremity of the province to another they put themselves in motion towards the Siamese frontier on the same day, and took such advantage of a temporary quarrel between the officers of the Burman government among themselves, that the latter were neither in a condition to oppose their flight nor to pursue them. By direction of the leaders of the emigration, cannon were simultaneously fired throughout the country, the concerted signal for the march. The lower orders, in their ignorance, ascribed the sounds which they heard to their tutelary gods.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon we left Martaban for Kyai-kami, accompanied by Captain Fenwick. Close to Molameng, on the left bank of the river, is the termination of a range of hills of no very great height, which extends all the way to Zea, a district which commences with the right bank of the Kalyen river: at Molameng at least it is composed of sandstone. In

various

various parts of this range is found a rich and abundant ore of antimony, of which specimens were shown to us. The Zingai mountains afford blende or the sulphurate of zinc in not less abundance; of this also specimens were exhibited to us. The great range dividing Martaban from Lao affords ores of lead and copper; so that this province is by nature scarcely less rich in mineral than in vegetable produce. At five o'clock in the evening we reached the new harbour.

Early on the morning of the 6th we renewed our examination of the peninsula. The day before a party of natives had cut a road quite across the highest part of the ground, a labour of no great difficulty. The distance measured by the perambulator was found to be only 1,000 yards. After seeing and examining the banks of the Martaban river, to the extent of fifty miles, we found no difficulty now in fixing upon this spot, as by far the most eligible for a commercial town. Accordingly at twelve o'clock, the ceremony of hoisting the British flag and fixing the site of the town, in the name of his Majesty and the East-India Company, took place. Major Macqueen, of the 36th Madras Regiment, and his staff, who had arrived in the *Lady Blackwood* transport, joined our party. The *Lady Blackwood* fired a royal salute, and a party of sipahees three volleys of musquetry. The Rev. Dr. Judson pronounced his benediction on our little undertaking in a feeling prayer: his auditors will perhaps be thought to have entered more into the feelings of the occasion than your readers will do, when I tell you they were of opinion that he selected for his readings, with equal taste and judgment, the 60th chapter of the sublimest and most poetic of the inspired writers (Isaiah). Take the following short selections as examples:—"The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee." "For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron: I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness." "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders." The new town and harbour we called *Amherst*, in compliment to the present Governor-general.

April 7th.—A party of workmen commenced yesterday to clear the ground for the military cantonments, and a road having been opened all round the spot intended for them, we had an opportunity of deciding upon its eligibility. The whole country, indeed, up to the hills, and to within a few hundred yards of the Kalyen, is a dry level table-land, rising gently in the centre, than which nothing can be conceived more commodious, or suitable to the purposes of an European settlement. I ought here to mention, that the peninsula, from the south-west and north-east winds flowing without interruption over it, is admirably ventilated; that the climate (and we experienced it in one of the hottest months of the year) is, consequently, cool and agreeable; while the soil is so dry, that during our whole stay we did not see or feel a single musquito or other troublesome insect. The testimony of the natives, let it further be added, is decidedly in favour of the salubrity both of this spot and the neighbouring country, including the town of Martaban itself. In passing along the sandy beach, on the western shore, yesterday and to-day, we saw the fresh tracks of leopards, wild cats, large deer, and buffaloes: the latter, we were told, were the cattle of the village of Kalakoe, distant about four miles; but in the mountains, close at hand, exist wild buffaloes and elephants. In the forests, when examining the ground for cantonments, we saw one large deer and several monkies, and the woods abound with the common wild fowl and peacock.

In walking along the sandy beach this morning, we unexpectedly met two priests, who readily entered into conversation with us, and were very communicative: they had heard of our projected settlement, and took advantage of the circumstance to cheer us in our undertaking, and pay us a compliment at some expense to their veracity. They said that the place was fortunate; that the temple of Kyai-kami was dedicated to the God of Fortune, which the term imported in their language. With more effrontery they added, that they had that morning perused their sacred books, and that they there found it written that a colony of white men would one day settle in the neighbouring country.

Capt. Hammond having measured the ground with the perambulator, a matter which was easily effected along the smooth sandy beach, drew out a plan of the whole ground, and in the course of the day we were busy in allotting the ground for the various wants and necessities of a new town. The north-western promontory was reserved for Government; the high ground, immediately fronting the harbour, was set apart for the Europeans and Chinese, or, in other words, the commercial establishment; and the lower grounds, towards the Kalyen river, for the native town. A ground-plan of the European town was sketched, composed of ten streets, with 400 houses, the great front street consisting of one row of houses, and containing nineteen lots each, of sixty feet front, and 160 feet deep, being especially appropriated for principal mercantile establishments. Immediately behind the town is ground for an esplanade; beyond which, and on the western shore, are the military cantonments; and, to the south-west of the whole, towards the hills, there is ample room for gardens and garden-houses. Ground for a church, a botanical garden, and an European and Chinese burying-ground, are to be placed in the same situation. Regulations for the construction of the town were adopted, and in appropriating and granting lands, the liberal and comprehensive rules laid down by the Supreme Government for the flourishing settlement of Singapore were assumed for the new settlement.

The commissioner, on this occasion, addressed a proclamation to the natives of the neighbourhood. The following is a literal translation of this document, which in its English dress seems somewhat quaint and unpolished, although, I believe, well suited to the character of those to whom it is addressed:—

The commissioner of the Governor-general of British India to the Talains, Burmans, and other tribes of people.

In conformity with the treaty of peace between the Governor-general and the King of Ava, the English Government takes possession of the places beyond the Saluen river, and at the entrance of the sea, in the district of Kyai-kami, founds a new town.

The inhabitants of the towns and villages who wish to come, shall be free from molestation, extortion, and oppression. They shall be free to worship, as usual, temples, monasteries, priests, and holy men. There shall be no interruption of free trade; but people shall go and come, buy and sell, do and live as they please, conforming to the laws. In regard to employing the labouring people, they shall be employed, on the payment of customary wages; and whoever compels their labour without reward shall be punished. In regard to slavery, since all men, common people or chiefs, are by nature equal, there shall be, under the English Government, no slaves. Let all debts and engagements contracted under the Burmese Government, previous to the war, be discharged and fulfilled according to the written documents. Touching the appointment of officers and chiefs, they are appointed to promote the prosperity of the towns and villages, and the welfare of the inhabitants; if, therefore, they take property by violence, or govern unjustly, they shall be degraded and punished. In regard to Government assessments, when the country is settled and prosperous, consultation will be held with the leaders of the people, and what is suitable and moderate will be taken

to defray the necessary expenses of Government. Whoever desires to come to the new town or the villages beyond the Saluen river under the English Government, may come from all parts and live happy, and those who do not wish to remain may go where they please without hindrance. Given at Martaban, the 6th of April 1826, and the 14th of the Wane of Tagodo, 1187.

Anxious to make farther examination of the Kalyen river, we ascended it again at eleven o'clock, and proceeded up to the distance of fourteen miles, having every where from four to five fathoms water. At the farthest point which we ascended the river did not exceed seventy yards in breadth, and in one or two situations the hills were within half a mile of us: no high ground was, however, any where to be found on its banks. The highest spring tides were on this morning, and afforded us an opportunity of determining the greatest rise and fall of the tides, and other important points connected with the navigation of the harbour and entrance. The greatest rise and fall in the springs appears to be between eighteen and nineteen feet; at neap tides, it is five or six feet less. On the ouzy bar of the Kalyen there were this morning, at the lowest ebb, ten feet water, and at the highest flood, quarter less five fathoms. Every morning of our residence in the new harbour, Capt. Studdert, of the Royal Navy, was employed from three to four hours, with equal skill and zeal, in examining and sounding the harbour and its approaches. Between the extremity of the reef of rocks and the Diana Shoal there is a narrow but practicable passage into the harbour; but Capt. Studdert discovered a more safe, short, and easy one through the reef of rocks, which, when buoys and beacons are laid, it is to be hoped will be found easy and practicable in the worst period of the south-west monsoon. From the description now given of the harbour, the entrance into it, and the neighbouring localities, it is obvious that the place is capable, at a very trifling expense, of being fortified in such a manner as to render it quite impregnable. A battery on the promontory completely commands the town and protects the shipping, which may lie in good anchorage within fifty yards of the shore. An enemy entering the new passage might be sunk from a martello tower on the high rock of Kyai-kami, a few hundred yards from the promontory. A battery at either side of the entrance of the Kalyen would render the harbour, formed by this river, equally secure.

Upon the commercial advantages of the place it is scarcely necessary to insist. Ships, as already said, may lie within fifty yards of the shore, and within seventy-five of the merchant's warehouse. Sheltered by the cape, by the long reef of rocks to the north-west of the harbour, and by the innumerable sand-banks to the north of it, dry at low water, as well as by the great island of Bilu, and the continent on the east bank of the Martaban river, ships will be in smooth water, except, perhaps, for a moment in the westerly monsoon during high flood, and when the wind shifts to the west or north-west. In such a case, vessels with indifferent tackle, or in a disabled state, may slip with perfect facility into the Kalyen river, a short mile to the lee of the harbour, then accessible to merchant vessels of any burthen. The banks of the Saluen are, as before-mentioned, eminently fertile, and communicate by a long navigation with the Burmese territories. The Gain and Atran open a direct intercourse with the Siamese dominions, with Laos, and thence with Yunan, in China. The new harbour itself is situated in the most central part of the Bay of Bengal. Under these circumstances, is there any thing more wanting than security for life and property, justice and moderation in the fiscal assessments, and a free and convenient market, to ensure the prosperity of a country so peculiarly favoured by nature? I already anticipate ships on
the

the stocks, cargoes of British and Indian manufactures entering the port, ships loaded for China, Western India, and Europe, with rice, cotton, indigo, pepper, sugar, lac dye, woods, teak, cardamoms, ores, raw silk of Laos and China, and twenty other commodities elicited or created by the all-powerful influence of British enterprize, ingenuity, and capital.

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we quitted the new harbour on our return to Rangoon: taking, in going out, the channel discovered by Capt. Studdert, and which, in compliment to the naval commander, has been called the *Brisbane Passage*: it is not above fifty yards broad. We went through it with the commencement of the ebb tide, and had nothing less than five fathoms and a half. On the evening of the 9th we made the entrance of the Rangoon river, and early on the morning of the 10th reached the town.

Our adventure has excited a good deal of curiosity at Rangoon, and I am told a considerable part of the European and Chinese town has already been bespoke. By the last accounts Capt. Spiers, sent down by the commissioner, has laid down buoys, so as to make the harbour practicable without a pilot. Cantonments for 1,000 men have been constructed, some houses built by the Chinese, and a good bazar formed. The *Lady Blackwood* arrived this morning: she lay a fortnight in the harbour, which was as still as a mill pond. She found no difficulty in going in or coming out. All this promises well; but the season, the commencement of the rains, is very unfavourable to the undertaking.

SIMILE

FROM THE *MRICHCHAKATI*.*

Vasantasena and an Attendant.

Att. Lady upon the mountain's brow, the clouds
Hang dark and drooping, as the aching heart
Of her who sorrows for her absent lord;
Their thunders rouse the peafowl, and the sky
Is agitated by their wings, as fanned
By thousand fans with costly gems enchased—
The chattering frog quaffs the pellucid drops
With joy—with joy the peashen shrieks; the trees
Smile cheerfully with renovated verdure.
The moon is blotted by the driving scud,
As is the saintly character by those
Who wear its garb to veil their abject lives;
And like the damsel whose fair fame is lost
In ever-changing loves, the lightning, true
To no one quarter, flits along the skies.

Vas. You speak it well my friend: to me it seems
The jealous night, as with the gloom she wantons,
Looks on me as a rival bride, and dreading
I may disturb her pleasures, stops my path,
And bids me angrily my steps retrace.

Att. Reply with courage, chide her to submission.

Vas. Reviling is the weakness of our sex,
And but of small avail—I heed her not.
Let the clouds fall in torrents, thunder roar,
And heaven's red bolt dash fiery to the ground,
The dauntless damsel faithful love inspires,
Treads boldly on, nor dreads the maddening storm.

* The *Mrichchakati*, or the Toy Cart, is a drama recently translated from the Sanscrit, by H. M. Wilson, Esq., of Calcutta; of which we hope to give some account next month.

GREEK AFFAIRS, AND THE GREEK COMMITTEE.

WE return with real disgust and loathing to this subject, of which we treated in our last number. The expectation we then entertained and expressed, that some further light would be diffused upon the questions at issue between the parties, has been fulfilled in a manner which, although it has excited in us (in common with most unbiassed persons) the deepest regret and indignation, has not altogether surprised us. The *data* upon which we chiefly founded our preceding observations were furnished by one of the parties only—the champion of the Philhellenic Committee in the *Westminster Review*; but the glaring discrepancies in the two statements of the writer, his censures and criminations of certain persons upon very insufficient grounds, and, above all, the extravagant encomiums passed upon the conduct of the Philhellenic Committee by the same individual (who was a member of it), both in his vehicle, the *Review*, and on the occasion of the report of a Committee of Inquiry, dexterously employed “to divert public attention from the really guilty,” excited some suspicion in our mind that matters worthy of *inquiry* existed in respect to the Philhellenics themselves.

We propose, in the present article, to discard from consideration whatever has been alleged, in the voluminous statements laid before the public since the publication of our last Journal, concerning the second loan and its management; and to confine ourselves to the grave accusations brought against the Greek Committee, and the management of the first loan, which, as we intimated in our last, was negotiated under very different circumstances from the second. The latter was a mere mercantile transaction, obnoxious to all the tricks and devices of the Stock-Exchange: the former was raised under the auspices of the Philhellenic Committee; individuals actuated (according to their own declaration) by the purest views of promoting the cause of the Greeks, and who describe themselves as “the most efficient and most zealous body that had ever associated in a public cause.” Even the subscribers to that loan were (many of them at least) prompted by benevolent, not mercenary views. This essential distinction between the two loans it is proper to keep in view.

It is also proper to bear in mind the extent of the control possessed by the Philhellenic Committee over the disbursement of the money thus raised. They take credit to themselves for having extorted from the Greek Deputies their consent to a stipulation that “three of their members, Messrs. Hume, Ellice, and Loughnan, should be named as commissioners to sanction the disposal of the money.”

Let us now see what has been the conduct of this committee, thus clothed with large powers and authority over half a million of money, subscribed by Englishmen to furnish the only aid in their power, and the only aid (according to Mr. Bowring) required, “to ensure success and consolidate the government of Greece.”

The chairman of the Philhellenic Committee was Mr. Hume; the chief of the commissioners to whom the absolute disposal of the funds in London was entrusted, was Mr. Hume. Mr. Hume, therefore, seems the most efficient agent of the Philhellenic Committee.

We think it expedient to premise, that we not only have no personal or party feeling of hostility towards this gentleman, but we think that his sedulous application to public affairs, his unremitted pursuit of abuses, and his fearless inquisition into the conduct of public men (though sometimes evincing more

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zeal than judgment) are creditable to him, and deserve the thanks of the country. But we are far from adopting the principle which some of our public writers seem prone to admit, that, therefore, he is to be visited with mitigated censure, should it appear that he knowingly (not through an error in judgment) committed those very acts against which his public voice is so vehemently raised. Junius, indeed, maintained, that a popular man, who had been guilty of dereliction of principle, ought nevertheless to be supported, so long as he was "a thorn in the King's side:" a diabolical doctrine, which has been long scouted by men of honesty. Our opinion is this, namely, that charges against such a man should be examined and sifted with care, lest they might be invented or coloured by party animosity; but that if he be proved to have *knowingly* acted in violation of those principles which he applies to the public conduct of other men, he ought to receive that double portion of public scorn which attaches to him who adds hypocrisy to knavery.

At the public meeting, October 23d, convened to receive the report of the Committee of Inquiry (serving, as a public writer observed, "to divert attention from the real merits of the case and screen the really guilty"), a bondholder ventured to observe that he was not prepared to acquit either Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, or *Mr. Hume*, from all blame in these transactions. Mr. Bowring (the secretary to the Philhellenic Committee, the writer in the *Westminster Review*, one of the Committee of Inquiry, and upon whom no public suspicion had yet alighted) replied, that "Mr. Hume, at any rate, is free from suspicion." The speaker then alleged a report, that "certain portions of the Greek loan (the first) had been appropriated for Mr. Hume; that those bonds had not been taken up by that gentleman; and that they had afterwards been sold by the contractors at a great loss to the Greek government." To this Mr. Bowring replied, that "the Greek Committee had no control over the loan after it was contracted; they nominated three individuals of their own body (those already named) to whom they transferred their authority;"* and that the *efficient* Greek Committee knew nothing of the matter. If the Committee *did* know of this transaction, it follows, that what Mr. Bowring is reported to have asserted could not have been true.

We next have the disclosures of Mr. Luriottis, one of the Greek deputies, so unmercifully arraigned in the *Westminster Review*, and in the report just referred to. It is but just to this individual to say, that, although he was placed in circumstances of the utmost difficulty, considering the functions he had to fulfil, and the persons with whom he had to deal, which rendered it next to impossible for him to avoid being enthralled, and apparently mixed up with improper transactions, he has not hitherto been proved guilty of any act which can detract from his veracity or his honour.

Mr. Luriottis, in his letter of October 28,† admits that a statement in the *Times* of that day is substantially correct; this statement is as follows: Mr. Hume, in the first loan, had £10,000 stock assigned him, at the rate of fifty-nine, the price at which the original contract was made, and which he accepted. When the bonds fell to sixteen per cent. discount, Mr. Hume applied to the deputies and contractors *to be relieved from the loss!* They consented to take the stock off his hands at thirteen per cent. discount, which Mr. Hume agreed to. Some time after, Greek stock rose above par; whereupon Mr. Hume made strenuous and persevering applications to have the sum he had sacrificed (£1,300) *returned to him!* and, from unwillingness to disoblige so ardent and faithful a friend to the Greek cause, this sum was also given him. Mr. Hume
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* The *Times*, October 24th.

† *Ibid.*, October 31.

afterwards discovered, by calculation, that since the date when the deputies took his stock from him at thirteen per cent. discount, and the date when they paid him the £1,300, an interest had accrued, amounting to the insignificant sum of £54; he applied for, and actually received that sum !

Mr. Hume's reply to this charge, which if false is an atrocious calumny; was at first a total denial; but he afterwards published a full defence in the *Times* of November the 4th, which is in substance as follows:—In July 1824, some difference of opinion occurring between the Greek deputies and Mr. Hume, as to his refusal, on alleged good grounds, as commissioner of the loan, to allow of the second instalment being remitted to Greece, the deputies complained of him to Sir Francis Burdett, and insinuated that he was influenced by interested motives. He consequently determined to dispose of the bonds he held, and accordingly gave notice to the deputies of his design "to sell his scrip as soon as he could, that he might be in a situation to continue his services as heretofore in the cause of freedom and of Greece." The answer of the deputies to this intimation declares that Mr. Hume had misunderstood the phrases applied to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien (the contractors of the loan) as directed against him; that their letter to Sir F. Burdett contained no phrase applicable to Mr. Hume; and they distinctly disavow any unfriendly feeling towards him, and dissuade him from parting with the scrip, as its sale would have an ill effect upon the market. Mr. Hume, however, held to his resolution, and gave directions (not to his own agent, but the agents of the deputies) to sell the bonds, resolving not to sign another paper, as commissioner, whilst he had a pecuniary interest in the loan. The deputies upon this, conceiving it not just (as they express it) for a man like Mr. Hume, who interests himself and labours for the advantage of the Greek government, to be at the loss he would incur by the sale, offered to take the affair upon themselves (*nous prenons sur nous cette affaire*), and resolved (says Mr. Hume) "to take the bonds at par on account of their government, repeating that it would be most unjust that I should be a sufferer by any misunderstanding with them. I thought so too (he adds), and was therefore disposed to agree to what I considered only a just settlement." Mr. O'Brien, the agent, who had received instructions from Mr. Hume to sell the scrip, announced that he was authorized by the deputies to "enter into Mr. Hume's views," and to take it for their government at *the market price*. Mr. O'Brien adds: "I have, therefore, sent into the market to ascertain what any one man would sell £10,000 scrip for, and although the price opened this morning (23 July 1824) at 15½, I found that 1,000 or 2,000 only could be bought at fifteen per cent. discount, and I therefore consider, in strict justness and fairness, that about thirteen per cent. ought to be the price for the £10,000."

Mr. Hume, in answer to this letter, observed that "as public men, we ought to remove, not only all grounds of complaint but even the possible grounds of suspicion, and by the sale of my scrip I do so. I am willing to make a sacrifice of £1,300 to enable me to act as I have throughout endeavoured to do; but, as I am compelled by the conduct of the deputies unwillingly to do so, I consider that it would only be just to allow it to go to the Greek government at *par*." After this, Mr. Hume observes, the deputies delayed giving decisive orders to Messrs. Loughnan and Co.; wherefore he requested Mr. O'Brien "to allow of no farther delay;" and received accordingly the amount of the bonds less £1,300.

This is the history of his parting with the scrip; and Mr. Hume admits that from this time (2d August) till the end of November, whenever the subject

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was mentioned, he "did not hesitate to express a very decided opinion that he had suffered this loss most unjustly," and that he felt "indignant and vexed." He proceeds to state that, at the end of November, Greek stock having risen to about par, Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis called upon him, and expressed their sorrow at his loss, arising from a misunderstanding on the part of Messrs. Loughnan and Co., their intention having been to take the bonds at par. The deputies wrote a letter to Messrs. Loughnan on this subject, of which the following extract only is published by Mr. Hume :—

As it is also our wish to terminate the discussions about the £10,000 scrip of Mr. Hume, placed to the account of our government since, with a loss to this gentleman of thirteen per cent. against our wish, as will appear by our letter of, which authorized you to take it at par; and as we have never known the reason of this misunderstanding, and being always desirous to give a proof to Mr. Hume of our grateful feelings on account of the part he has taken, and still takes, in favour of our cause, we beg and authorize you to pay to Mr. Hume the loss he has suffered in this purchase of the scrip, and to place it to the account of our government.*

Mr. Hume then observes: "as I considered myself justly entitled to the principal, I did equally so to the interest; for had I held the bonds to that period, I *might have* made a profit far exceeding the unimportant sum of £54." He concludes by stating, that the worst any man of candour can say against his conduct is, that he may have evinced an over-anxiety to avoid a pecuniary loss, forced upon him by the conduct of others; but he is still willing to submit to the arbitration of two respectable and impartial men; and if after a review of the whole correspondence and circumstances, they determine that he ought to refund the money, he will do it with interest.

Comparing this statement with the allegations it was intended to refute, it is remarkable that it confirms the facts alleged in a very remarkable manner. Even the allegation respecting the interest claimed and received—an allegation too improbable, as a public writer observed, to be believed by the most solemn evidence short of acknowledgment—even this is confirmed by Mr. Hume himself. The only point at issue is the question whether the payment of the £1,300 was spontaneously tendered by the deputies, or whether it was exacted by the importunities of Mr. Hume. But this question, we apprehend, is not of the least importance.

We must recal to mind that the disbursement of the money raised by this loan was exclusively entrusted to the three commissioners, of whom Mr. Hume was one. Even the Greek Committee had no control over these funds. What virtue there could be in the assent of the deputies to the payment we are, therefore, at a loss to conceive. But supposing it otherwise, can any man be surprised that the deputies wished to conciliate a person invested with such an authority over concerns so nearly connected with their interests as that possessed by Mr. Hume, who admits that for four months he manifested vexation and indignation towards the deputies, and that during that time, whenever the subject was mentioned, he did not hesitate to complain; who admits that he refused to sign a paper, that is, to sanction the grant of money to the deputies, till his bonds were sold, which, he thought, the Greek government were bound to take at *par*. Can any blame be imputed to the deputies for endeavouring to pacify these angry feelings by the sacrifice of £1,300? Were it even to be considered a downright bribe, the ignominy would rest, not upon the giver, but the receiver.

Waving

* The translation of this extract is our own.

Waving remark upon the impropriety of Mr. Hume, with a power over the loan and the market, becoming a holder of Greek scrip, or upon his misunderstanding of a letter which he omits to publish, or upon his qualms at discovering the impropriety just when he had incurred a heavy loss, or upon his strange doctrine that the Greek government ought to indemnify him because he had not discovered it before;—we observe that Mr. Hume has acknowledged the receipt of £1,354, paid to him out of funds over which he, as commissioner, had the control: the question for the public to decide is, whether this act was honest or otherwise. The public will likewise decide, whether the *efficient* Greek committee could possibly have been ignorant of this transaction: Mr. Hume admits that it was known to Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. D. Kinnaid, and *others*.

The next personage implicated in the transactions is Mr. Ellice, the late member of parliament for Coventry, like Mr. Hume, one of the commissioners for the disposal of the first loan. The first charge against him was this: that on the 27th March 1825 he agreed to procure the building of a steam-boat for £10,000. The contract was signed, and the money *immediately* paid into Mr. Ellice's bankers. Fifteen months elapsed before the boat was fit for sailing, though it ought to have been built in four months.* This statement Mr. Ellice denied, in the most unqualified sense, to be true.† He was also charged with refusing to give any account of the disbursement of the £10,000.‡ He was then charged with inducing the deputies to break off a favourable contract with the French capitalists, in order to accept a less advantageous one in England, whereby he (Mr. Ellice) was benefited; that is to say, he participated in the sum deducted from the second loan, as commission.§ This charge Mr. Ellice also pronounced fabricated, but declined entering into particulars, owing to the *vagueness* of the accusations.||

Mr. Ellice subsequently departed from his resolution of not entering into a vindication of himself, by publishing a defence,¶ which (except in the denial of a participation in the commission) appears to us to confirm the other parts of the charge, as far as the *vagueness* of his details enables us to comprehend him. He admits that the deputies had engaged in a provisional contract for a loan in Paris, at the price of fifty-nine, and that he advised them to cancel that engagement, and conclude the contract with Messrs. Ricardo, at fifty-five and a half. With respect to the payment made to him on account of the steam-vessel, Mr. Ellice says: "The fact is, although the money was certainly placed at my immediate disposal (at his bankers, we presume), it was only taken when required for actual payments." We profess not to understand this, unless it be an admission of the truth of the accusation. As to the delay in the outfit of the steam-boat, Mr. Ellice avers that the causes were not imputable to him, and lays the blame, in the *first instance*, upon Mr. Galloway.

There is another individual, of less note and influence, connected with these transactions, who has distinguished himself by a great promptitude to expose the alleged delinquences of others, and by some little dexterity in concealing those now imputed to himself and his party: we mean Mr. Bowring, the writer of the ingenious articles in the *Westminster Review*, to which we referred in our last number, and the honorary secretary of the Philhellenic Committee. This gentleman was one of the two or three persons who undertook to investi-

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* The Times, October 28th.
 ‡ Ibid., November 2d.

† Ibid., October 31st.
 § Ibid., November 4th.

¶ Ibid., October 30th.
 ¶ The Courier, November 7th.

gate the subject of the Greek loans, by desire of the meeting of bondholders, and whose report (for it was probably penned by himself) is characterized by the editor of the *Times* as calculated to "divert public attention from the facts, and screen the really guilty." The examination of the charges against this gentleman is somewhat difficult, as they appear rather complicated, and he is one of those writers who seem to labour under an incontinence of words.

The charge first preferred against this gentleman* was, that, having had assigned to him £25,000 of the first loan at the original price of fifty-nine per cent., he, upon its decline, made vehement remonstrances, coupled with representations of his services to the Greek cause, and thereby induced the deputies to buy his stock at ten per cent. discount. Upon Greek stock rising, he applied to have the scrip he had sold returned to him; and though the deputies refused to give him back the stock, having produced his own handwriting in proof of the sale (which he alleged he had *forgotten*), they paid him back £2,500, to put him in the situation he was in when he first bought the stock. It is added that Mr. Bowring received £11,000 for *his share* of the commission on the first loan.† The allegations here put forth were somewhat difficult of denial, because they were subsequently supported by the publication of copies of Mr. Bowring's letters, which went a great way to substantiate them. One of these letters, addressed to the deputies, we subjoin:‡

My friends: It is my duty to return you my earliest thanks for the favour you have done me in withdrawing for the account of your government of £25,000 scrip at ten per cent. discount. The sacrifice of £2,500 I make with pleasure, as a further pledge of my wishes and love for your country, and I hope that her credit as well as her independence will be established by subsequent events. I am still the holder of a considerable sum, and I hope that we shall see the loan rise to a good price for the benefit of every body.—September 21st, 1824.

The defence of Mr. Bowring,§ divested of its verbiage, is as follows: he begins by observing, justly, that if there was any thing improper in the disposal of the Greek money, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Loughnan, the committee possessing absolute power over its disposal, were to blame. He then states that, being inconvenienced by the amount of stock he held (which was more than £25,000), he applied to the deputies and the commissioners for an advance for two months of £5,000 on £25,000. What authority the commissioners possessed thus to divert the Greek money, he does not say; but when the bonds rose in value, though not to a premium, he repaid the advance with interest, and the bonds were restored to him.

This statement of the transaction would be less to the discredit of Mr. Bowring, if his own letters, published by Mr. Luriottis, did not put a totally different colour upon it, and show that this return of the bonds was in fact a boon granted him by the Greeks at the expense of their government, which lost just so much as Mr. Bowring gained.

In his letter of October 19, 1824, he says that as the crisis of the loan was past, he should be obliged by the deputies re-delivering him the £25,000 scrip, on his re-paying the £5,000. The deputies say in reply: "We really cannot conceal our surprise on perceiving from your letter of yesterday, your request to have returned to you the £25,000 scrip which we *bought* of you on the 21st September, for the account of our government, at a discount of ten per cent.,
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* The *Times*, October 28th.

† This is re-asserted by Mr. Luriottis, in a letter published in the *Times* of November 1.

‡ The *Times*, October 30th.

§ *Ibid.*, November 3, 4, 5, and 6.

instead of *eighteen*, the then market price." They then quote his own letter, and that of Messrs. Loughnan, to show that it was understood to be a purchase by all parties; and they state that they had announced it as such to their government. Mr. Bowring, notwithstanding, repeated his application, in more urgent terms; and the deputies, in consideration of his services, and evidently embarrassed by the difficulty of refusing his request, agreed to comply with it, "provided it was distinctly declared and explained to have been a sale," in order to justify them in the eyes of their government.

The letter of Mr. Bowring in return, dated November 15th, distinctly recognizes the transaction as an absolute sale to the Greek government, and adds: "but as the difference to me is a serious one, and to the Greek government of little importance, I hope you will oblige me by allowing the return of the £25,000 scrip on the repayment of the £5,000." It is scarcely credible that this letter was published in the communication of Mr. Luriottis, against which Mr. Bowring's defence was directed, yet that this gentleman should pretend that the affair was a mere advance of money, which was regularly repaid!

What follows is worse: with respect to the charge of receiving £11,000 as part of the commission, Mr. Bowring says: "That I was interested with Messrs. Loughnan and Co. in the commission on the first loan is a fact which I have never denied, and of which I have no reason to be ashamed:" in short, *reum confitentem habemus!*

It is true, Mr. Bowring never, to our knowledge, denied this fact; but he never avowed it in his writings on the subject of the first loan. Although a statement was affected to be given by him in the *Westminster Review* of the expenditure of the money raised under that loan, the item of "commission" did not appear at all. We do not pretend to determine whether the *honorary* secretary to a *Philhellenic* Committee be or be not justified in taking £11,000 for no risk whatsoever; but of this we are sure, that with this £11,000 in his pocket, Mr. Bowring was not justified in venting lamentations over the loss upon his scrip; neither was he justified in pointing popular resentment against Messrs. Ricardo, for taking, under the second loan, a commission at a *less* rate than he took under the first.

There is a letter of Mr. Hume to the Deputies, which appears in Mr. Bowring's vindication, wherein he justifies his consent to the advance of the £5,000, on account of Mr. Bowring's "constant and important labours," and his title to "the gratitude and favour of the Greek government, beyond what they can ever repay him;" and urges the Deputies to correct the "error or mistake" respecting the supposed sale of the scrip; nay, he *threatens* them, in case of non-compliance, with "difficulties of which they do not know the extent," and with breaking off communication with them! This letter probably determined the Deputies to comply.

If it be difficult for the world to decide, at present, the guilt or innocence of these parties, the matter is too important not to claim the regard of impartial posterity. Should the judgment which history will deliver of these transactions be adverse to the characters of those who have been implicated therein, we cannot conceive a more tremendous punishment than will follow: when after ages shall look back to the period at which the Greeks, sunk in barbarism or annihilated, might have risen to the rank of an independent and civilized nation, but for their easy confidence in English integrity, whereby they became the prey of greedy jobbers, in the garb of philanthropists, who took advantage of their necessities, and sacrificed the golden opportunity of deliverance to gratify a base appetite for sordid gain.

Review of Books.

A History of the Mahrattas. By JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq., Capt. Bombay N.I., and late Political Resident at Satara. London, 1826. 3 vols. 8vo.

At an early period of our connexion with India, mercantile pursuits engrossed the minds of Englishmen who visited that country to such an extent, that little attention was bestowed by them upon the history of the people with whom they came into contact. Had motives not been wanting, the servants of the East-India Company were ill qualified at that period to prosecute inquiries into the history, manners, and literature of the Hindus. The reproach incurred by the neglect of the languages and history of Hindustan continued to attach to the East-India Company for some time after their commercial character had been transformed into that of sovereign, and for some time after the reproach was really deserved.

Within the last half century, all pretence for imputing this neglect to the British residents of India has been removed, by the valuable contributions made to our knowledge of that country, of its languages, science, philosophy, literature, and religious systems, by able and accomplished servants of the Company, who overcame the enervating influence of the climate, and devoted themselves to the laborious office of supplying the vast defects in our information regarding eastern countries.

The Company's servants are obviously the only persons from whom the world can expect to gain full and accurate information upon this subject: "unless some of the members of our service," Capt. Duff observes, "undertake such works, whence are the materials for the future historian to be derived, or how is England to become acquainted with India?"

The history under consideration is the work of a gentleman in the military service of the East-India Company, uniting to such character the civil office of political resident, or representative of the Company at the court of the successor to the chief Mahratta prince; the confederacy, so long the terror of Hindustan, having been broken and annihilated by the events of the last war, and by the deposition of the Peishwa. On the subversion of this government, Capt. Duff came into official possession of the most important of the state-papers at Poona, and of the public and secret correspondence of the Peishwas; the records of the Satara government fell subsequently under his immediate charge, and many original papers of historical importance, unknown to the Peishwa, were confided to him by the Raja. The records of Bombay and Surat, as well as those at the Portuguese settlement of Goa, were freely opened to him, and several functionaries at those places contributed to his object by furnishing extracts, and relieving him from the toil of examination. Access was granted him to the records at the East-India House, where additional particulars were gained from the Bengal correspondence, and facts obtained from other sources authenticated. Lastly, a vast mass of historical intelligence was procured from native private authorities, including a variety of MSS., Persian and Mahratta, and documents spontaneously furnished by Brahmins and others, as well as purchased at any cost.

We have detailed the sources of the information upon which this history is founded, as stated in the author's preface, because the reader will hence more readily appreciate the value of this work, which has hitherto been a *desideratum*, from the materials being inaccessible to other writers.

Capt. Duff's work commences with some preliminary observations upon the geography, religion, learning, early history, and institutions of the Mahratta country. Learning, he observes, is confined to those brahmins, or priests, who study the Sanscrit; but a small proportion of them only understand that language, and there is little proficiency amongst them, even in Hindu literature. He adds the following remarks:—

Much injudicious praise has been lavished on the learning and virtue of the Hindoos, and in exposing these panegyrics, their character has become the theme of still more injudicious censure. Both extremes are unjust; and surely it would be better, that the unfavourable side of the picture should not be viewed by any person whose fortunes may lead him to the shores of India as a servant of the public. If our young countrymen proceed to their destination unbiassed by prejudice, study the language, and cultivate the acquaintance of the natives, they will, after long intercourse, have many kind recollections and feelings towards them. They may often be disgusted with corruption, meanness, and every debasing passion, which observation and general intercourse with mankind in all parts of the world will too frequently discover; but they will soon perceive that many of these vices have originated in a corrupt, oppressive government, and the demoralizing effects of an absurd superstition; that they really possess many virtues and great qualities; and that much of what is amiable, in every relation of life, may be found among the natives of India. I. 24.

The village system in the Deccan is explained by Capt. Duff with sufficient precision: it is known to English readers by the details given in Sir John Malcolm's valuable work on Malwa. He describes also the character of the two hereditary officers: one denominated *deshmookh* (or *zemindar*), the other *deshpandya* (or *canoongo*), who rule over a district, or congregation of villages, both of whom are now accustomed to assume the title of *zemindar*.

These introductory observations, which deserve a longer examination than we can bestow upon them, prepare the reader for the modern history of the Mahratta nation, which begins with the irruption of the Mahomedans into the Deccan at the beginning of the eleventh century, when they crossed the *Nerbuddah*, under *Alla-ud-Deen Khiljee*, traversed *Candeish*, besieged the celebrated fort of *Deogurh*, now *Dowlutabad*, and finally seated their chief upon the throne of *Delhi*. Much blood was, however, shed before the power of the Mahomedans was firmly established in Central India. The subjugation of the *Concan* took place in A.D. 1469, by *Khajeh Jehan Gawan*, in the reign of *Mohummud Shah*. By this able minister the conquered country was distributed into eight new divisions, and judicious arrangements were made for the preservation of the paramount authority. But *Khajeh Jehan's* influence lasted only for a time; after his fall, the principal governors paid no real respect and obedience to *Mohummud Shah*; hence arose those kingdoms in the Deccan which long resisted the descendants of *Timour*; and the turbulent and predatory spirit which these contests kept alive in the Hindus of *Maharashtra*, the original country of the Mahrattas, descended even to the present age.

Five independent states sprung up in the Deccan, which soon were reduced to three kingdoms, *Ahmednuggur*, *Bejapoor*, and *Golcondah*. The king of the former, *Boorahan Nizam Shah*, about the year 1529, conferred the office of *Peishwa*, or prime minister, on a brahmin named *Kawerseen*. Hence the title assumed by the head of the Mahratta confederacy, as well as the origin of the influence acquired by brahmins in the government of these states.

The Moghul invasions of the Deccan had a powerful influence on the rise of the Mahrattas; the services of this people in the wars occasioned by the rebellions of the Mahomedan chiefs, and the revolutions in Hindustan, were frequently

quently conspicuous. After the year 1620 the Hindus of Maharashtra rose fast into importance, until the time of the celebrated Sivajee, son of Shahjee Bhonslay, a Mahratta jaghiredar. The latter seems to have been actuated by views of ambition, in sometimes opposing and sometimes aiding the Moghuls in their invasions. Of the early character of Sivajee Capt. Duff gives the following sketch :—

Sivajee could never write his name (Mahrattas seldom can write or read—they consider all such learning the business of a carcoon, and if not degrading, at least undignified) ; but he was a good archer and marksman, skilled in the use of the spear, and of the various swords and daggers common in the Deccan. His countrymen have always been celebrated for horsemanship, and in this accomplishment Sivajee excelled. By the care of his guardian he was fully instructed in all the ceremonies and observances enjoined by the rules of his caste, and such parts of the sacred histories as are generally known were explained to him. The fabulous exploits detailed in the Mahabarat, the Ramayan, and the Bhagwut, were the delight of Sivajee's youth ; and such was his partiality for Kuthas (a sort of dramatic *melanges*, consisting of relation, songs, &c.), that, many years after he became famous in the country, he incurred great danger in his anxiety to be present at an entertainment of that description. The religious and natural feelings of a Hindoo were strongly implanted in Sivajee, and he early imbibed a rooted hatred to the Mahomedans. These feelings in part supplied the want of a more exalted patriotism ; but although this may have tended to stimulate his own love of enterprize, he did not employ them to animate others, until success had taught him to plan new schemes, and to apply such powerful and natural auxiliaries in their execution. I. 127, 128.

He commenced his career A.D. 1646, by obtaining possession of the strong hill-fort of Torna, twenty miles south-east of Poona ; and he soon by artifice acquired possession of a considerable tract of country. He joined his interests to those of the Emperor Aurengzebe, and by the year 1662 he had become possessed of the whole of the continent of the Concan, from Kallian to Goa, and the Concan Ghaut Mahta, from the Beema to the Warna ; his army consisted of 50,000 foot and 7,000 horse. Three years after, on the death of his father, Sivajee assumed the title of Raja, and exerted the royal privilege of coining money. By these acts he incurred the resentment of Aurengzebe, by whom he was seized and confined, but effected his escape.

The leisure years which succeeded Sivajee employed in consolidating his government, and in framing the institutions which distinguished the system of the Mahrattas, and which Capt. Duff succinctly details.

The future successes of Sivajee emboldened him to declare his absolute independence. He was enthroned, with great solemnity, at Raigurh, on the 6th June 1674, which fixed the era of the Mahrattas. With occasional checks, his success continued till his death in 1680, in the fifty-third year of his age. Capt. Duff concludes his history of the exploits of Sivajee with an able analysis of his character.

His son and successor, Sumbhajee, was neither so able nor so fortunate as his father ; he was surprised by the Moghul troops, and publicly executed by order of Aurengzebe. Before the death of that monarch he released the son of Sumbhajee, whom he familiarly called Shao, married him to the daughter of two distinguished Mahrattas in the imperial service, bestowed upon him certain districts, to which Shao added the fort of Satara. In the following year (1708) Shao formally seated himself upon the throne of Satara.

At this period, and during the factions which prevailed amongst the Mahrattas, the celebrated Ballajee Wishwanath, a brahmin, rose into notice, and was in 1714 appointed Shao's peishwa, or minister. This man, by skilful policy, obtained the grant of a fort and territory from Shao, whereby "that prince

prince forged the first link in the chain which afterwards fettered his own power, and reduced his successors to empty pageants of brahmin policy."

The distractions in the empire, after the death of Aurengzebe, favoured the ambitious views of Shao and of Ballajee Wishwanath, the latter of whom eventually obtained for Shao, from the feeble sovereigns of Delhi, the acknowledgment of a dominion more extensive than had been enjoyed by Sivajee.

Ballajee Wishwanath did not long survive the issue of his negotiations at Delhi, and his eldest son, Bajee Rao, was invested with the dignity of Peishwa, and speedily gave indications of his enterprize and ambition. In his army, with which he levied his Mokassa in Candeish, were two silladars, who distinguished themselves in battle; one was Mulharjee Holkar, the other Ranoojee Scindia: from these two officers descended the well-known Mahratta princes which have borne the respective names of Holkar and Scindia.

The gradual advance to power and authority by Rajee Rao, and his attainment to supremacy as *Peishwa*, are already familiar to us from the work of Sir John Malcolm on Central India. The private ends of Bajee Rao were secured by means which enabled the Mahrattas to spread themselves in Guzerat and establish a footing in Malwa.

Bajee Rao died in 1740. His character is discriminated rather strongly from that of Sivajee, who was intent upon establishing solid institutions for the future welfare of his countrymen; Bajee Rao, on the contrary, was averse towards regular government, and so entirely a soldier, as to neglect every branch of finance and jurisprudence. He was inordinately ambitious, but he evinced penetration, talent, and vigour. As a predatory leader, his qualities were great; he was brave and eloquent, enterprising and skilful. Capt. Duff considers Bajee Rao as a better man, though a much less distinguished character than Sivajee. Of his manners the following particulars are given:—

Bajee Rao was handsome in his person, and his manner was more that of a frank soldier than that of a smooth courtier; when in the field with his troops he kept up no state, and shared in all the privations of the meanest horseman. An anecdote illustrative of his character is preserved from the following circumstance. Before Nizam Ool Moolk had seen Bajee Rao, during the first campaign in which they were opposed to each other, the former desired a famous painter in his service to repair to the army of Bajee Rao and bring his likeness, taken in whatever attitude he might first see him. The painter executed his task, and on his return exhibited the Peishwa mounted, with the head and heel-ropes of his horse in his feeding-bag, like that of a common Mahratta, his spear resting on his shoulder, whilst he was rubbing with both his hands some ears of ripened joowaree (*holcus saccharatus*), which he was eating as he rode.

Ballajee Bajee Rao, the eldest son of Bajee Rao, succeeded him as peishwa; and at the death of Shao, the nominal raja of Satara, in 1750, he seized the sovereign power by a most treacherous artifice, and fixed his capital at Poona. From henceforward the Mahrattas, through their increasing power and political influence, which made them parties in the subsequent political convulsions of India, became better known in Europe than heretofore; and from this period, the records of Orme, Wilks, Malcolm, and others of less note, contain the outlines of the Mahratta history.

The year 1760 seems to have been the period when the Mahratta power reached its zenith, by the treaty with the Emperor, whereby the Moghul possessions in the Deccan were confined to an insulated space, and which promised to extend the authority of Hindus over the vast empire where they had, for so many centuries, been a conquered people in their native land. Capt. Duff remarks, that "the extension of their sway carried no freedom even to Hindus, except freedom of opinion, and it rarely brought protection, or improved

improved the habits and condition of the vanquished." From that period the affairs of the Mahrattas began to retrograde, and at the fatal battle of Panniput, in 1761, their forces were almost entirely destroyed.

In process of time, the Mahrattas came into collision with the English, whose views their own interest had previously induced them to forward. We are unable to follow Capt. Duff through the long detail of events which led to the hostilities between the two powers, and which progressively crippled that of the Mahrattas, till it was finally subdued, with that of the Pindarries, under the glorious administration of Lord Hastings.

The style of this work is unaffected, close, and well-suited to historical composition. The labour which the selection and arrangement of the materials must have cost the author, ought to be rewarded by public approbation, which the work decidedly merits.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

November 4th, 1826.—The first general meeting for the present session was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A number of donations having been received during the recess, they were laid before the Society this day.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XV. of the Asiatic Researches.

From the Société Asiatique of Paris, Rapport lu dans la Séance Générale Annuelle de 1826.

From H. E. Count Ludolf, Turner's Embassy to Thibet.

From Sir G. T. Staunton, History of Hayling Island.

From M. Théologue, a Turkish Translation of Euclid's Elements.

From M. Stanislaus Julien, Mengtseu, Latin and Chinese.

From M. de Paravey, his *Nouvelles Considérations sur le Planisphère de Dendera*, and *Essai sur l'Origine des Chiffres et des Lettres de tous les Peuples*.

From C. J. Mickle, Esq., his Essay on the Philosophy, &c. of Paganism.

From the Editor, Nos. 5, 6, and 7 of the Quarterly Oriental Magazine.

From John Bowring, Esq., his Works, in seven vols.

From the Rev. Dr. Nicoll, his Catalogue of Arabic Books in the Bodleian Library, in Latin.

From the Rev. S. Lee, A.M., a MS. book in the Bugis character.

From J. Shakespear, Esq., his Hindustani and English Dictionary; Hindustani Grammar; and Muntakhabat-i-Hindi.

From John Disney, Esq., his Outlines of a Penal Code.

From M. L. Bezout, his *Géographie*, French and Romaic.

From the Rev. Dr. Macbride, four vols. of Turkish and Persian MSS.

From Col. H. Worsley, C.B., several MSS., drawings, &c. and a copy of Williams's Account of Bengal Native Infantry.

From B. H. Hodgson, Esq., twenty articles from Bhoten, and two from Nepaul, consisting of tracts, MS. and printed; coloured drawings and prints; and articles for the museum.

From Lieut. Col. W. Francklin, a valuable donation of sculptures, minerals, Gour bricks, inscriptions from Mandar Hill, drawings, &c.

From Capt. W. Gowan, two tails of the yāk.

From Brigadier Gen. A. Walker, five Hindu leaden coins.

Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, of Calcutta, was elected a member of the Society.

Robert Birks Pitman, Esq., elected Feb. 18th, was admitted a member.

The reading of extracts from the Peking Gazettes for 1825, translated by J. F. Davis, Esq., was then commenced. This paper is of the same nature as those read on former occasions.

November 18th.—A general meeting was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M. The Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. presided.

The

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented :—

From the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, seventeen volumes of printed papers, including Bruce's Annals of the East-India Company, 3 vols. ; Reports on the Revenue and Judicial Departments, &c.

From the Baptist Missionary Society, several vols. of school-books, printed in Calcutta, in Hindoostanee, Persian, &c.

From Major Gen. Thomas Hardwicke, a print of a portrait of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G., engraved by Savignac, from a painting by Chinnery.

From Peter Auber, Esq., his Analysis of the Constitution of the East-India Company.

From John Frost, Esq., his Oration delivered before the Medico-Botanical Society of London on the 13th October last.

From G. H. Huttman, Esq., Vol. I. of the Friend of India ; a Tamul MS. on Palu Leaves, consisting of two tales.

The substance of these Tamul tales is as follows : the first is the history of an old prophet, whose name was *Mahá Bisnu*. He had a serious quarrel with all the evil spirits, and destroyed them : he taught that there was only one God, who was not the same as a man ; that the sun and moon were his eyes, the sky his head, the wind his breath, the stars ornaments on his dress, the sea his belly, and the earth his legs : he further taught that it would take a million of years to relate all about this god. This prophet appeared about twelve times, and each time under the shape of an animal of a different kind.

The second story is of a black cow which had a calf that did not know how to eat : the cow, therefore, resolved to go into a wood and eat plenty of grass, that she might be able to feed her young one. In the wood, however, there happened to be a tiger that had not got any prey for eight days. This tiger saw the cow, and seized her ; the cow made a great noise, and the tiger said, "why do you cry ? I am going to eat you." The cow knelt down and informed the tiger of the motive which had brought her into the wood, supplicating him to allow her to return and feed her calf, after which she would give herself up to him. The tiger consented, and the cow went to her calf, and informed it of the arrangement she had made. The calf insisted upon returning with the cow to the tiger : who, upon seeing her come back to him so honourably, refused to eat her. The cow begged of him to eat her and her calf too, but he would not, and they therefore began to quarrel. While they were disputing, the gods came down, and took them all three, the cow, the calf, and the tiger, into heaven.

Richard Clarke, Esq. (late of Madras) was elected a member of the Society.

Saduk Bey was elected a foreign member.

The extracts from the Pekin Gazettes for 1825 were concluded, and thanks returned to Mr. Davis for his communication.

The reading of a paper, consisting of Mr. Colebrooke's remarks on an inscription found in a *Jaina* temple in South Bihar, by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, and Col. W. Francklin's description of the temple of *Párswanát'h* at *Sámet Síkhar*, was commenced. Mr. C.'s introductory remarks, and the account of the temple of *Párswanát'h*, comprized the portion which was read this day. Mr. C. observes, with respect to the inscription, that, though not ancient, it is of some importance as confirming the prevalence of a Jain tradition relative to the site of the spot where the last of the *Jins* terminated his earthly existence. He considers *Párswanát'ha* to have been the founder of the sect of *Jainas*, and cites various authorities in support of this opinion.

Col. Francklin's paper is very interesting, and contains a description of the *pújáh*, or ceremonials observed at the temple, of which the Colonel and his party were witnesses. The mountain itself is on the Ramghur frontier, about 136 miles south of Bhagalpur, and at the foot of it are situated the temples of *Párswanát'ha* ; they constitute a principal place of the Jain worship in Hindusthan. They are large square brick buildings, painted white, with domes in the centre and at the four corners ; the centre one being ornamented with a gilt spire. After describing the ceremony, Col. F. proceeds to give an account of the ascent to the summit of the mountain, which is termed by the *Jainas* "*Asmeed Síkhar*," or the "peak of bliss." The ascent is so difficult that it is only performed by means of a very small dooly, carried by four bearers.

VARIETIES.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL
SOCIETY.

A meeting of the society was held on the 3d June, Mr. Wilson, the vice-president, in the chair.

A case of hydrophobia, communicated by Dr. Kennedy, of Bombay, was read; the patient was a medical man, and the case derives a melancholy interest from his perfect knowledge of the nature of the malady, and the collected firmness with which he awaited the approaches of its fatal termination. A case of *rabies canina* in a dog, was communicated by Dr. Burt, of Moorsshedabad, in which it appeared that excision of the bitten part failed to prevent the attack of the disease. A case of modified small-pox occurring after vaccination, was also laid before the meeting, from Mr. Spilsbury, of Jubbulpore, and a description, with drawings of the tumor, presented to the Society at the last meeting, by Mr. Hutchinson. The two first numbers of the new series of the *London Medical Repository* were presented to the library, by the publisher, as were the two first Fascicles of the *Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis*, by Dr. Wallich. Dr. W. also submitted to the Society a specimen of a species of *Daphne*, which promises to become a substitute for mezereon; and specimens of squills, from the island of Cheduba, were laid on the table by Mr. Wilson. The secretary submitted specimens of the papita, or *Calamba Papita*, the *Faba St. Ignatii*, which has been lately brought to the notice of the chief magistrate of Calcutta, by an Armenian gentleman, as a remedy for cholera. This nut is possessed of powerful sensible qualities, and its introduction into medical practice may deserve further inquiry: it is very generally used by the Portuguese, especially as a tonic and stimulant: as obtained in Calcutta, it is imported from Manilla, but the plant which bears it is said to grow extensively in the jungles on our eastern frontier, in Cachar and Assam. In ordinary cases of cholera, the dose is one-eighth of the nut, in severe cases a half, taken in cold water, and repeated every hour until symptoms of amendment appear; and it is said that between thirty and forty cases can be cited, in which success followed the exhibition after every hope of the patient's recovery had been relinquished.

The communications which constituted the particular business of the evening were then read and discussed; a paper from Mr. Young, of Aurungabad, and

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No 132.

one from Dr. Vos, of Calcutta, on the successful exhibition of quinine in intermittent fever. We had occasion, in a former report of the Society's proceedings, to advert to this subject, and have only to repeat the confirmation of what we then stated, the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy in fevers of an intermittent type, and its peculiar value in this country, where they are so common: the chief objection to its extended use is its costliness, and it would be very desirable, therefore, if any article of similar properties could be prepared from the indigenous barks, which, in their sensible properties and medicinal effects, offer an analogy to Peruvian bark, such as the *Rohin*, the *Guluncha*, *Kut-kaleja*, and others. In order to encourage inquiries of this nature, it was resolved that a gold medal, presented by the Society, should be offered to the discoverer of a salifiable base in any native febrifuge, of decided medicinal efficacy.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, 9th June, a meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at the Asiatic Society's apartments; the president, W. Leycester, Esq., in the chair. On this occasion it was determined that an attempt should be made to excite emulation and activity amongst the native gardeners, by offering a premium for the earliest production of several vegetables, as potatoes, peas, cauliflowers, &c.; the reward of fifty rupees to be presented to the individual who should first bring a given quantity, of a fair marketable quality, for sale. It was also determined to give a premium for the growth of the Spanish chestnut and the olive, the former having been found to flourish in the garden of one of the members, by whom the encouragement of these trees was suggested. According to a letter received from Liverpool, the Society may expect a further supply of Europe fruit-trees, similar to that despatched to them the year before last, and part of which, as the best means of securing their more general dissemination, they purpose, as before, offering for sale. They propose also to adopt measures for a regular supply of garden-seeds from Europe. Mr. Wilson having resigned his situation, the Rev. Dr. Carey was elected vice-president of the Society. C. K. Robison, Esq. is to officiate as secretary during the absence of Dr. Wallich on a botanical visit to Rangoon.—[*Id.*

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF PERTH.

At the anniversary meeting of this Society, held on the 30th Oct., the following, amongst other donations, were presented:—

From John Mackenzie, Esq., Calcutta, three ivory tablets, containing beautiful specimens of the very ancient Pali writings, in gold letters, found in a priest's house adjoining the temple at Rangoon.—These specimens are interesting from the great antiquity of the writing, the fine preservation of the tablets, and the richness of the gilding, both of the letters and illuminations.

From the same gentleman, three small Burmese idols, found in the temple of Rangoon.—In the centre of the temple a secret chamber was discovered, which, from the great strength of the walls, was supposed to contain treasure. When forced open with considerable difficulty, it was found to contain only some of these small idolatrous figures.

From Dr. James Riach, Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, marbles from Persepolis and the tomb of Cyrus, viz. specimens of the black and light-coloured marble from the palace of Persepolis; fragments of the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargarda, and of a palace near that tomb.

HARBOUR OF KO-SI CHANG.

The geographical position of the cluster of islands which form the harbour of Ko-si Chang renders them of some importance to navigators, and particularly to Europeans trading to Siam. Although these islands possess a fine and convenient harbour, and lie within four hours' sail of the mouth of the Siam river, they are but little known, and there is not even a correct chart of them extant. We have therefore the pleasure of laying before our readers such information regarding them as we have been able to collect.

The group is situated in latitude 13° 12' north, and longitude 100° 55' east, and about twenty-six miles from the mouth of the river of Bangkok, from which they bear about S. E. The nearest part of the main is the high land of Bampesoi, which is only a few miles distant. They are seven or eight in number, but with the exception of the two largest, called by the Siamese Ko-si Chang and Ko Cram, they are small and unimportant.

Ko-si Chang, the largest of the cluster, is about seven miles long and three broad, and is composed of hills of considerable height, clothed to the water's edge with trees. The varieties of wood are numerous, and some of the descriptions, such as maple and sissoo, are well

suited for fine work. The trees are not, however, found of sufficient height or dimensions for ships' masts or yards. On this island there is no cultivation, except a small spot which is inhabited by a solitary Chinese. Ko Cram is about one-fourth the size of the large island, and has a small village on one end of it, occupied by Siamese fishermen, by whose industry a considerable portion of the island has been cleared of wood and brought into cultivation, and produces abundance of maize, and such vegetables as are common on the continent.

These islands are famous for some rare and beautiful varieties of the wild pigeon. The most remarkable are a large white species with the tips of the wing and tail black, found on most of the islands in the Gulph, but unknown on the continent; a beautiful brown and purple-coloured description, which is very rare; and one or two varieties of the small green pigeon. There is a large root found close to the sea, on the smaller islands, which appears to be a new species in the list of plants. In appearance it has a close resemblance to the *dioscorea bulbifera*, or common yam, but it has little or no taste, and grows to an enormous size. We have seen a specimen of this root, which measured ten feet circumference, and weighed 474 lbs. The natives use it as a medicine, for which purpose it is prepared by cutting it into thin slices and drying it in the sun, when it is pounded or ground down into a powder of a light brown colour. This powder is administered in cases of fever, agues, &c. Land-crabs are numerous in several spots throughout the islands, and are eaten by the natives.

The Cochin-Chinese who visit Ko-si Chang, on their voyages to Siam, have erected a temple on the large island. This is a small white building, and stands conspicuous on an eminence at the S. W. end. Their traders touch here regularly for supplies of water and fire-wood; the latter of these articles is easily procured, and is taken away in large quantities by them on their return to Cochin-China, in some parts of which country wood is a scarce article.

The shores afford the edible birds'-nests, so much in request amongst the Chinese; but they are of inferior quality, probably owing to their being permitted to remain on the rocks from season to season. Rock-oysters are also very abundant, and a few sea-slugs, or beech-de-mer, are found, but not in sufficient quantity to render them worth collecting. Stone ballast for the use of ships is obtained with ease and without danger to the boats.

The harbour which is formed by the
two

two large islands is well sheltered, and affords anchorage for almost any number of vessels, and protection from the wind and sea in every direction, except to the northward; but from this quarter the sea cannot affect it much, on account of its vicinity to the shoals at the head of the Gulph. The best entrance is from this quarter, but there is also a passage to the southward between the islands. The holding ground is tolerably good, but it will always be necessary for ships to ride with chain cables, owing to the roughness of the bottom, which is in many parts covered with stones. The rise and fall of water is considerable, being about ten feet at spring tides, and the tide runs strong through the harbour. On the S. W. end of the large island there is a fine stream of fresh water at which a hundred casks may be filled in one day. The stream issues from the hill, and escapes to the sea in a small sandy bay, finding its way under the bank of sand which lines the beach. The Cochín-Chinese temple already mentioned is erected on the hill from which the stream flows.—[*Sing. Chron.*

A CALCUTTA PUFF.

To the good People of Calcutta, and my Friends in the Country.

Ladies and Gentlemen: If I possessed the eloquence of Cicero, the talents of Dr. Johnson, or the volubility of Mr. Brougham, I could not sufficiently express the pleasure I feel in once more addressing you as a candidate for your future patronage. I embarked for England in 1822, partly for the benefit of my health, but chiefly for the purpose of revisiting my native land, after an absence of fourteen years. I am sorry to say that I left in charge of my establishment a partner who proved himself undeserving of your favours and unworthy of my confidence—

*"Who cut such capers before high heaven
As made the angels weep."*

In short, he absconded and brought destruction on the house of Sheppard and Co.

When I landed at Chandpaul Ghaut, I in vain looked around me for the King's Bench Walk. In answer to my inquiries of what had become of it, I was told that *John Company* had pulled it down. I asked, where is the house of Sheppard and Co.? An echo answered me "where is it?" I rubbed my eyes, and thought of poor Rip Van Winkle. I felt as if I had come into another world, or had been asleep a hundred years.

In my despair I said, I will appeal to the feelings of the ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta, and to my friends in the country; I will appeal to their good sense, to their judgment, and to their acknow-

ledged taste. I will not intrude upon your patience by a relation of the difficulties I have encountered since my arrival. I have surmounted them all, and am again at your service.

I take this method of soliciting a return of your patronage, and of expressing my gratitude for former favours. I have the honour to be, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE ALBERT SHEPPARD.

No. 9, Clive Street Ghaut,

29th May 1826.

§ § §

Mr. Sheppard begs particularly to recommend to the notice of the public (and he never recommended any thing in his life of which he had reason to be ashamed, except his late partner), the following articles, &c. &c.

DISCOVERY OF A SUBSTANCE THAT INFLAMES UPON CONTACT WITH WATER.

The following details have been communicated to us, which it would be desirable to have verified. At Doulens, near Amiens, is a large manufactory for spinning cotton, which is lighted by oil-gas. This gas upon its return from the cast iron cylinder, filled with red hot coal, where it is formed, traverses a reservoir of oil in which it deposits a white liquid matter, which can be taken away by means of a spigot situated at the lower part of the reservoir. The workmen employed in this duty having dropped some of it to the ground upon water, the matter took fire spontaneously, and having run into a neighbouring rivulet, it spread itself upon the surface of the water, which appeared to be all on fire. The proprietor of the factory intends to send a bottle of this singular substance to M. Gay-Lussac, to have it chemically analyzed.—[*Bull. Univ.*

A ZILLAH COURT IN INDIA.

The judge sits in a chair, and the Moolavie, if in attendance, in another. All the rest stand while in cutcherry; but there are rooms adjoining, where they sit on mats and carpets, according to usage, and converse with their clients, and smoke hookas. When the judge enters the court, all present make an obeisance. A criminal throws himself into a suppliant posture, and frequently a suitor likewise.—[*Sir H. Strachey.*

OFFERINGS TO MONKEYS AT CHERIBON.

Major Krieger, Dutch commandant of Malacca for several years, has published in a foreign journal (*Magazin voor Wetenschappen*, &c.) some extracts from his journal, relative to the Indian archipelago. One extract states as follows:—in an excursion to Cheribon, the author was conducted

conducted by the chiefs into a grove, inclosing a sacred tomb, and some hundreds of apes. The chiefs had brought plates of baked rice, eggs, and fruit. At a signal given all the apes flocked about them: two of them came forward, which the chiefs called the king and queen of the apes. This pair tasted the victuals, and then gave way to the crowd, who in a few minutes devoured the whole of the provisions.

CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

The same author from whom the foregoing account is taken, says that on the coast of Borneo it is the custom when a child is born to bury the *placenta*, and plant upon the spot a fruit tree, the product of which belongs exclusively to the child. It is customary also on those occasions to inflict a wound on some domestic animal, the blood of which is poured upon the child's head. When a young woman is betrothed, she is secluded for forty days. The young man, in order to prove his manly courage, must produce a human head, or skull. The custom which exists amongst Hindu widows, of burning with the corpses of their husbands, prevails in Borneo; but if the man had several wives, the most beloved or preferred is the victim. She is not compelled to burn; but if she refuses, her children lose their right of inheritance; the right then vesting in the wife who offers to sacrifice herself. The slave attached to the personal service of the master of the house commonly kills himself at his master's death. If the deceased had no slave, it is the practice to purchase one, or to carry off an individual, in order to sacrifice him.

OPINIONS OF THE BURMESE RESPECTING BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The Burmans now believe that our European troops are invincible. The daring exposure of their persons in the field from the first disconcerted Burman ideas of fighting, and the desperate valour with which they stormed and carried the stockades, completely stupified their defenders. The steadiness with which the ranks were filled up, as the men fell, excited their wonder, and they firmly believed that wounds were of no avail in checking their advance. They commonly assert, that when any of the Europeans had his hand chopped off in climbing over a stockade, he scrambled up with the other, and they very generally believe that the arms and legs, which had been cut off, were carefully picked up in the field and accurately replaced by the English surgeons. The rapidity of our movements was compared by them

to that of a whirlwind, and the management of the artillery, especially of the rockets, was another subject of wonder and credulity; and several of the chiefs having been killed by the latter weapon, the Burmans believed that it was the effect of some intuitive discrimination in the rocket, the rebound of which did not cease till it had found an officer for its prey. The fierceness, and, in their estimation, supernatural prowess of the British troops, have induced the Burmans to liken them to spirits of ill, and they are commonly designated by the name of *Balus*, which implies a race of demons, of particular ferocity, who are said to feed on human flesh. At the same time the Burmans acknowledge and admire the moderation of the British soldiers after victory, their observance of discipline, and obedience to command.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 12.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF AVA.

The King of Ava is about forty years of age; he is of a rather dark complexion and slender person. His manners are graceful, and in public dignified; in private, he is affable and playful to boyishness, and although very particular in the etiquette of a public ceremonial, is in private impatient of forms: his disposition is kindly and obliging, and he likes to see all about him happy. He is not very industrious, nor capable of close and continued application; but he has great personal activity, and not a day passes but he goes abroad, either on horseback, or on an elephant, or in a boat. He has always shown himself partial to Europeans, and there is no doubt that to him chiefly is the ultimate preservation of the prisoners to be ascribed. He is not bigotted to his own religion, but appears very indifferent to any. His time is chiefly spent in amusements, as music, dancing, and theatrical entertainments, or in the society of his principal queen, to whom he is infatuatedly devoted.

Her majesty bears by no means an equally amiable character, as she is reported to be vindictive and bigotted, and is of high and haughty bearing; her manners are not unbecoming her rank, and her person is tall and well-formed. The king has a daughter by her, about five years old, of whom he is equally fond. The heir apparent, now about fifteen, is the son of a former queen.

The queen's brother is of a character very similar to her's, and as he has great influence over her, he takes, of course, an important share in the measures of the government. His authority, however, is balanced by that of the king's favourite brother, the Prince of Sarwadi, who is a man of mildness and good sense, and who

who, like his majesty, has always evinced a favourable disposition towards Europeans.—[*Ibid.*

CHINESE SAYING.

“T’een yih nan tso,” i. e. *it is a hard thing even to be a god*; or, as they express it in Chinese—even the part of heaven is hard to fulfil.

This rather impious saying is brought forward in a verse intended (by the poet who wrote it) to show, that those in power feel it impossible to please every body.

The demi-god Kwan-foo-tsze, who rules in heaven, being absent from his court one day, was told, on his return, by the officer in waiting, that four persons had prayed to him for things incompatible with each other: a gardener, whose peach trees were in blossom, desired that the east wind might not blow, lest it should blast the trees; a waterman, who wished to proceed up the Yang-tsze-keang against the stream, prayed for an easterly gale; a traveller prayed for fair weather; and a husbandman for rain.

Kwan-foo-tsze said it was a hard thing to be a god, inasmuch as every body’s wishes could not be gratified; however, in the present dilemma, he directed that the east wind should not blow upon the garden, but up the river, and that the rain should fall at night, and not in the day-time; thus the gardener, the waterman, the traveller, and the husbandman, might all have their prayers favourably answered.

MARKET FOR WIVES IN INDIA.

A market for wives is believed by some of our neighbours, when they are in the mood to credit English barbarisms, to exist in Smithfield, and a solitary instance of a vulgar error does occasionally justify the belief. A regular market, however, for such sort of goods is a very different matter, and we were not aware that any such existed. It appears, however, that we were mistaken, and the following account, which we have taken from a Bengali paper, shews that marriages are amongst the transactions for which Melas, or country fairs, are instituted in India.

“The year begins in Mithila (Tirhut) in Asharh (June-July); and, if the sun or moon be in a constellation, considered propitious to marriages, the moon is called *sudha*, or pure. At such a time people who wish to get married, or to marry their children, collect at a village called Surat; others take this opportunity of assembling for business or diver-

sion; the usual attendants on such scenes, sellers of sweatmeats and paun, jugglers, dancers, and singers, also appear, and the consequence is an assemblage of persons sometimes to the number of 50,000. The fair lasts a month.

“All contracts of marriages and the intercourse relating to them are managed exclusively by the Bhats, who are called Panjeyaras, who are the professional genealogists and astrologers: they determine the amount of the dowry, the day and hour of the marriage, and all other requisite conditions. The parties continue to reside on the spot till the marriages take place. The bridegroom then goes to visit the bride, and be his rank what it may, the same ceremonial is observed; he is attended by one servant only, who is termed a *khawasa*; he is dressed in a dhoti and a white turban, and carries with him a piece of cloth (*doputta*). His articles of furniture are a water-pot and betel-cup carried by his attendant, and he takes with him a few pice-worth of vermillion and areca-nuts. This is the whole expense.

“The bridegroom starts from his house so that he may reach that of the bride about three hours before dark: he then intimates his approach, and throwing the sheet of cloth over his head, enters the street in which his mistress dwells with due deliberation; he crawls like an ant, and moves his feet so gently that their projection is not discernible; if he is in a great hurry the by-standers ridicule him for want of breeding, and his gentility is estimated by the tardiness of his gait; this, and the obstruction to sight by the incumbrance of the veil, often prostrate him on the ground.

“At the house of the bride a square altar of earth is raised and painted, and decorated with propitious articles, on which the bridegroom takes his seat, whilst professional musicians of the lowest castes describe, in strains more sonorous than musical, the families and merits of the married pair. The negociator of the match, who acts as father of the bride, then gives her away with a few occasional invocations, after which the men withdraw, and the women complete the ceremony, which ends in burning resin or dammar. On the following day the friends of both parties assemble, and visit the bridegroom and burn dammar, and wave it before him. Betel is distributed, and the women sing songs descriptive of the nuptials of Hara and Gauri. After remaining at the house of the bride for seven, nine, twenty-one, or twenty-seven days, the bridegroom returns home on foot, his wife being conveyed in a litter.” —[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

The Bhurtpore and Burmese Armies.

London Gazette, Oct. 31.

India Board, Oct. 31, 1826.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, of which, and of its inclosures, the following are an extract and copy:—

Extract Letter from the Governor-General in Council to Court of Directors, dated Fort William, April 12, 1826.

We have the honour to submit a copy of the general orders issued by the Government, on the occasion of the return of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief from the Western Provinces to the presidency:—

Copy of the general orders referred to in the foregoing extract.

The official despatch from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated Bhurtpore, 19th Jan. 1826, has been already published in the general orders* issued from the Political Department, on the 29th Jan. last; in that report the Right Hon. Lord Combermere expressed, in appropriate terms, the applause due to the officers and troops who have conquered under his Lordship's command, and that authentic and honourable testimony derives a value from his high authority and personal cognizance, which it could have obtained from no other quarter. The Governor-General in Council will not, however, deny himself the gratification of seizing the opportunity now presented, whilst publicly offering his thanks and congratulations to the Commander-in-chief on the successful close of the campaign in Upper India, of, at the same time repeating, in the name of the Supreme Government, the well-merited encomiums and acknowledgments bestowed by his Exc. on those individuals who specially entitled themselves to the honour of his notice and commendation.

The eminent merits and services of Majors Gen. Reynell and Nicolls, during the whole course of the operations against Bhurtpore, the excellence of the dispositions made by them for the assault, and the firm undaunted manner in which those dispositions were carried into execution, justly form the theme of the Commander-in-chief's applause and admiration; and the Governor-General in Council has already communicated to those distinguished officers, through his Exc., the sentiments of approbation and gratitude with which the Government contemplates their bravery, skill, and judgment.

The judicious arrangements and gallant exertions of Brigs. Gen. Adams, C.B., M'Combe, and Edwards, at the head of their brigades; and of Brig. Gen. Sleigh, commanding the cavalry; as also the zeal, science, courage, and patient endurance of fatigue displayed by Brig. M'Leod, C.B.; Brig. Anbury, C.B.; Capt. Irvine, major of brigade of engineers; with every officer and private of artillery, sappers, miners, and pioneer corps, on whom necessarily devolved so large a portion of the most laborious and important duties connected with the siege, have been specially adverted to, and warmly acknowledged by the Right Hon. Lord Combermere. His Exc. has also expressed his cordial thanks to Brigs. Whitehead, Paton, C.B., and Fagan, of the infantry; Brigs. Childers and Murray, C.B., of the cavalry; and Brigs. Hetzler and Brown, of the artillery service; and to Lieut. Col. Delamain, 58th N.I.; Lieut. Col. Wilson, commanding a detachment; Majors Hunter, 41st N.I.; Everard, H.M.'s 14th; Fuller, H.M.'s 59th; and Bishopp, H.M.'s 14th: they are stated to have performed the duties allotted to them in the ablest manner, and to have taken ample advantage of every opportunity which occurred for signaling their zeal and devotion. The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has now to record his full concurrence in the well-merited eulogium pronounced by the Commander-in-chief, on the services and good conduct of the whole of the above officers and departments, and to offer to them the expression of his warmest approbation and thanks.

* See p. 582.

To H.M.'s 14th regt., commanded by Major Everard, and 59th, commanded by Major Fuller, belongs the proud distinction of having led the column of assault on the memorable 18th of Jan.; the gallantry, order, and steadiness, evinced by those corps, was equalled by the conduct of a detachment of the European regiment, leading a small column under Lieut. Col. Wilson. Among the native corps, who emulated the example of their European comrades in arms, and proved themselves worthy of the distinguished places which they held, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief has enumerated the following, viz.:—The 6th regt. N.I., commanded by Lieut. Col. Pepper; one wing of the 41st, by Major Hunter; the 23d by Lieut. Col. Nation; the 31st by Lieut. Col. Baddley, the 60th, by Lieut. Col. Bowyer; the grenadier company of the 35th, the light company of the 37th, and the Sirmore battalion.

The services of Lieut. Col. Skinner, and the two regiments of native and irregular cavalry under his command, have been prominently noticed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; and his Lordship in Council has much satisfaction in adding, that the efficient manner in which that brave and meritorious officer is stated to have performed every duty entrusted to him during the operations against Bhurtpore, augments his claim to the favourable consideration and high estimation of the Supreme Government.

The Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in knowing that the officers of his Exc.'s general and personal staff, Major Gen. Sir S. Wingham, quart. mast. gen.; and Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, act. adj. gen. of the King's troops; Lieut. Col. Watson, and Lieut. Col. Stevenson, adj. gen. and quart. mast. gen. of the army; Lieut. Col. Cumliffe, commis. gen.; and Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, military secretary, have entitled themselves to the honour of his Exc.'s public thanks and acknowledgments. The value of such commendation will be duly appreciated by those several officers, and will constitute the most grateful reward of their zealous, honourable, and meritorious exertions in the service of their country, and of the East-India Company.

In testimony of the peculiar honour acquired by the army under the personal command of his Exc. the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, during the late campaign to the westward of the Jumna, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all the corps in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, whether infantry or cavalry, who were employed at the siege of that celebrated fortress, shall bear on their regimental colours, the word "Bhurtpore;" and his Lordship in Council will take measures for submitting, through the proper channel, to his Majesty's gracious consideration, that a similar distinction may be granted to his Majesty's regiments.

By command of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON, Sec. to Gov.

We append to the foregoing extract from the *London Gazette*, the following general and division orders, from the *Gov. Gazette of Calcutta*.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Toon, 19 Feb. 1826.

The army being about to separate and return to quarters, the Commander-in-chief avails himself of the opportunity of expressing his general approbation of the zeal and diligence displayed by the several commanding officers of corps in attending to the discipline and exercise, as well as to the interior economy of their respective regiments.

The improvement his Exc. observed in the exercise of the native corps shewed that the attention of the commanding officers had been successfully exerted during the short intervals which offered for that purpose, and Lord Combermere is persuaded that the native infantry will continue to devote their unwearied efforts to the important object of establishing the new system of drill and field movement lately adopted in H.M.'s army; and the commanding officers will pay the strictest

strictest attention that no deviation, however trivial, may be introduced into practice.

In order to ensure these important results, it will be necessary to commence from the first rudiments of the drill by squads, and to continue to practise the elementary parts of formation and movement for a considerable period, until thoroughly grounded therein, previous to exercising the battalion together.

General officers of divisions will, after the return of the regiments to their stations, assemble such details of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men at their headquarters, as circumstances will admit of, where they will be instructed thoroughly in the new system, and thereby assist in its general introduction.

Lord Combermere trusts that a general manifestation of that attention and willingness which he has been so well pleased to observe in the corps more immediately under his notice, will shortly enable commanding officers to report that they are ready for inspection in the new exercise, and that on his Lordship's tour for that purpose, he will find that the native infantry have realised his hopes in this respect.

The native cavalry will hereafter be furnished with an approved system of drill and field exercise founded upon the existing practice in H.M.'s service, to which they will conform; and his Exc. expects from the well-known zeal of this branch of the army, and the anxiety to improve which he has himself observed, that every attention will be bestowed by the officers in adopting and establishing perfect uniformity of practice.

The general orderly and correct conduct of the army while in the field has afforded the Commander-in-chief much satisfaction. The inducements to excess and disorder in a territory and its capital subject to the chances of war were great, and his Exc. is gratified to observe that the instances where the troops under his command gave way to those inducements were but few, and none of an aggravated nature, or requiring extraordinary severity.

Division Orders, issued by Major Gen. Nicolls commanding 2d division of the army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, 19th Jan. 1826.

Major Gen. Nicolls congratulates the division upon the triumphant and most glorious issue to which their labours, their zeal, and at last, their gallantry, have contributed to bring the contest for which the British Government brought the army into the field.

It has been no common struggle. Defences, men, and ample means were at the Rajah's command, and Bhurtpore had a name which seemed to frown defiance.

All have yielded to British science, to our perseverance, to our discipline, and, above all, to our valour.

The Major General embraces the earliest opportunity of thanking all the corps which had the honour of being engaged yesterday, for the steady gallantry of their advance through the breach, and along the rampart, by which the enemy's cannon were secured, his force broken, and the rajah himself compelled to fly before we occupied all the gates. Such steady gallantry it is which leads to victory, or at least deserves it.

The dangerous wound received by Brig. Gen. Edwards may prevent his ever knowing how much and how sincerely his loss is deplored by Major Gen. Nicolls, and by the whole division. He fell in directing the advance of the leading companies of the storming column, and affording to those present a noble example of devotion to their country's cause.

The conduct of H.M.'s 50th regt. fully equalled the highest expectation the Major Gen. had formed upon an experience of two months, during which he has never imputed to them a single fault; he told them on going down that "England expected every man to do his duty," they re-echoed the sentiment, and have nobly redeemed the pledge; the manner of doing it can never be effaced from his mind.

Major Fuller is earnestly requested to convey to his gallant corps the major gen.'s grateful thanks, and to receive them personally for his judicious and spirited conduct, which indeed was conspicuously evident in every officer who came within his observation.

The general would regret the heavy loss sustained by the 59th regt. did his experience not in-

form him that great achievements are usually attended by heavy sacrifices.

To Lieut. Col. Wilson and Baddeley, who commanded the columns which immediately followed H.M.'s 59th regt., Major Gen. Nicolls begs to return his hearty acknowledgments. The animated advance of the two companies of the 1st European regt. was followed, indeed emulated, by the 31st N.I., the Light Inf. 37th regt., the 1st grenadier of the 35th, and the detachment Sirmoor battalion. The service which fell to these troops was very essential, and it was gallantly and effectually performed.

Cpts. Orchard, Herring, and Mercer, and Lieut. Fisher, are requested to receive the major gen.'s best thanks for the exertions so cheerfully made by their respective detachments.

The narrow rampart did not allow of Brig. Fagan's brigade sharing much in the glory of the day, but the major gen. observed in it a confidence and firmness that only sought direction and object. The brigadier is an officer whom the major gen. would be proud and happy to have at his aid in an hour of danger and difficulty.

To Lieut. Col. Blackney, Major Ward, and Capt. Hawthorne, commanding 35th, 21st, and 15th N.I., Major Gen. Nicolls offers his best thanks.

To his friend Brig. Gen. Adams, Major Gen. Nicolls is under many obligations for aid received during this service. He was compelled to place an officer, on whom perfect reliance could be placed under any contingency, in charge of the reserve of division; to this, and to his rank, must the brig. gen. attribute his being doomed on this occasion to follow, who has been so long accustomed to lead and to conquer.

The major gen. is greatly indebted to this division staff, and to his personal staff, for the zealous manner in which they have assisted him on every occasion since he assumed charge of the division.

He assures Capt. Anderson, assist. adj. gen., Capt. Penny, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., Cpts. Carmichael and the Hon. Jeffery Amherst, that he will ever gratefully associate their services with his happiest remembrance of this proud day.

To Capt. Carmichael he additionally offers the tribute of his thanks and admiration for the neat, spirited, and effectual manner in which he ascended the breach on the 17th, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the nature and extent of the interior defences.

To Capt. Colvin, Lieuts. Smith and Bolleau, of the engineers, Gen. Nicolls offers his sincere acknowledgments for their conduct and assistance; he regrets that the wound received by Capt. Colvin deprived him of his aid so early in the day.

The major gen. is delighted to say that he has not heard of any instance to which to attach the shadow of misconduct. On future occasions he recommends the corps employed to emulate their own example on this glorious morning.

The officers always remembering that their honour consists in leading and directing with vigour, and the men anticipating victory whilst they follow with confidence in connected and compact bodies.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th April 1826

The services of the army lately employed against the state of Ava having been successfully terminated by the conclusion of an honourable peace dictated to that power, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief in India embraces the happy occasion to express to the troops of his Majesty and the Hon. Company from the presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George, who were employed in the late war, his best thanks and acknowledgments, for their highly praiseworthy conduct on every occasion which presented itself for distinguishing themselves.

The difficulties met with by the troops during the progress of hostilities in every quarter in which the war was carried into the enemy's country, were of a nature surpassing what has ever before been experienced in India; while the baneful effects of the extremely noxious climate in which the troops had to maintain their positions, added to the severe privations and fatigues to which they were unavoidably exposed throughout the whole period of their service, have been borne without a murmur.

Owing

Owing to these causes, the losses sustained by the army during two years of hostility have been great beyond example, and cannot be remembered without the deepest sympathy and regret, whilst the zealous devotion and fortitude manifested by those who have borne up against such aggravated distress, must ever be a theme of applause and admiration.

His Exc. is also highly gratified in having to observe, that the conduct of the several corps and detachments, on every occasion where the enemy gave them an opportunity of engaging, was fraught with that spirit of gallantry and courage which ever distinguishes a British soldier, and through which they invariably overpowered and defeated the enemy. The successful results of their services are to be appreciated by the terms upon which the war has happily been brought to a conclusion.

To Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Lord Combermere has to offer the expression of his high admiration of the manner in which the service in Ava has been achieved; and his Exc. does not fail to recollect, with applause, the services of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., in the reduction of the province of Arracan, as well as of Lieut. Col. A. Richards, in reducing the enemy's power in the province of Assam.

Amidst the great variety and extent of successful operations which have marked the progress of the war, it would be difficult to enumerate the several occasions or to particularise the names of the many officers who, in the command of divisions, brigades, corps, and detachments, or of those who were employed on the staff of the several armies, have had opportunities of bringing themselves into notice; yet his Exc. feels it due to the following officers to acknowledge with applause

and approbation the sense he entertains of the important services performed by them.

Brig. Gen. MacBean, C.B., second in command with the army in Arracan, and commanding the expedition against Ramree. Brig. Gen. Wilmoughby Cotton, second in command under Sir A. Campbell, and commanding the Madras division in Ava. Brig. Gen. McCrea, C.B., commanding the Bengal division in Ava, and at the reduction of Cheduba. Brig. E. Miles, C.B., commanding at the reduction of Tavoy and Mergui. Brig. H. Godwin, commanding at the capture of the fortified town of Martaban. Brig. W. Smelt, commanding the Lower Provinces and at Rangoon, who, by the report of Sir A. Campbell, has distinguished himself by the seal and judgment with which he conducted the arduous and difficult duties of his post in co-operation with the army in advance. To these officers Lord Combermere offers his cordial thanks and acknowledgements.

It will be a more pleasing duty to his Lordship to render justice to the above meritorious officers, as well as to many more of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services, who have been specially reported as having availed themselves of opportunities of acting a distinguished part, by bringing them to notice for such marks of favour as his Majesty may be graciously pleased to consider their services merit.

There are likewise many other officers whose names could not be included in the above enumeration, who have been reported to the Commander-in-chief for favourable consideration; to them Lord Combermere desires to offer his assurance that their merits and claims will be held in recollection, and that their future prosperity and advancement will form an object of his Lordship's anxious desire.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Memoirs of Zehir-ed-din Muhammed Baber, Emperor of Hindustan, written by himself, in the Jaghatai Turki, and translated, partly by the late John Leyden, Esq., M.D., partly by William Erskine, Esq. 4to.

Narrative of the Burmese War, detailing the Operations of the Army serving under Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K. C. B., from its first landing at Rangoon, in May 1824, to the definitive Treaty of Peace at Yandaboo, in Feb. 1826. By Capt. J. J. Snodgrass. 8vo.

The Story of a Wanderer; founded upon his Recollections of Incidents in Russian and Cossack Scenes. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The Exile, a Poem. By R. H. Rattray, Esq., of the Civil Service, Bengal. Post 8vo. 6s.

A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanos; with Remarks on their Origin, &c. By C. Daubeny. M. D.; F. R. S. 8vo. 16s.

Ahab, a Poem, in four Cantos. By S. R. Jackson. 8vo. (The subject of this publication is supplied by the 21st and 22d Chapters of the First Book of Kings.)

In the Press.

Mr. Johnson's Sketches of Indian Field Sports, Second Edition, with considerable Additions, containing a Description of Hunting the Wild Boar as followed by Europeans and Native Indians.

A Guide to the Study of History. By Isaac Taylor, Jun., Author of "Elements of Thought, or First Lessons on the Knowledge of the Mind."

Part I. of a Series of 110 Engravings in line, from

Drawings by Baron Taylor, of Views in Spain, Portugal, and on the Coast of Africa from Tangiers to Tetuan; with letter-press descriptions.

The size of this work is arranged so as to class with Capt. Batty's Views in Hanover and Saxony, and on the Rhine.

The Female Missionary Advocate, a Poem.

PARIS.

Voyage dans la Russie méridionale, et particulièrement dans les Provinces situées au delà du Caucase; fait depuis 1820, jusqu'en 1824, par le Chevalier Gamba, Consul du Roi à Teflis. 2 vols. 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

Illustrations of the Siege and Capture of Barr-pore, No. IV.; a Series of Lithographic Drawings, in the chalk style.

This Number contains—1. The Pursuit.—2. Doorjun Sal and family taken prisoners to the camp.—3. The Night after the Storm.—4. Blowing up of the Works after the Siege.

Book of Roads throughout Bengal, Part I, consisting of 25 Lithographic Plates, with Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Places, Sketches of the principal Towns, &c. 8 Rs. (The work to consist of four Parts.)

A Funeral Sermon, preached at Trichinopoly on the Decease of the Right Rev. Reginald, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship, with Notes and an Appendix. 2 Rs.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

Fort William, May 12, 1826.—In conformity with the rule prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, in their general letter, in the military department, to the Government of Fort St. George, under date the 25th April 1809, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that all Military Officers of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay establishments, who may proceed by permission of their respective Governments from any subordinate station under the Presidency to which they belong, to the seat of government of another presidency, for the purpose of finding a passage to Europe, shall be permitted to draw Indian allowances, until their departure from the presidency to which they have so proceeded, provided no unnecessary delay in their embarkation at such presidency shall take place.

It is to be distinctly understood, however, that this indulgence is restricted to officers, who, from the proximity of the seat of government of another presidency, and the remoteness of that of their own, would suffer unnecessary inconvenience and delay, if compelled to proceed to the latter for the purpose of embarking for Europe.

As it is not intended that this order should disturb the operation of that of the 21st Jan. 1825, No. 21. with exception of the special case above provided for, the allowances hereby granted are invariably to be drawn by the agent of the absent officer, at the presidency to which the latter belongs.

HONORARY DISTINCTION.

Fort William, May 30, 1826. — The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following list of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry in the service of the Hon. Company, entitled to the honorary distinction, conferred by General Orders in the Secret Department, under date the 12th ult., of bearing on their regimental standards and colours the word "*Bhurtpoor*," in testimony of the peculiar honour acquired by the army under the command of his Exc. the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, during their employment at the siege and capture of that celebrated fortress.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 132.

Cavalry.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

4th ditto ditto.

6th ditto ditto.

8th ditto ditto.

9th ditto ditto.

10th ditto ditto.

Irregular Cavalry.

1st and 8th Regiments Local Horse.

Infantry.

H. C.'s 1st European Regiment.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

11th ditto ditto.

15th ditto ditto.

18th ditto ditto.

21st ditto ditto.

23d ditto ditto.

31st ditto ditto.

32d ditto ditto.

33d ditto ditto.

35th ditto ditto.

36th ditto ditto.

37th ditto ditto.

41st ditto ditto.

58th ditto ditto.

60th ditto ditto.

63d ditto ditto.

REDUCTIONS IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, May 26, 1826.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the strength of the following Local Battalions be reduced to the establishment at which they were respectively fixed before the increase given to them in G.O. of 11th Nov. 1824, and 28th Jan. 1825, viz,

3d or Hill Rangers to six companies of 80 privates per company.

6th or 1st Nusseree batt. to eight do. of do.

7th or 2d Nusseree batt. to eight do. of do.

8th or Sirmoor batt. to eight do. of do.

All in excess to the above establishment will be returned as supernumerary, until absorbed by casualties, or otherwise provided for under the orders of Government.

May 26.—The magazine at Berham-pore is ordered to be abolished.—No promotions will take place in the list of ordnance warrant officers, until the establishment is reduced to the aggregate of the complement authorized for the remaining fixed magazines.

June 2.—Promotion in the ranks of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be suspended in the following battalions of Local Infantry, likewise in all Provincial Battalions, until further orders:

1st or Calcutta Native Militia.
2d or Ram Ghur Battalion.
4th or Dinagepore ditto.
5th or Chumparun Light Infantry.
11th or Goruckpore ditto.
12th or Rampoorah Battalion.

Recruiting to be also suspended in Provincial Corps from the date of the receipt of these orders.

June 2.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Local Horse are to be reduced to the peace establishment fixed for those corps; all in excess to this establishment will be returned supernumerary, until absorbed by casualties, or otherwise provided for under the orders of Government.

No particular establishment is fixed for the 6th, 7th, and 8th Local Horse, as their services as distinct corps are only considered temporary.

The squadron of Local Horse, authorized in G. O. of the 19th Aug. 1824, to be raised by Local Lieut. Forster, for the purpose of being attached to the Rungpore Light Infantry, will immediately be drafted, upon the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, into such of the corps of Local Horse as his Excellency may direct, when Lieut. Forster will consider himself discharged from the service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

May 19. Mr. J. S. Lushington, second assistant to Resident at Hyderabad.

June 9. Capt. John Low, political agent at Jypore.

Capt. E. J. Johnson, commissioner with Bajee Row.

Judicial Department.

June 1. Mr. E. Maxwell, second judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. Morrieson, third judge of ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 5, 1826.—Messrs. F. G. Beck and C. C. J. Scott admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. J. Lee and H. Beaden admitted as assist. surgs.

May 11.—5th N.I. Capt. W. G. Mackenzie to be maj; Lieut. J. Jervis to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. R. M. Miles to be lieut., from 25 April 1826, in suc. to Gerrard dec.

May 12.—Assist. surgs. to be Surgs. to complete establishment. A. Stratton, W. T. Webb, J. Watson, W. Darby, J. Smith, W. Leslie, F. Corbyn, N. Wallick, N. Maxwell, C. Hickman, T. Hayley, T. E. Baker, Josh. Manley, H. P. Saunders, J. G. Gerrard, Jos. Duncan, J. N. Rind, T. Stoddart, J. Wardell, and A. Garden, from 5th May 1826.

66th N.I. Ens. G. Farmer to be lieut. from 5th May 1826, in suc. to Hindson, dec.

Surg. A. Haliday, to be presidency surg., v. Muston.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. N. Macdonald, F. Colyer, M. H. Hailes, and W. J. E. Boyes, to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Messrs. G. Carr, J. A. James, G. N. C. Hall, F. A. Carleton, A. Ramsay, N. A. Parker, J. Drummond, J. Iveson, W. Kennedy, C. Grissell, and T. Martin, to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26.—Ens. R. C. Nuthall to do duty with 49th N.I. at Dinapore.

April 27.—Assist. surgs. J. Worrall and A. Smith to do duty with H.M.'s 47th Regt.

Ens. W. H. Balders, 43d N.I., removed to 16th N.I. as jun. ens.

Ens. W. A. Buttler removed from 2d, and posted to 22d N.I.

Surg. J. Thomson posted to 68th N.I.

Lieut. A. Charlton, 6th Extra N.I., to do duty with 2d Nusseree Batt. at Lohoo Ghaut.

April 28.—Surg. Thomas to do duty with 20th N.I.

Assist. surg. W. J. Boyd attached to H.M.'s 67th Regt. until further orders.

May 5.—Assist. surg. Smith to do duty with H.M.'s 13th Foot at Berhampore.

May 6.—Postings and Removals. Lieut. Col. Com. P. Byres from 50th to 2d N.I., at Ketch; Lieut. Col. Com. P. Littlejohn from 2d to 50th N.I., at Allahabad; Lieut. Col. W. Wilson (new prom.) to 57th N.I., at Dinapore; Lieut. Col. T. Newton from 57th to 68th N.I., at Barrackpore; Lieut. Col. W. Nott from 66th to 43d N.I., at Saugor; Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston from 43d to 5th N.I., at Muttra; Lieut. Col. T. Gough to 55th N.I., at Delhie.

May 8.—Assist. surgs. appointed to do duty. Worrall with H.M.'s 38th Regt., v. Smith reported sick; Brett and Greenwell with H.M.'s 47th regt.; Fender, under garrison surg. of Fort William.

6th N.I. Lieut. R. Wyllie to be adj., v. Birkett, prom.; Lieut. J. Clarkson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Stewart on furlough.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. Bartleman to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Hughes on furlough to Europe.

45th N.I. Lieut. H. Baseley to be adj., v. Williams app. to commissariat department.

62d N.I. Lieut. H. G. Nash to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bellew app. to commissariat department.

Mhairwarrah Local Batt. Lieut. G. Warren, 1st Europ. Regt., to be adj., v. Roebuck resigned.

Dinagepore Local Batt. Lieut. W. Minto, 12th N.I., to be adj., v. Ramsay resigned.

May 9.—Assist. surg. Mercer, directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. of Cawnpore Div. of army.

May 10.—Assist. surgs. Malcolm and Wynne directed to do duty with 1st Gr. Bat. at Barrackpore.

May 12.—Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieuts. T. P. Ackers (on furlough) from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 1st comp. 2d batt.; F. Brind (on furlough) from 1st comp. 2d batt. to 3d tr. 1st brig.; W. Anderson from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 3d tr. 1st brig., v. W. C. J. Lewin from latter to former; J. Hotham from 3d tr. 3d brig. to 2d tr. 3d brig., v. C. MacMoline from latter to former.—2d-Lieuts. F. Dashwood from 1st to 2d tr. 2d brig.; E. D. Todd from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 2d tr. 1st brig.; T. E. Sage from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 3d tr. 1st brig.; H. De W. Cockburn from 20th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; F. A. Miles from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; J. Trower from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 4th tr. 3d brig.; F. Gaitikell from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; G. R. Birch from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 1st tr. 2d brig.; E. Sunderland from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; E. P. Master from 19th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; M. T. Colyear (new arrival) to 4th tr. 1st brig.; H. Sturrock (do.) to 15th comp. 6th bat.; G. F. C. Fitzgerald (do.) to 2d comp. 2d bat.; J. G. Campbell (do.) to 2d comp. 2d bat.; A. Fitzgerald (do.) to 19th comp. 6th bat.; A. Humfrays (do.) to 2d tr. 3d brig.; G. Larkins (do.) to 20th comp. 6th bat.; G. Mayne (do.) to 3d tr. 3d brig.

Assist. surg. Mathew Nisbet, posted to Dinagepore Local Batt.; and Assist. surg. Colvin directed to return to his civil station at Azinghur.

Fort William, May 12.—Brig. Gen. A. Knox appointed to general staff of army, on allowance of a maj. gen., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Martindell.

61st N.I. Lieut. R. A. McNaghten to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Skinner to be lieut., from 2d May 1826, in suc. to Tomlinson dec.

May 17.—Brev. Maj. Kelly, on h. p. H.M.'s service, and aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to be dep. adj. gen. to force serving

serving in Ava, v. Lieut. Col. Tidy, H.M.'s 14th foot.

May 19.—Assist.surg. H. M. Tweddell to have medical charge of civil station of Barripore, v. Waddell.—Assist.surg. H. Beadon to be 2d assist. garrison surg. of Fort William.—Mr. J. Bowring admitted an assist. surg.

Ens. J. G. Whitelock, 22d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, May 18.—Assist.surg. Fender to do duty with H.M.'s 67th regt., and offic. assist. surg. Duncan with H.M.'s 47th ditto.

Lieuts. E. R. Spilsbury, of 5th, and A. Campbell, of 37th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

May 19.—Ens. F. Seaton removed from 48th to 66th N. I., and Ens. Ramsay from 65th to 23d ditto.

Lieut. Col. Tidy, H.M.'s 14th F., to command dépôt at Chinsurah.

Fort William, May 23.—Engineers. 2d-Lieut. H. Goodwyn to be 1st-lieut. from 1st Jan. 1826, in suc. to Tindal killed in action.

1st Europ. Regt. Ens. John Charlton (not arrived) to be lieut. from 27th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Candy died of wounds in action.

3d N.I. Ens. W. C. Hicks to be lieut. from 8th May 1826, in suc. to Tweedale dec.

31st N.I. Lieut. J. S. H. Weston to be capt. of a com.; and Ens. H. J. Guyon to be lieut., from 18th Jan. 1826, in suc. to Brown killed in action.

Promotions in Cavalry to fill existing vacancies. Corn. G. Reid (1st) to be lieut. from 16th Sept. 1825, in suc. to Capt. Lane, 7th L.C., transf. to Pension Estab.; Corn. T. B. Studdy to be lieut. from 15th Nov. 1825, in suc. to Lieut. Hunter, 10th L.C., dec.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. E. S. S. Waring, T. Quin, and E. Ekins to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Messrs. R. R. W. Ellis, C. Norgate, C. C. Toulmin, C. Codrington, E. Robertson, C. Black, J. P. Walker, G. Johnstone, E. Talbot, L. P. D. Eld, to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

May 26.—Col. J. W. Sleigh, H.M.'s 11th L. Dr., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Newbery prom. to rank of maj. gen. by H.M.'s brevet.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. Fagan to command Rajpootana field force, with rank of brigadier.—On arrival of Brig. Fagan at Nusseerabad, the Rajpootana and Mewar field forces to be considered distinct and separate commands.

Army Commissariat. Lieut. D. Williams, supernum., to be assist. com. gen., and Lieut. H. Clayton, 4th L.C., to be supernum. sub-assist. com. gen., in suc. to Tweedale dec.

Stud Department. Major Gen. Hunter, 41st N. I., to be superintendent in Lower Provinces.

Head-Quarters, May 20.—Ens. Spry, 24th N.I., directed to join Gren. Comp. of that corps in 1st Gr. Bat. at Barrackpore.

Ens. A. Ramsay to do duty with 7th N. I. at Berhampore

Ens. J. Drummond to do duty with 4th extra N. I. at Mirzapore, Lieut. and Adj. Cooper, of Burdwan Prov. Bat. and Lieut. and Adj. Vincent, of Dacca Prov. Bat., allowed to exchange appointments.

May 22.—Removals in Artillery. Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to 2d comp. 4th bat., and Lieut. A. Campbell to 3d comp. 2d bat.

Assist.surg. Bowron attached to General Hospital until further orders.

May 23.—Lieut. Steuart, 1st Europ. regt., to do duty with Rungpore Local Bat. in Assam.

Surgeons (lately prom.) posted to Regts. Stratton to 2d Europ. regt. W. T. Webb to 64th N.I. J. Watson to 45th do. W. Darby to 28th do. J. Smith to 6th Extra N.I. W. Leslie to 21st N.I. F. Corbyn to 50th do. Neil Maxwell to 6th do. C. Hickman to 14th do. T. Hayley to 29th do. T. E. Baker to 10th L.C. J. Manley to 10th N.I. J. G. Gerard to 1st Nusseer Bat. J. Duncan to 48th N.I. T. Stoddart to 5th do. J. Wardell to 54th do. Lamb to 27th do. J. Nicoll (late of 12th Extra Regt.) to 40th do. E. Phillips to 42d do.

Assist. Surgeons posted, &c. Clemishaw to do

duty with artil. at Dinapore. Chalmers to do duty with 38th N.I. J. Smith to return to Chunar, to which garrison he was appointed. Pringle posted to 2d N.I. B. Macleod posted to 5th bat. artil. G. G. Brown posted to detachment of 6th bat. artil. at Dum Dum.—Officiat. Assist. surg. Harlan to do duty with artil. at Allahabad. Officiat. Assist.surg. Macfarlane to do duty with artil. at Benares.

May 24.—Surg. A. Cooke posted to 67th N.I. at Arracan.

May 25.—Lieut. G. Reid posted to 5th L.C., and Lieut. T. B. Studdy to 8th do.

Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts. S. B. Goad to 1st L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares. J. G. Lawson to 2d do. at Neemuch. G. A. Brownlow to 3d do. at Muttra. J. Farmer to 9th do. at Cawnpore. P. S. Hamilton to 5th do. at Keitah. R. Cautley to 10th do. at Meerut. G. Cautley to 8th do. at Kurnaul. R. R. Clarke to 6th do. at Muttra. H. P. Cotton to 7th do. at Kurnaul. G. F. McClintock to 4th do. at Nusseerabad. G. Reid to 1st do. at Sultanpore, Benares. B. C. Bourdillon to 2d do. at Neemuch. A. Innes to 3d do. at Muttra. C. Garrett to 9th do. at Cawnpore. J. Hickey to 10th do. at Meerut. C. W. Richardson to 5th do. at Keitah. G. Murray to 8th do. at Kurnaul. E. S. S. Waring to 6th do. at Muttra. T. Quin to 4th do. at Nusseerabad. C. Ekins to 7th do. at Kurnaul. C. Grant to 1st do. at Sultanpore, Benares. M. N. Ogilvy to 2d do. at Neemuch.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. H. Spottiswoode to 21st N.I. at Bhurtpore. A. F. Macpherson to 43d do. at Saugor. J. M. Drake to 46th do. at Dinapore. G. P. Thomas to 9th do. at Secrota. G. Ramsay to 61st do. at Arracan. T. W. Hill to 44th do. at Dacca. G. Dod to 3d Extra Regt. at Mynpoorie. C. Wright to 3d N.I., at Lucknow. R. L. R. Charteris to 65th do. at Penang. J. G. Ridley to 2d do. at Keitah. J. Bunce to 48th do. at Neemuch. A. W. Tayler to 1st Europ. regt. at Agra. J. Blascoe to 40th N.I. at Dinapore. A. Keyland to 12th do. at Loodlanah. C. G. Landon to 8th do. at Haitool. J. Locke to 22d do. at Midnapore. S. Browne to 66th do. at Barrackpore. R. D. Lockart to 68th do. at Arracan. S. D. Agar to 55th do. at Delhi. C. Arding to 58th do. at Agra. C. Terraneau to 5th do. at Muttra. J. Hale to 7th do. at Berhampore. E. P. Bryant to 49th do. at Benares. R. C. Nuthall to 19th do. at Nusseerabad. T. Carstairs to 29th do. at Futtyghur. J. Munro to 21st do. at Bhurtpore. D. Wilkie to 4th do. at Loodlanah. W. P. Meases to 42d do. at Cawnpore. G. C. S. Goodday to 2d Europ. regt. at Cheduba. R. Ouseley to 50th N.I., at Allahabad. M. Wilson to 27th do. at Dacca. J. Sissmore to 35th do. at Meerut. P. S. Chinn to 61st do. at Jubulpore. J. F. Tait to 28th do. at Barrackpore. T. Hutton to 37th do. at Bareilly. A. H. Duncan to 43d do. at Saugor. P. Meik to 30th do. at Cuttack. G. A. S. Fullarton to 38th do. at Saugor. J. R. Younger to 56th do. at Nusseerabad. J. A. Kirby to 54th do. at Assam. S. M. Fullarton to 39th do. at Cawnpore. T. Bell to 15th do. at Allyghur. D. Downes to 31st do. at Neemuch. C. O'Brien to 1st do. at Gurrawarra. R. R. W. Ellis to 23d do. at Almorah. C. Norgate to 18th do. at Bhurtpore. C. C. Toulmin to 33d do. at Nusseerabad. C. Codrington to 10th do. at Neemuch. E. Robertson to 52d do. at Chittagong. C. Black to 17th do. at Bhopalpoore. J. P. Walker to 69th do. at Pertabgurrh, Oude. G. Johnston to 46th do. at Dinapore. E. Talbot to 53d do. at Bareilly. L. P. D. Eld to 9th do. at Secrota. C. Pattenson to 42d do. at Delhi. F. Mackeson to 14th do. at Lucknow. R. E. Jones to 25th do. at Barrackpore. C. Grisell to 61st do. at Arracan. W. Kennedy to 3d Extra N.I. at Mynpoorie. T. Martin to 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. C. C. Dunbar to 59th do. at Bandah. T. McMahon to 41st do. at Muttra. T. N. Yule to 63d do. at Harisl. E. Marriott to 57th do. at Dinapore.

Cornets and Ensigns appointed to do duty. Cornets N. Macdonald, F. Collyer, M. H. Hailes, and W. J. E. Boys, with 9th L.C. at Cawnpore.—Ensigns G. Carr, J. A. James, and G. N. C. Hall, with 57th N.I. at Dinapore; J. Iveson with 7th do. at Berhampore; N. A. Parker with 16th do. at Barrackpore; and F. A. Carleton with 36th do. at Sultanpore, Oude.

Appointments and Removals in Medical Staff. Surgs. J. Thomson from 66th to 39th N.I. P. Mathew from 22d to 66th do. J. Smith from 6th Extra

tra to 49d N.I. E. Phillips from 49d to 6th Extra N.I. E. Muston from 49d to 58th N.I.—Assist. surg. Gray to artil. at Agra. Assist.surg. Christie to 3d L.C. Officiat. Assist.surg. Remnick to 2d Europ. Regt.

Fort William, May 29.—Mr. J. T. Hodgson to be a veterinary surg. on this estab., and posted to horse artil. at Meerut.

June 2.—Brig.Gen. Cotton having returned from Ava, the commission of brig. gen. granted to that officer during the war is recalled.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. Charles, J. H. Le Feu-vre, J. R. Fowler, G. W. Stokes, W. Lamb, and T. Bennett, to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. G. Temple as an assist. surg.

Lieut. Talbot, of engineers, to be assist. executive engineer in Burdwan district.

62d N.I. Ena. A. Horne to be lieut. from 6th Sept. 1895, in suc. to Britten resigned.

Assist.surg. G. T. Urquhart to be surg., v. Barnes ret., with rank from 5th May 1896, for augmentation.

Messrs. C. Finch and J. T. Pearson admitted as assist. surgs.

Lieut. Prinsep, of engineers, to repair to presidency with view of being employed on canal duties.

Head-Quarters, May 29.—Ensigns C. Scott and F. Beck to do duty with 57th N.I.

7th L.C. Lieut. B. T. Phillips to be adj., v. Angelo, who resigns that app.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. E. Sampson to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Oliphant prom. Lieut. W. Murray to be adj., v. Sampson.

23d N.I. Lieut. J. Holmes to be adj., v. Moule who resigns that app.

May 30.—Assist.surg. Bogle directed to proceed to Cawnpore and place himself under orders of superintend. surg.

June 1.—*Removals and Postings.* Lieut. Col. Com. P. Byres from 2d to 20th N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. W. G. Maxwell, from latter to former. Lieut. Col. Hampton from 69th to 40th N.I., and Lieut. Col. Murray from latter to former. Lieut. Col. Short from 5th extra to 2d N.I., and Lieut. Col. E. Simons from latter to former. Lieut. Col. S. Fraser posted to 31st, and Lieut. Col. Sackville (lately prom.) to 41st N.I.

Surg. Govan to have charge of artillery detachment proceeding to Cawnpore under Major Rodber, and Assist.surgeons Fender and Lee app. to do duty under him.

Assist.surg. Greenwell to do duty with 68th N.I.

June 2.—Assist.surg. Nisbett posted to 22d N.I.

June 3.—Assist.surg. F. H. Brett to have medical charge of 3d local corps or Hill Rangers at Bogl-pore.

June 5.—Assist.surg. Maxwell directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Berhampore.

Assist.surg. Temple to do duty at General Hospital.

Assist.surgs. Finch and Pearson to do duty with H.M.'s 47th regiment.

June 8.—*Surgeons appointed to Regts.* G. O. Jacob to 2d N.I. H. Moscrop to 3d do. J. Patterson to 2d extra regt. J. Marshall to 7th N.I. W. Farquhar to 3d extra regt. R. Primrose to 9th N.I. P. Halket to 4th extra regt. W. Mansell to 5th extra regt. G. T. Urquhart to 18th N.I.—Assist.surg. A. W. Steart to corps of sappers and miners.

Memorandum.

The app. in 65th N.I. of Lieut. G. Urquhart to be adj., v. Wilson, published in 23d Feb. last, has not taken place.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—May 5. Capt. H. Sibbald, 41st N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. Col. Com. C. S. Fagan, 44th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. T. Murray, 40th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. W. J. Robertson, 33d N.I., for health.—Assist.surg. R. Cavell, for health.—12. Capt. W. Jover, 64th N.I., for health.—1st-Lieut. J. R. Revell, of artil., for

health.—Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, 6th N.I., for health.—19. Capt. W. Mactier, 4th L.C., for health.—22. Lieut. F. Macrae, 67th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. R. Bissett, 18th N.I., for health.

To Singapore.—May 13. Assist.surg. Smith, for six months, for health.

To Penang and Singapore.—May 11. Lieut. A. Barclay, 68th N.I., for six months, for health.—12. Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., ditto, ditto.

To New South Wales.—May 19. Lieut. F. Smith, 48th N.I., for 18 months, for health (via Bourbon).

To Bourbon and Mauritius.—May 23. Lieut. J. Ludlow, pioneers, for six months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—May 8. Capt. J. P. Pennefather, 59th F., on private affairs.—13. Capt. Snow and Lieut. Heming, 67th F., to precede their regt. to England, which they will rejoin upon its arrival.—Capt. Parby, 4th Dr., for health.—Capt. Luard, 16th Lancers, on private affairs.—Lieut. Lowe, ditto, on urgent private affairs.—Lieut. Murray, 47th F., for health.—Lieut. Miller, ditto, for health.—20. Lieut. Hill, 87th F., for health.—June 7. Lieut. Watts, 47th F., for health.—14. Lieut. Leith, 13th L. Inf., for health.

To New South Wales.—May 26. Lieut. Tuckett, 11th L. Dr., for one year, on private affairs.

EDUCATION.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

On the 18th May the foundation stone of the "Central School for the Education of native Females," was laid on the east side of the fine new Tank at Huddoah Bagaim, by the Right Hon. Lady Amherst, accompanied on the occasion by the Hon. Miss Amherst, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Pattle, Mrs. Ellerton, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Laprimadye, Mrs. Wilson, and several other ladies of the society, under whose fostering care this very laudable object has attained so very promising an appearance. Raja Buddinauth Roy Bahadour, who so liberally contributed to this undertaking, was also present, and we had much satisfaction in observing on the ground the venerable Archdeacon Corrie, the Hon. Mr. Harrington, the Hon. Capt. Amherst, and other gentlemen who have taken an interest in the institution.

After the ceremony was performed by Lady Amherst, and a most excellent and appropriate prayer offered up by the venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Rajah Buddinauth Roy Bahadour, by means of his vakeel, addressed Lady Amherst in terms of deep gratitude for the obligation she was bestowing on his countrywomen, and congratulated her Ladyship and other ladies on the success attending their exertions.

The ceremony was witnessed by a very large assemblage of natives, who seemed to take great interest in the same; and we were particularly struck and pleased at observing a preponderating number of females and their female offspring.—

Cal. John Bull.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The fifth report of the committee for conducting the affairs of the college is now before us. It details anew the objects for which it was established, and then reports the present state of its scholars.

“The number of students in actual attendance is forty-five; sixteen in the first grammar class; twelve in the second; eleven in the preparatory school; and six in European habits under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Swan. To detail their grammatical proficiency would be uninteresting. It may be sufficient to remark, that the head student has made great progress in Sanscrit reading and composition, and that the next five have passed their annual examination in the most satisfactory manner, and have evinced such an acquaintance with Sanscrit grammar, during a long and close scrutiny, as would have done honour to the pundits themselves. The grammar, upon the new construction, has been found to afford such facilities to the student, that Digumbur, a youth admitted in the second term of 1825, has been able to commit to memory nearly one-half of it in the short space of 195 days.”

The report concludes by announcing, that the trust deed for the premises on which the college stands, is in the court at Serampore; and specifies the names of the trustees for all the trusts connected with the college.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held in the Town Hall, on the 26th of May, the Venerable the Archdeacon Corrie, in the chair. The Rev. J. Wilson read the report of the committee, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

The committee commence their report by adverting to the severe loss which the society has sustained in the death of its president, the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, whose indefatigable zeal and activity, combined with exemplary charity, meekness, and affability, had been productive of the most beneficial effects to this society, as well as to the cause of religion in general. The report then notices the ordination, by the late Bishop, of Messrs. Reichardt, Bowley, Adlington, and Abdool Mussee, and mentions, that a youth, who is maintained by the society in Bishop's College, continues to prosecute his studies with satisfaction, and that another youth is at present under the care of the Rev. J. Wilson, with a view of being trained up for Missionary work.—After some general remarks, the committee give a particular account of the stations connected with the society. In Calcutta, the society has thirteen Bengalee and one

English schools; in the former there are 812 boys in daily attendance, who are instructed in the elementary books published by the School Book Society, besides which they read portions of the Christian scriptures, and are instructed in a Christian Catechism, compiled by the Rev. Mr. Reichardt. The latter school is regularly attended by about fifty youths, among whom there are five native Christian boys, whose attendance being more regular, they make greater progress than the other scholars both in their Bengalee and English studies. Another station connected with the society is Burdwan, in which the Rev. Mr. Perowne superintends a central school for imparting instruction in English, and, with the help of an assistant, fifteen schools established in the neighbouring villages. The former school contains fifty-nine boys, whose conduct and progress in religious and general knowledge affords much satisfaction to Mr. Perowne; the latter contains about 1100 children from about 150 villages. As a proof of the progress which some of the boys in the central school have made, it is mentioned in an extract from a letter from the Rev. T. Thomason, who shortly before his departure for England visited Burdwan, that Mr. Perowne was about to employ three boys in translating an Epitome of “Robinson Crusoe,” which, when finished, will be offered to the School Book Society, &c.—The inhabitants of a village called Pala, applied some time ago, of their own accord, to Mr. Perowne for instruction in the Christian religion; in consequence of which a small chapel has been erected there. A similar chapel has since been erected in another village, and since that another in a third village. The average attendance at each of these chapels is not less than 100 persons, often 150 or 200. Another station connected with the society is Culna, with reference to which, however, as it has been but lately occupied, the committee only report that the Rev. Mr. Darr, the missionary appointed to that station, has established there and in the neighbouring villages nine schools, containing nearly 1000 boys and girls. With reference to Benares, it is reported, that Joy Narrain Ghossaul's charity school contains 130 boys, and six native boys' schools contain about 240 scholars, with a girls' school of about fifteen. Of the former school it is said, that it begins to manifest its utility by several of the youths educated there having obtained situations which will render them comfortable in circumstances, and raise them in the scale of society far above what they would have otherwise attained. In Chunar the society has six schools; one for English, one for Persian, one for Ordoe or Hindoostanee, one for Nagree Hinduwee, and

two for Kythee Hinduwee. The average number in attendance in all the schools is 180.

The total number of native children receiving daily instruction in the schools of the society is about 3,600.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The ninth report of "the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," has been published; and exhibits a very pleasing and encouraging picture of the success of the society, in the great objects it has in view. This society was instituted in 1815, by the late pious and venerated Bishop Middleton. Its principal purposes are to distribute bibles and religious tracts among poor and ignorant Christians, and to found and superintend schools for the education of youth. It appears from this report, that the school department of the Diocesan Committee has been transferred to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which society has established a separate fund for the maintenance of native schools in India, and for that purpose voted the munificent sum of £5,000, in addition to an anonymous benefaction of £1,000, and another of £200. The report, we are glad to observe, notices particularly how little influence *caste* now exerts, as no obstacle to the children of native Hindus receiving instruction in the Christian doctrines. "It has disappeared," says the report, "in an accelerated rate, like vapour before the sun."—*John Bull*, April 27.

BENGAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifth report of this society contains the following accounts of the schools under it. The Wellesley-square school contains about seventy scholars; fifty boys and twenty girls. A school just opened in Jaun Bazar contains twelve girls, and one at Mirzapore forty-five boys. The Kidderpore school has fifty boys, some of whom read the scriptures. At Bowanypore school the number of boys is fifty, of whom ten read the scriptures. At Chitlah there is a school of about fifty boys, nine of whom "have read the gospels, and can answer almost any question with readiness." At Bealla school there are about 100 boys, many of whom are from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and occasionally some of them read the scriptures. A school has been commenced at Rammakal-choke, wherein there are upwards of 100 boys; a young Brahmin is the teacher. At Chinsurah, a new school-room has lately been erected, in which upwards of eighty boys receive Christian instruction. The boys' schools at Be-

nares, three in number, continue much the same as stated in the last report.

CALCUTTA APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

The first report of this society (the object of which is to put native-born youths apprentices to useful trades, and particularly to establish a marine school), has appeared, from whence it seems that some difficulties have impeded the society's progress. The report states—

"The society has had to contend with apathy and prejudice, to seek opportunities of promoting its object rather than to be sought for; so that those who anticipate the introduction of an intelligent class of Christian artisans in our workshops, and sailors in our country ships, will perhaps experience a degree of disappointment at hearing that the work is only begun; and has scarcely obtained sufficient footing to afford manifestation of its existence, or to be placed beyond the reach of failure from neglect or indifference.

"It is, however, begun, and by perseverance may be expected to establish the most desirable change in the habits, and progressively, in the character of the people for whose benefit it is most materially and directly intended. It must be admitted, that mechanics and manufacturers are in this place of very limited variety; and it could hardly be expected that new sources of occupation should be created in so short a period, while in those long established, and in ordinary exercise, so great an innovation as to the description of the workmen employed could be made only by a slow process. The disinclination which native workmen might be expected to manifest at the introduction among them of Christian boys—to say nothing of their ordinary total want of ability or desire to instruct them—could not fail to have a considerable influence on their employers, and would threaten them with consequences of far too serious a character to be slightly estimated. Hence there have arisen on all sides serious difficulties, such indeed as the most kindly disposition could not effectually overcome, to any considerable degree, in the course of a year; and, with a few striking exceptions, there has been as little disposition to promote the success of the scheme by receiving boys, as there has been manifested by the connections of the latter to have their youth trained to follow laborious occupations, however useful and profitable they may be."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LATE MR. ADAM.

The attack upon the memory of this lamented personage in the *Oriental Herald*

rald for January, in an article professing to be a Review of a Memoir of Mr. Adam in our journal for November 1825, has provoked the criticism of the Calcutta press. The article in question was, in style as well as substance, totally beneath our notice; but the zeal of the respectable portion of the Indian press, on behalf of an individual whose virtues and public services are held in the highest estimation, has urged the editors to repel the disgraceful imputations which that malicious article endeavoured to fix upon him. We have not room for all that is said by those editors in praise of Mr. Adam, and in confirmation of the facts stated in our journal, which the *Herald* attempted to falsify; but we shall select a passage from the *India Gazette*, a paper of no party, and which is known to express the sentiments of the most respectable classes of the society of Calcutta.

"The Editor of the *Oriental Herald* uses very strong language respecting Mr. Adam. We are by no means surprized at this, for a person who is smarting under injury, and suffering much distress, cannot perhaps, if he would, write dispassionately. The conductor of the *Herald* considers his misfortunes to have sprung from Mr. Adam's measures; it is natural therefore that he should vehemently condemn the man from whom these misfortunes emanated. If he however cannot forgive the dead, others have a task to perform. It is for them to protest against the character of Mr. Adam being judged of, from the invectives of an opponent swayed by passion and interest. It is not, we feel assured, from such a source, that the true judgment will be formed. No; Mr. Adam's character will be judged of from the tenor of a whole life remarkable for its zeal, activity, usefulness, and honourable consistency. It will be judged of from the testimony of hundreds who knew his living worth, and who now sincerely lament him, 'though they will not stoop to flattery even of the dead.' These say, (and they are at least as entitled to belief as those who have trampled on his memory,) that a more zealous, more talented, more upright, more honourable public man they have rarely seen; and one more beloved, or more worthy of being beloved, in the private relations of life, they have as rarely witnessed.

"It is not at all unlikely but we may be exposing ourselves to obloquy for what we are now writing. Let that pass—we could not by silence appear to join our vote with those who have said that he was an object of 'scorn,' and a 'heartless oppressor.' We could not reconcile it to our respect for the honoured dead, or a sense of duty, to allow such calumny to pass uncontradicted, when we know that he who is so traduced (now, alas! when he

can no longer defend himself,) acted upon the most unswerving principles of duty throughout his career—when we know by personal observation what is familiar to so many besides us, that he was one of the kindest hearted men on earth, and had 'a hand open as day to melting charity.'

"Among other unfeeling remarks, it has been observed that Mr. Adam's voyage and tour in quest of that health, which it pleased Providence never to restore him, was a 'flying from himself,' because 'remorse and repentance preyed upon his heart.' The scope and tendency of these insinuations may be forgiven, coming as they do from an individual who considered himself injured by Mr. Adam. Those that knew him better, are aware of their groundlessness. They could testify to the truth of what has been said respecting his having fallen a sacrifice to the public service; for though his health was visibly undermining long before he undertook the voyage to Bombay, yet conceiving his presence in Calcutta absolutely necessary for the public weal, he withstood the advice of his friends, and put it off too long.

"As to 'remorse and repentance preying upon him,' we cannot pretend to see into the depth of the human heart: we leave that to the great searcher of hearts. Every Christian, as he approaches his latter end, ought to repent, for there lives no one so perfect as not to have done that which should be repented of. This, however, we may observe,—that we cannot well imagine a man repenting of that which he had conscientiously executed under the conviction of doing what he deemed right; and that if remorse and repentance preyed upon his heart, never did they appear in a more cheerful garb—never did their stern features assume such a serene, amiable, and winning aspect—never was the approach of the king of terrors viewed with greater calmness, and self possession; and while his friends could hardly restrain their tears in his presence, at beholding the havoc that fell disease had made, and in contemplation of that dread event which they saw inevitable—still did he retain that mild cheerfulness, that kind suavity, which were congenial to his nature. Neither these nor his habits of usefulness forsook him to the last. If such be the characters of 'remorse and repentance,' may those who are doomed to experience them, never be visited by compunction in a harsher form!"

INDIGO.

The following sketch of the operations in the indigo plantations is given by "a planter," in a letter dated "Jessore, 5th June," published in the *John Bull*:

During the month of March the weather was

was generally hot, relieved by two north-westers, and very partial rain, which enabled several concerns in this quarter to sow more than half of their cultivation. April commenced with hot winds—the thermometer, ranging from 90 to 98; on the 9th of the month, we had a severe north-wester with heavy rain, as also on the 10th, 14th, and 15th, which enabled us, nearly, to finish our sowings. The end of the month was remarkable for extreme and oppressive heat, the thermometer being twice observed as high as 104°, which continued without intermission until the 26th of May, when the rains set in moderately; the weather has been favourable ever since. The long continued drought immediately after the greater part of our lands were sown, has had a very injurious effect on the young plant, and has occasioned, as far as I can judge, a total loss of about one-third, and the growth of the remainder has been so much retarded, that unless we have very favourable weather for the next two months, I should apprehend a very general failure in Jessore. There is however at present plant on the ground sufficient to produce two-thirds of last year's crop. The Dacca planters have very fine crops, and I understand have been at work for the last twenty days.

The Calcutta *Exchange Price Current*, of June 8, contains the following:

The accounts from Dacca represent the cultivation in that district as promising, and the advices from particular factories in other quarters hold out a tolerable prospect, but on the whole appearances are not much amended.

Statement of the exportation of Indigo up to 5th June 1826, including the Hon. Company's shipments.

	F. Mds.
Great Britain (Chests 25,119)...	97,702
For Europe	15,623
America	7,314
Gulf	12,298

Total..... 1,32,937

NEW NATIVE PAPER.

We have hitherto omitted to notice the appearance of a new paper, in Calcutta, which has recently started, and the name of which, the *Udanta Martanda*, the Sun of Intelligence, ought to have saved it from neglect: it is, however, entitled to notice as being the first publication of the kind addressed to the people of Hindustan, being written in an easy dialect of Hindi, and printed in the Deva Nagari character. It is principally intended for the use of the up-country traders, who are settled in Calcutta, and have caught some of that Attic inquisitiveness which

characterizes English society. It will be some time, we apprehend, before the people of the western provinces will acquire a taste for newspaper literature.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 12.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. Hume, in his late speech at the India House,* states the following as a fact, that during the late war, directions were given by government to the newspapers to insert every thing calculated to excite false hopes of success. We owe it to the Government—we owe it to ourselves, as part of the Calcutta Press here referred to, to say, in the most distinct and unqualified manner, that Mr. Hume has stated that which is not true. If there is any part of the public press that received instructions, as asserted by Mr. Hume, let it speak out, in vindication of that gentleman's veracity, which, so far as the *John Bull* is concerned, we distinctly impugn.—*John Bull*, May 22.

DUM-DUM THEATRE.

This theatre was crowded to excess last night, to witness the novelty of a representation of *Fontainebleau*, by gentlemen amateurs. Those who so generously came forward on this occasion, for the sake of the theatre, had the satisfaction of seeing their warmest expectations crowned with success; and it gives us unfeigned pleasure to report, that, with one or two exceptions, their efforts were admirable in every respect.

The part of *Lackland* was entrusted to a young amateur, whose wonderfully effective representation of it stamp him at once as a finished actor. It was a most extraordinary *débüt*. There was nothing left for the most fastidious critic to desire.

Next to *Lackland* in excellence was *La-Poche*, the French tailor. In dress, address, manner—in short, every qualification, he was exquisitely amusing, and true to nature; and whenever he appeared, the most resolved muscles instantly relaxed, in spite of themselves.

The hearty, jolly hostess of the English Lion, *Mrs. Casey*, was most happily represented by one of the amateurs. The part was by no means wanting in what the critics call breadth.

Tallyho got very brilliantly through his part, and gave the sporting 'squire to the life. He was good throughout, but his introduction of *Lackland* and *Colonel Epaulette* to each other was inimitably so:—"Colonel, this here is 'Squire What d'ye call him—'Squire, that there is Colonel Thing-o-me; and now you know one another, shake fists." This was done in genuine inimitable Yorkshire style.

The

* Debate, Dec. 21. See *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. XXI. p. 130.

The part of *Colonel Epaulette* was in the hands of a gentleman who did every justice to the anglo-maniacal French officer of the old regime. His dress, attitude, and enunciation, were all excellent. *Sir John Bull* was a very respectable and natural performance. He afforded most amusement in the scenes with *Lackland*; the vulgar simplicity of the one, and the polished assurance of the other, forming an exquisite contrast. The little *Lord Winlove* had to do, was well done. Can it be surprizing, considering how well he was supported by the beautiful and most graceful *Rosa*! Really this lady is quite beyond all praise!

Lady Bull, judging from the great applause with which her performance was received, appeared a favourite. Considering that she *only* appeared between eight and nine feet high, it was astonishing how gracefully she acquitted herself.

Miss Dolly Bull was represented with her usual spirit and truth to nature, by an actress who almost deprives the critic of his vocation, by putting it out of his power to find fault. She left nothing to be desired for the part: it was quite perfect. She is truly a fascinating actress, and while we have her, we ought to value her as she deserves, and give her every encouragement.—[*India Gaz.*, April 13.

SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The Calcutta papers are waging a fierce war with each other respecting the merits of this gallant officer, in consequence of a writer in one of the papers expressing an opinion, that had Sir David assaulted Bhurtpore when the hostile measures of Durjun Sal were first adopted, and when, it would appear, the gallant officer proposed to attack that fortress, the result, would have been different from that which followed Lord Combermere's attack. Various comments derogatory to the gallant officer's talents are introduced in the course of the dispute, which, we cannot help surmising, must proceed from personal pique or resentment.

THE COLUMBIAN PRESS GAZETTE VERSUS THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

We have devoted no inconsiderable share of our space to a defence of the article in the January *Herald* respecting Mr. Adam, and we wish we could as conscientiously stand forth in behalf of every article in that work; we are sorry, however, to admit that we cannot: the December number contains another evidence of that determined hostility to one individual who has been its defender here, which sacrifices to its gratification every thing like impartiality and fair play. In giving an account of an unpleasant affair which occurred here last year, and to which we do not

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 132.

feel ourselves justified in more particularly alluding, the Editor of the *Oriental Herald* affects to be very impartial in giving a statement of two individuals, in preference to that signed only by one: a strange proof of impartiality this. A man is invited by two others into a private room for a hostile purpose: he is there assaulted by one of them, and then because they support each other, his unsupported statement is not to be heard! The *Herald* may call this impartiality; but we call it a most shameful perversion of justice. The *Asiatic Journal* has published both statements, which it was the duty of an honest journalist to do, if he published any at all. There is a little ill-natured note in the *Herald*, however, which still more plainly shews that the object of him who inserted it was to produce, at every sacrifice of fair play, an impression unfavourable to the individual, whose statement he so impartially excluded.—[*Colum. Press Gaz.*

INSTRUCTION OF COMPANY'S SERVANTS IN THE NATIVE TONGUES.

Although fully prepared to admit the force of much of Mr. Hume's reasoning,* with regard to the necessity of acquiring that knowledge of the native languages by which alone any officer in this country, civil or military, can do his duty conscientiously and well, we neither wonder nor regret that the motion was lost. The object was clearly, as intimated by the Deputy Chairman, to promote the pecuniary interests of a particular individual. It was to benefit Dr. Gilchrist, not the junior members of the military service; and however highly we may estimate the merits of that individual, we think he would have been advantaged in this, only at the expense of the young officers intended for the military service of India. At the age at which cadets usually come out, they have barely had time to perfect those acquirements which are indispensable to the station they are likely to hold through life, and it would, in our opinion, be very inexpedient to make the little opportunity they enjoy, of prosecuting European study, less. But a serious objection to the measure is its inefficacy; and, notwithstanding the high sense Mr. Hume entertains of Dr. Gilchrist's tuition, we have no hesitation in asserting, that he could qualify Hindoostanee scholars only at an enormous expenditure of time, as compared with what would be required in this country, even if he qualified them at all: which we should strongly doubt, for it should be known, that experience has established the little comparative utility of the kind of Hindoostanee taught by him, and

* Debate at the E. I. H., Jan. 25. See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi, p. 277.

and that a very different dialect is necessary to communicate with the large majority of the population, and particularly with the military class.

The necessity of acquiring this knowledge somewhere is admitted by all, but a capital error seems to have been committed by the opponents of Mr. Hume's motion, in taking it for granted that it is actually obtained. The Chairman indeed argues, that to say that the officers were negligent, and did not use diligence to acquire a language, a knowledge of which was so important in the discharge of their military duties, was a very pointed libel upon the army of India. Notwithstanding this, we are rather afraid that the study has been very much neglected of late years, and that the rising members of the military service are imperfectly grounded in the knowledge of the language of the country. We do not attribute this, however, to any lack of zeal or diligence, but to another obvious cause—the want of the means of study.

It may be said indeed that this is scarcely reconcilable with the fact, that the facilities of acquiring a conversancy with the languages of India have been much augmented of late years, and that there is now no scarcity of elementary books or competent instructors. This may be granted; but how is a cadet to avail himself of the existence of either, when the salary of the latter would swallow up half his allowances, and the cost of the necessary books would be equal to a year's purchase of the remainder? Besides, a young man, on first joining his corps, is not likely to feel much inclination to apply; the opportunities and aids of sober study are not within his reach, and he has no helping hand to lead him over the first impediments of the course; we think, therefore, it is not wonderful if he contents himself with such chance phrases as he cannot dispense with, and never becomes acquainted with the language of India, so as to communicate, beyond the word of command, with those under his authority. This applies, however, only to the junior members of the service: some of their seniors have had the benefit of instruction in the College of Fort William; and a still greater number at Baraset; an establishment which, with all its vices, was eminently serviceable in fitting the cadets for their military duties, and rendering them, after their wild career had ceased, highly efficient officers, prepared not only to communicate freely with the native officers and soldiery, but able to understand their character and appreciate their feelings. It is an idle mistake to suppose that the study of languages acquires words alone; it unavoidably acquires, what is vastly more material, the thoughts of the people by whom those languages are spoken.—
[Gov. Gaz., June 15.]

THE MONEY MARKET.

The panic in England seems to have been communicated to British India; the pressure upon the money market at Calcutta has been very severe, though the immediate cause of the vacillations was not ascertained. By some persons it was attributed to the new 5 per cent. loan (which was unfilled) being still open. The Government, under that impression, gave official notice in the Gazette of June 9, that the loan was closed. Since which the market has experienced relief, and by the last accounts was in a fair way of recovering its equilibrium. Supplies of cash were received from Lucknow, Bhurtpore, Rangoon, Arracan, and Chittagong, which contributed their aid to the restoration of confidence.

NATIVE SERVANTS.

We have received a letter from a native, complaining that servants often get a bad name in the aggregate from the misconduct of individuals. We have no doubt that the letter is a native production, for, independent of its being written in the Nagree character, the style, idiom, and term of the subject, appear true to native character. The reason of our alluding to the production is the testimony it bears to the bad effects arising from the facility with which worthless servants get written characters. Our native correspondent attributes much of the demoralization among menials to this very cause, and suggests that none but servants of approved good conduct and character should receive such certificates. This hint, as coming apparently from a person in that class of life referred to, deserves consideration.—
[Hurk., June 12.]

PARTICULARS OF DURJUN SAL'S CAPTURE.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, speaking of the capture of the usurper of Bhurtpore, in his attempt to escape, gives the following statement from an eye-witness:—"I was," says my informant, "standing with my face towards the village of Jullye, to the right and rear of the lines of the 8th Cavalry, walking about, when I saw a cloud of dust in the rear of all; and just at that moment I heard a trumpet sound to mount, and presently I saw a number of officers issue out of a tent, in which to all appearance they had been eating their breakfast, at about half-past three P.M. They quickly mounted their horses, and then came one troop, and then another and another, forming up to the left, but waiting for the whole regiment to be in line. I saw an officer go up to the second troop and speak to its commander, pointing his sword towards a body of men who were the cause of the dust mentioned above, and waving it, as
much

much as to say, 'Gallop full speed after those people, and bring them here.' Immediately after the troop had gone off as directed, I heard the words of command, 'threes left,' in consequence of a report that an enemy was in that direction, and I heard the rattling of swords, and the glimmering of lances, and the main body of the 8th went off at a brisk pace. Presently I saw the regiment halted, and a squadron or two of lancers drawn up facing the jungle in front of Bhurtpore. Immediately after this an officer came up with the tidings that Durjun Sal was captured by the detached troop of the 8th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant B. I joined for a moment the cavalcade that was escorting the prince to the Brig. General's quarters, but being over fatigued I went away and wrote a few lines to Bird, whose friends I knew would be glad to hear the good news. Somehow or other (continued my loquacious friend) it appears strange to me how that second troop of the 8th Cavalry came to be the first to come up with his highness's party, as I saw a piquet of another regiment circling round the village of Jullye, and going on as briskly as if they had been going on the *Tottenham Court Road*, besides other fine fellows in all directions; mayhap it might have been owing to that old officer's waving his blade, &c., who went up to that gallant youth who so cleverly obeyed his instruction."

Another correspondent, who was an eye-witness, adds as follows:—"A piquet of the 3d Light Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. J. L. T., ready to mount, espied the enemy emerging from the wood. I was standing close to them and exclaimed—"There they are, they are off." Lieut. T. with as little delay as possible (previously receiving his commanding officer's instructions) mounted his troop, and with his brave small band went in pursuit of the runagates with all speed. They had the good fortune to overtake them and intercept their flight; during the manœuvres necessary to ensure the final capture of the decamping party, a troop (more or less) of the 8th Light Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. B., came up to co-operate with the piquet of the 3d Light Cavalry, which secured the seizure of the fugitive body, who proved ultimately to be the usurper Durjun Sal and his partisans."

JACKAL HUNTING.

"Thanks to the clouds and rain, I this morning had the pleasure of once more meeting the Calcutta subscription hounds and their hard-working huntsman, at Goureepore, on the Barasett road, and was much pleased at the fine condition they all exhibited. No hounds in any country

could be looking grander in their skins, or appear more above their work than they did. We threw off to the left of the road, and immediately hit on a scent in the low grounds, and away they went 'like peas out of a shovel' to the enclosures; where they checked for a few minutes, owing to the jackal having headed short away to the right towards Barasett; they however soon got on terms with him again, and set to work as if they meant to kill him over a flying country to some gardens, between Cox's bungalow and Barasett. Here he made work for them; but again broke, making his point straight for the great jungle at Dum-Dum, where we killed him gallantly, after a good run of forty minutes. The hounds not having been out of their kennel for some weeks, got blown towards the latter part of the run, as the ground carried considerably, which prevented their head being so good as it might have been; one turn faster, and it would have required a man, 'not only clever in the saddle, but right in the attics,' to have laid up with them."—*[John Bull.*

MRS. MAYERS.

From a correspondent we learn, that in March last, a benevolent lady (Mrs. Ann Mayers, widow of the late Mr. George Mayers) released twenty-nine poor debtors from the Calcutta jail. This is an act that speaks for itself, and which could derive no additional merit from any praise that we could bestow on it. May it find many imitators!—*[Ind. Gaz., May 8.*

LADY AMHERST.

Lady Amherst, we regret to understand, has been under the necessity of proceeding to the Sandheads on account of her health. Her ladyship embarked on the government yacht last week.—*[Ibid. June 12.*

TREATMENT OF THE EUROPEAN PRISONERS AT AVA.

Various reports were circulated in Calcutta with regard to the treatment of their prisoners by the Burmans, and it was rather uncertain whether they were the objects of inhumanity or indulgence. We are now able to clear up this point, and have ascertained, that although the king and the principal officers of the court were disposed to have the prisoners treated leniently, yet a few chiefs exhibited towards them extreme barbarity, and the underlings were invariably unfeeling and brutal; their venality was the only counterpoise to their ferocity, and the payment of a few tikals was of some efficacy in relaxing their rigour. When first confined the prisoners were put in a sort of stocks, and shut up in a close prison; they

they were not allowed a mat to sleep on, nor any intercourse with their friends or each other, and they were obliged to pay for permission to their servants to bring them food. For the first nine months they were secured with three pair of irons on, and for the last two months with five; they were not allowed food or clothing by the government, these articles being always supplied by the friends of the prisoners; and if destitute of friends, they were suffered to starve: an exception, in this case, was made in favour of the native officers taken in action, and they were allowed a basket of rice a month by order of the king, but they never received half, and that so irregularly, that they were often without food for several days together, and the alternate extreme of inanition and repletion brought on complaints of which all but one died. The sepoy prisoners are said to have displayed throughout the most unshaken attachment to their own government, and, in all the interrogatories put to them, to have replied with a firmness and spirit that equally baffled and incensed the Burman authorities. Shortly before the close of the war, the sepoys were sent to Monai, a place in the country of the Shams, about 200 miles from Ava, lest they should find means of liberating themselves upon the advance of the British army. The English and American prisoners also were removed, previous to the action at Pagahmmew, to Aong-ben-le, ten miles from Ava, for the purpose, it was reported, of being put to death as a sort of sacrifice, before the Pagan Wun's taking the field. This chief was considered the worst character about the court, and although it was doubtful if he really entertained the intention ascribed to him, it was an act of which he was capable, and one which he would have been well pleased to have perpetrated, with respect to some of the prisoners, against whom he was known to cherish a personal pique. His career, however, was short, and after being about a month or six weeks in power, he fell into disgrace, was charged with treasonable practices, and was put to death at an hour's notice, being trodden under foot by elephants. On the march to Aong-ben-le the prisoners were stripped of all their clothes except a pair of trousers and a shirt, a rope was tied round their waists, and they were bound two and two; a keeper, who had a rope two or three fathoms in length, fixed to each prisoner, drove them along, in the heat of the sun and bare-footed, to Amerapura; there, their feet being blistered and cut so that they were unable to walk further, they were put in irons and carried in carts to the place of their destination. One of the prisoners, a Greek, an old man and lame, was allowed a horse, by order of the chief who at first commanded the escort,

but upon his departure the prisoner was dismounted, and, being unable to walk, was dragged for some way along the ground; a cart was then pressed, and he was placed in it: but when the party reached Amerapura, about four in the afternoon, he was insensible, and at sunset he expired. At Aong-ben-le the prisoners were worse treated than at Ava, and were repeatedly put into the stocks, or heavily loaded with irons, to extort money from them. The native servants of several of the European prisoners, natives of both India and Ava, behaved throughout the whole period of their masters' confinement with the greatest devotion and fidelity, especially the Indians; they were not to be discouraged by ill-treatment, from tendering to their captive masters such services as they were permitted to offer, and in one instance, particularly, the servant not only brought his master his daily food, but earned it for him by his own exertions: we have the testimony of those who witnessed this man's conduct, that it was above all praise. The petty traders and poor people were always ready to pity and alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners, when an opportunity occurred. The court, if not cruel, were indifferent, and indifference in such cases is inhumanity. It is to be hoped that an improvement in this respect may be one of the consequences of the war, to some of which we must delay adverting till our next.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 8.

DEBTORS IN INDIA.

The law between debtor and creditor, as respects India, is one that requires serious consideration, the evils arising out of the present system being most grievous. As matters now stand, the fraudulent and the honest debtor are alike exposed to the chance of perpetual incarceration, at the pleasure of an unrelenting creditor. The facility, too, with which writs may be obtained against individuals, offers a temptation to the unprincipled, which is sometimes rendered available to purposes of fraud or revenge. It is notorious that there are natives hankering about the courts of law who make perjury a trade of speculation and profit: others make it an engine of vindictiveness. Thus, a sinner may go into the Supreme Court and swear a debt of fifty thousand rupees, or a lakh, or more or less, as the case may be, against some person who may not owe him a farthing; a warrant is readily granted, the individual is sent to gaol, and unless he can bail himself, and be able to argue the case in court, there he may remain, perhaps for years, or perhaps till death may end his sufferings. To the risk of being thus arrested, any man in Calcutta, with a few exceptions, is liable. Those who

who have friends and credit, could of course soon find a release, and prove the villany of the whole proceeding in the Supreme Court; to those, however, who possess not the good fortune of the one or the other, or who may be perfect strangers in Calcutta, the evil is one fraught with the most serious, if not fatal consequences. Nor is it always in the power of him who can afford to prove in court the unreasonableness or total fictitiousness of the claims against him, to get his enemy punished; perhaps he has made over his fictitious debt to some other person, a coadjutor or otherwise, and prudently absconded.—[*India Gaz.*, June 5.

RIVERS OF ASSAM.

We learn from this quarter that a further attempt at geographical investigation was lately made to the north-east, but was stopt short by want of supplies. It has been ascertained, however, that for 100 miles from Suddeya, the Brahmaputra pursues an easterly course. The Brahma Kund is now said to be, not the source of the Brahmaputra, but of a small stream which falls into it. There is great reason to think that the Dihong will prove to be the San-po; it is a large stream, three times the size of the Brahmaputra, although, at the same time, its depth of water is scarcely sufficient for a river that has passed through so lengthened a course; and Buchanan's suggestion may not be altogether devoid of probability, that the San-po falls into a lake, of which the Dihong is one of the outlets. This would account for the tradition current amongst the Assamese, that about ninety years ago the river came down with a prodigious increase of its waters, and deluged the country. The Dihong, in the cold season, discharges about 50,000 cubic feet of water in a second.

The next inquiries, we understand, are to be made in the direction of the Bor Kampti country, which lies about the sources of the Irawadi, about latitude 27° 28'.

The weather upon the Brahmaputra, before the junction of the Dihong, was very cool, the thermometer being not unfrequently, in the beginning of last month, below 70°, and the temperature of the river was 61° in the morning. The river rises and falls very suddenly: there is nothing but jungle on both banks.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 15.

AMHERST TOWN.

We have since seen a plan of Amherst Town, on Cape Kyai Kami, near the Kalyen river, with divisions for military cantonments, botanic gardens, esplanade, Chinese and Burman quarters, &c. The town will possess three main long streets,

intersected by some six or seven short ones. The principal street, according to the plan, will be sixty feet wide, and named Bayley Street. The next parallel street is Harington Street, fifty feet wide. The intersecting streets are marked in the plan fifty feet broad, except Market Street, which is to be eighty, in consequence, as its name implies, of there being a market-place or bazar in the middle of it.—[*India Gaz.*

NATIVE COMMUNITY OF CALCUTTA.

We are glad to find that the leading members of the native community of Calcutta have discovered the fairest path to distinction, and exhibit a desire of establishing their reputation upon the benefits which they render to their country. A splendid instance of this public spirit has recently occurred in the case of the two sons of the late Maharaja Sookmoy, Raja Shib Chunder Rai Behader, and Raja Nersinh Chunder Rai Behader, whose presentation at the durbar we noticed in our last. These gentlemen have, with a munificence which does them infinite credit, presented a lac and four thousand rupees for distribution amongst several of the principal institutions of Calcutta, founded for the purposes of charity or education. A part is appropriated to the construction of the thirteen staging hungalows, with as many public serais, upon the road between Benares and Cawnpore, which are to be connected with the long range from Calcutta that the post-master has been authorized to construct, and the advantages of which have been so sensibly and extensively felt.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 25.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Whatever may be the result of the attempts now making to establish a communication between this country and Great Britain by steam-vessels, we congratulate our readers on the rapid progress made in the establishment of steam-navigation in this country. Besides the Government vessel *Enterprise*, employed between this and Rangoon, we have the *Diana* in Rangoon river; and the *Comet*, one of the two small vessels here, of twenty-four horse power, fitted up as packets to proceed up or down the river with passengers, is found to answer extremely well. The other vessel of this description will also be ready in a few weeks, and both are, by their light draft of water, we understand, admirably adapted for carrying passengers to the Upper Provinces during the rains, when the rivers are full: they are elegant models, and their accommodations most spacious and well laid out, as they have poops, and thus have a complete suite of cabins above and below, so that two families

lies can be accommodated with every convenience. Besides these vessels, for which we are indebted to the enterprising spirit of private individuals, the two armed steam-vessels of Government will be ready in all August next. Singapore too will soon boast of a steam-vessel for the Cape, and ere long, doubtless, each of the presidencies will have one or two in the service of the Company; meanwhile we learn that dépôts of coals are about to be provided at Madras, Ceylon, and Penang. There is yet another vessel in progress here to be worked by steam, to which we have not yet alluded: we mean the one to be employed to clear away the impediments which, during the dry season, choke the navigation of the small rivers communicating with the Hoogly. By this vessel it is hoped that the water communication with the Upper Provinces will be kept open at all seasons of the year, and then a trip up to the most distant stations, which has been hitherto a most formidable undertaking, and a voyage of four months, perhaps may, by the aid of such light steam-vessels as these we have been alluding to, be performed in two or three weeks. Surely, when we consider that it is not more than three years since the first steam-vessel was seen in the river Hoogly, and when we consider that nothing was done for a considerable time after her appearance towards the acceleration of steam-navigation in India, the actual state of it at present is a just subject for congratulation.—[*Cal. Press Gaz.*, June 9.

SUTTEES.

Another of those truly execrable exhibitions called suttees, took place on the other side of the river on Friday last, when two women were burnt with their deceased husbands. We understand, from a gentleman who witnessed the scene, that the sacrifice of the poor deluded victims was so far voluntary that they mounted the pile, only three or four feet high, and laid themselves down on the corpse; billets of wood were then thrown upon them, and our correspondent thinks that, from the weight and number of these, they could not have escaped, had they been desirous, on the fire reaching them. It is surely worth while to inquire whether this is not a forcible binding to the pile, as much as if done with ropes and bamboos. The pile was lighted by the eldest son throwing a burning billet of wood among its ready prepared combustibles. One of the women had a family, who appeared to our informant to display the highest pleasure at the sacrifice, dancing and making the most joyous noise of any present. One or two of the female relations of the victims fainted on the pile being set on fire.—[*John Bull*, June 12.

REVIEW AT MERRUT.

The following is from a communication in the *India Gazette* :—

“All the regiments were under arms for brigade exercise on St. George’s day, and as the morning was fine and cool, much pleasure was anticipated. At sunrise the inspecting officer, clad in all the paraphernalia of his exalted rank, and covered with honorary distinctions, ‘*sine numero*,’ made his appearance and took up his position at the flag. He was accompanied as usual by an immense concourse of spectators, amongst whom we were overjoyed at observing several of those dear creatures that men cannot do without, the whole advancing with studied regularity, as it were, and forming a most imposing and awfully splendid cavalcade. The general salute, ‘flourish of trumpets,’ and ‘*feu de joie*’ being ended, the several regiments passed in review in a most splendid style, and afterwards attacked and took by storm a small village, defended by a body of light bobs, placed there with blank cartridges, and other warlike and dangerous weapons. Subsequent to this mighty and brave achievement, the brigades (of infantry and cavalry) performed, with quickness, accuracy, and precision, a variety of the most difficult movements, as much to the amusement and gratification of the spectators, as of the reviewing officer himself: who, at the conclusion, in a short and pithy speech, expressed himself highly satisfied and pleased with the performances of the day. So far so well: but mark what happened now! Many tents being pitched near the exercise ground, furnished with tables supplied with most sumptuous fare by way of breakfast, most of the folks who honoured the review with their presence adjourned to them; and as the exercise sharpened the appetites of all, and particularly of those who had the most active parts on the occasion, very soon, in fact, ‘in the twinkling of a bed-post,’ every thing disappeared in a most extraordinary style; not a vestige of the numerous hams, turkeys, salmon, and various other delicacies could be traced; and owing to the direful scrambling which took place, all the handsome china, and less neat, though stronger, Spode-ware, went to pieces in the general wreck. One pig-tailed, jolly-faced, and bald-pated Epicurean, a little more awkward and greedy than any body else, in stretching across the table for the purpose of laying ‘violent hands and teeth’ on an unfortunate turkey, missed his object, lost his centre of gravity, and, ‘*horribile visu*,’ lay sprawling on the table, in the midst of the ‘*khauna pona* ;’ and so unsuccessful was he in his endeavours to get on his ‘precious pins’ again, that every thing near him went to ruin with a most awful crash. Officers’ best coats, epaulettes, and leather breeches, and ladies’

dies' silk gowns, flounces, *et cetera*, received a pretty drenching; in short, the day which in the beginning promised much pleasure, ended in weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 30. *Macqueen*, Walker, and *Ganges*, Lloyd, both from London.—June 7. *Pagoda*, Brewster, from Boston.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 8. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for London.—9. *Zenobia*, Lihow, and *Caroline*, Kidson, both for London.—13. *Hibberts*, Theaker, for Bombay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 4. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Capt. Hawes, of a son.
May 5. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Edwards, 13th N.I., of a son.
23. At Arrah, the lady of W. Lambert, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
29. The lady of J. M. Seppings, Esq., of a son.
June 3. Mrs. S. H. Bolleau, of a daughter.
4. At Huzareebagh, the lady of Capt. C. T. G. Weston, of a son.
— Mrs. F. G. Stacy, of a daughter.
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of R. Saunders, Esq., civil service, of a son.
9. At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. Macan, Persian interpreter, of a son.
— At Allipore, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. G. Phillips, Military Department, of a son.
10. Mrs. A. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, of the Sudder Record Office, of a daughter.
Lately. At Bareilly, the lady of O. W. Span, Esq., 53d N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. Capt. W. Clifton, to Miss Anna, youngest daughter of F. Vignon, Esq.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. L. Ponsin, to Miss A. R. Desbruslais.
June 1. At Dinapore, Maj. T. W. Broadbent, to Miss Antonia Miliken, niece of Mr. A. Dickson, superintending surgeon at that station.
— At the Cathedral, Mr. C. Dawson, to Miss Amelia Black.
10. At St. John's Cathedral, Ens. C. W. Sibley, H.M.'s 13th foot, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton.

DEATHS.

April 11. At Minary Factory, district of Purnea, Mr. J. Rostan, aged 33.
14. Mr. John Leger, junior, eldest son of Mr. John Leger, of Calcutta, clock and watch-maker, aged 28 years.
May 5. At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. Hindson, 66th N.I.
14. Mr. John Bellis.
20. At Monghyr, John, eldest son of Capt. E. Pennyfather, aged 7 years.
— J. A. MacArthur, Esq., of the Revenue Accountant's Office, and brother of Mrs. Colonel Wiggins.
21. Richard James, infant son of Mr. John Miller, aged 6 months.
22. Lieut. W. Murray, H.M. 47th foot, aged 40.
24. The infant son of Mr. A. D'Silva, assistant at the Board of Customs; also, on the 27th May, his infant daughter.
25. Mrs. Margaret Boyd, the lady of W. S. Boyd, Esq., aged 23.
27. Mr. Henry Cornelius.
June 2. Miss Georgiana, infant daughter of the late George French, Esq., judge of the circuit, Berhampore, aged 17 months.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. H. Harvey, aged 35.
3. Mr. Wm. Davis, aged 31.
6. Mr. Henry Hamilton, late assistant surveyor

and head draftsman in the office of the late surveyor general of India, aged 41.

8. At Allipore, Edward, infant son of Mr. Bowser, head master Lower Orphan School.

8. Mr. Henry Dixon, late of the flotilla service, aged 21.

10. D. R. Smith, Esq., formerly lieut. and adj. of Gardener's Local Horse, aged 31.

Lately. At Digah, near Patna, Mary Burton, wife of the Rev. R. Burton, Baptist missionary.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

June 10. Mr. Assist. surg. J. Dalmahey to be assistant to the assay master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

It is, we believe, well known, that our late lamented Bishop, when he presided at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Madras District Committee in March last, expressed his intention, should he be permitted to return to this presidency, of forming a committee of the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." In furtherance of this design, his Lordship, in visiting the southern provinces, had collected much valuable information respecting the important missionary stations at Cuddalore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, which were to be in close connexion with the proposed committee. We are now happy to find that the fruit of his Lordship's truly Christian labours will not be lost, as it is proposed to hold a meeting at St. George's Church on Monday next, for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes nearest to the heart of our beloved Bishop, and to the promotion of which he may be said to have sacrificed his valuable life. As a preliminary measure, the Rev. Thomas Robinson has consented to assist at the meeting on Monday, and to communicate the substance of Bishop Heber's observations during his visitations at the missionary stations.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 11.]

FIRE.

An alarming fire broke out on Friday last, at 2 p.m., in some wine and beer godowns occupied by Messrs. Franck, Nailer, and Cole, situated on the beach in the rear of Bentinck's Buildings, which for some time excited considerable apprehensions for the buildings and stores by which the premises are surrounded, some of which are filled with very combustible materials. The most prompt and valuable assistance was afforded from the garrison of Fort St. George, the Master Attendant's department, and the Arsenal; and the exertions of a detachment of H.M.'s 48th regt., under Major Bell, were most conspicuous. The engines were plied with great effect: the fire was thus got under and prevented from

from spreading, and all alarm for the surrounding buildings was removed before sunset, but the godown in which the fire commenced was totally destroyed. As usual on these occasions, the Europeans were the only really effective people present; their exertions were beyond all praise. The lawyers were in great consternation, and law papers and books were flying about in all directions; indeed the approach of the fire alarmed them so much, that we believe they thought their torments were already commencing. Luckily very little property was destroyed. — [*Mad. Cour.*, May 9.

PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. Paterson, the lecturer on phrenology, having been forced, from ill health, to leave Calcutta, has undertaken to illuminate the Madras folks on the subject of his favourite science. A *jeu d'esprit* has appeared in the *Madras Courier*, in ridicule of the lecturer's doctrines; we extract the commencement:—

"A highly respectable audience assembled on Saturday at the Lecture-room, among whom we observed much of the beauty and fashion of the place; and having remained on the tip-toe of silent expectation for nearly an hour, a whisper, scarcely audible, was circulated that the phrenologist was so unwell that he could not attend. As substitutes for the learned professor, persons with musical organs were proposed to be sent for, when, to the no small surprise and pleasure of the assembly, a learned dealer in law, logic, and laughter, took the chair, and opened the business of the evening by announcing his having, however unworthy the honour, and unequal to the task, consented to supply the place of the phrenologist of the East, who, he understood, was prevented from attending by severe indisposition.

"The learned substitute for the equally learned professor, with seeming modesty, having surveyed the syllabus of the intended lecture, proceeded to confess that he found himself, very unexpectedly, in a strange dilemma; one, however, which he had no doubt he should, through the goodness of his audience, be able to extricate himself from without much difficulty, for he felt assured that he should not be called upon to perform impossibilities; how then could it be expected, as was stated in the syllabus, that he should 'recapitulate the last lecture,' when in fact he had not been present at it, or heard a word of it? he had, however, reason to believe, and he would take it for granted, that the lecture had been *upon heads*, of which, as the skulls and busts upon the table evinced, there are an infinite variety, as well of matter internal as of form external. Few, he felt assured, would dispute

that the emblems of mortality, the *memento mori*, on the table (which, however airy his language and flowing his metaphors, he did not intend to burlesque), few, he repeated, would maintain those were not incomparably less soft, less seductive, less beautiful, than the living and enchanting heads before him (*looking at the ladies*): yet, as a phrenologist, it was his duty to assert, that those he now surveyed with such delight, were but as those on the table, mere skulls, yet proving a diversity of organization. Then, as to intellectual diversity, proceeded the lecturer, it has always been admitted—from time immemorial it has been said, that a man with a good understanding is 'a long-headed fellow;' that one less gifted is 'a shallow-pated chap;' and that last in the scale comes the mere dolt, called in the ancient phrenologic nomenclature 'a brainless fellow.'

"The learned professor's substitute having proved the antiquity of the doctrines of phrenology, having proved its doctrines to be proverbially true, deduced therefore that, as they had stood the test of time, they must be regarded as fundamental truths.

"The Burmese and Hindoo skulls next occupied the attention of the learned expounder. He very ably pointed out the different developments, drawing, however, very different conclusions from those made by servile followers of Gall and Spurzheim; he might, said the professor, he felt be accused of ignorance in the science, but he would risk the imputation, and proceed learnedly to explain, that the grand law of combination had not been duly appreciated—that undue weight had been laid upon the development of cerebral structure; that the length of fibre, and its vibrations and oscillations, had not been duly considered, and that when these were taken into account and their influential effect and combination weighed, then his (the learned professor's) difference of opinion from Gall, and Spurzheim, and Paterson, would be understood. As a humble aspirant for phrenologic fame, the learned lecturer stated that he had ventured to announce this slight difference of opinion; not, however, with any view of entering into controversy with the fathers of phrenologic lore.

"Now, proceeded the learned professor, as to the development of the organs being gradual and successive, not sudden and simultaneous, it will on all hands be admitted that we all spell before we read, that we all run before we leap, and as incontrovertible proof of this doctrine, the learned lecturer asked 'does a child know that a flame will burn?' assuredly not; but put its little finger to the candle, and it screams and cries, and an organ is developed; thus gradually, said the lecturer, has been the development of mind in man.

from

from the nut-shell brain of an infant, to the all-comprehensive understanding of a Newton."

TRoubles IN THE SYRIAN CHURCH.

The last number of the *Missionary Register* contains the following details respecting the discords in the Syrian Christian Church.

Mar Athanasius reached Cotym, from Antioch, in November 1825: Bishop Heber, who met him at Bombay, furnished him with money to enable him to proceed southward, and formed an opinion of him which his subsequent conduct has proved to be too favourable.

At the time of Athanasius's arrival, the retired metropolitan, Philoxenus, had resumed his pastoral cares, in consequence of the death of Dionysius, who had succeeded him. The Malpan Philip had been appointed successor to Dionysius; but the return of Philoxenus to his labours, for a time, at least, was thought necessary. Over these metropolitans, and the whole Syrian church, Athanasius assumed uncontrolled authority, as having been deputed by the patriarch of the mother church of Antioch. The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Doran, a missionary, written in January, will shew the arbitrary manner in which this ecclesiastic proceeded:—

"The new bishop is carrying his authority with a very high hand; and, if not checked in time, bids fair to throw all into confusion. He and his attendant Ramban have nearly succeeded in persuading many of the Catanars to renounce their allegiance to the present local Metrans—a prelude, it may be feared, to a complete overthrow of the existing order of things: not that the Catanars willingly comply; but they are superstitiously afraid of the metropolitan who comes with the order of the Patriarch. On the arrival of this Metran at Cochin, the senior metropolitan (Philoxenus) and an aged and respectable Catanar of Cotym were despatched to conduct him to that place.

"He had an interview with the resident; and made some strange demands, of immediate recognition by the government of the country, and the suspension of the local Metrans: these Metrans were, however, duly elected by the people—consecrated—and acknowledged by the government; of course, on the mere request of strangers they could not be superseded. Colonel Newall behaved with great politeness to Athanasius, and gave him passports to visit the interior; but warned him of the impropriety of interfering in the concerns of the church, and of creating a disturbance, as the existing Metrans were acknowledged by the Travancore Government and the British authorities."

"Mr. Bailey went and met him at Cochin; Messrs. Baker and Ridsdale, Mr. Fenn being unwell, met him on his arrival at Cotym. It so happened that both the Metrans were then absent; the senior at his abode, near Kakaud, the junior on duty among the churches in the south. As the room occupied by the Metran contained many valuable articles, he had, previously to his departure, locked and sealed it: when those gentlemen waited on the foreign Metran, he used very hasty and impassioned language, on account of the absence of the Metran, and of his having locked the door.

"All the people were overjoyed at having a foreign Metran, and shewed him every possible respect. In the course of a few days the senior Metran, though very ill, arrived from the north. He immediately went and paid his respects to the foreign Metran, who neither returned his visit nor sent his Ramban to inquire after his health; nor, indeed, shewed him any respect. He soon began denying the validity of his title, and exercising himself the rights of the metropolitan of the church; he suspended Catanars for acts done in obedience to the order of the deceased metropolitan; demolished a tomb erected in the church to the memory of the former metropolitan; gave orders for omitting the names of the present metropolitans in the prayers; and did many other rash acts, without even asking a question of them.

"Mar Philoxenus, the senior metropolitan, had, the day after his arrival, written a circular letter to the churches, appointing a convocation, which was held on Christmas Day, and particularly requested the foreigner to be quiet till he had become a little acquainted with the language and customs of the people. Very few of the most respectable Syrians attended the convocation; but a Catanar from most of the churches, and one or two of the laity, were present. When assembled, Mar Philoxenus told them why they were convened, and asked them if they were willing to hear the foreigner's credentials read: they replied in the affirmative. After they were read, he asked them if they had heard them: to which also they replied 'yes;' and proceeded to pay the usual honour to the foreign metropolitan. Mar Philoxenus then told the assembly that he should leave it to them to determine on the mode of conduct proper to be adopted, and that he should willingly accede to their wishes. The foreigner then called the clergy, and asked if they would acknowledge him, to which they assented: he then said that he should not consent to two metropolitans; that if they acknowledged him, the existing metropolitans must be stripped of their robes, resign their cross and pastoral staff, and return to the office

of priest; that every priest and deacon ordained by them must be re-ordained; and also every ecclesiastic ordained by the last four metropolitans, as he did not choose to acknowledge their right to the office. Thus all the acts done for the last nineteen years, if this individual's orders are to be obeyed, are to be annulled, though they had the sanction of the body and of government, and though they embrace a period in which more has been done for this church than ever was done for it since its foundation. The people have not yet decided on what they will do; they are under the influence of a childish fright; and there are priests who are trying to unsettle the minds of the rest. The foreigner has alarmed Mar Philoxenus, by threatening that he will himself come, strip him of his robes, and take by force his cross and staff, and break them to pieces.

"The other morning the foreign Ramban went with some people to the college, evidently with the intention of committing some act of indignity on Mar Philoxenus. As soon as Mr. Fenn heard that he was on the way thither, he hastened down with Mr. Bailey: they found the man outside, the doors of the college being shut by order of Mar Philoxenus. Mr. Fenn asked the Ramban what he was come for; who replied, 'in love.'—'Very well; but what is your particular design in coming now?'—'To speak with Philoxenus.'—'He is not well, and it will not be agreeable to him to see you now.'—'But why are the doors shut?'—'I have not been this morning to inquire; but it is evident he does not wish us to enter, and that should satisfy us.'—'I am not come with a sword, &c. &c.'—'True; but, in this country, before calling on persons of respectability, it is usual to know whether it is convenient; and, if not, to wait till it shall be so.' He began abusing the people; and, at last, the two metropolitans—saying they were the devil's partizans. He then left them.

"The two foreigners, in company with some Catanars, have cursed the two metropolitans over the New Testament. All is confusion, of course. They have so committed themselves with the government, and so violated existing regulations, that it is hardly possible that they can be suffered to remain. The Lord only knows how this will terminate: Satan seems to have a most malicious design against that interesting mission. Let us pray with increasing fervour, that he may be defeated."

We add a few circumstances from a letter from another friend, written also in January.

"The Resident has shewn much wisdom in the passport which he gave to Mar Athanasius, viz. 'to visit the Syrian churches.'

"Nine Catanars Mar Athanasius has re-ordained, and changed their dress from white to black, and shaved off all their hair, placing a little cap on the top of their heads. The two Metrans he pronounces children of Satan continually: the Ramban even knocked down a lad in Poothapall's Church, for uttering their names in prayer as usual. One evening Mar Athanasius and the Ramban went to one of the Syrian churches here, and, in the presence of several Catanars, over the Gospels, pronounced the two Metrans accursed. Not one of the Catanars has any thing like affection for Philoxenus, though he has been their bishop nineteen years: he feels it deeply. There is nothing particularly pleasing in these foreigners; they converse sometimes in Syriac, sometimes in Arabic (which latter is most familiar to them), through an interpreter."

The anticipation of Athanasius's dismissal from the country was soon realized. The Catanars and people received him, on his arrival, with open arms. Philoxenus was willing to admit of his counsels as a friendly visitor, but resisted the arbitrary exercise of authority by him. The Catanars and people so far supported the local metropolitans, that they were adverse to their being superseded; but were yet desirous of submitting to Athanasius, under the impression of his being clothed with the authority of the church of Antioch. His measures, however, soon awakened general dissatisfaction. It became evident that it was a main point with him to exact from them as much money as possible; as he taxed marriages with heavy fees, and made bargains with the richer Syrians for their daughters to be married to Catanars. His resolute destruction of images might have been a real service to the church; but it may be feared that the disgust, which his proceedings ultimately occasioned, may lead the people the more pertinaciously to cherish this evil. In his attempt to obtain possession of the college he was resisted by the missionaries, under the authority of the resident, Col. Newall, who was, at length, under the necessity of providing for his removal from the country, which step was ordered in the month of April. He was to return in a Turkish vessel.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

The following extract of a letter received from our correspondent at Rangoon, we doubt not, will prove interesting to our readers.

Rangoon, March 20th, 1826.

"I resume my pen to give you an account of the destructive fire which took place at Rangoon on the 12th, and which has proved of most unfortunate consequences to the persons whose houses were burnt. About mid-day of the above date

we were alarmed by two signal guns from one of H.M.'s ships, and the call to arms to the soldiers. Doubtful and anxious, we went to discover the occasion of the alarm, but a thick blaze and cloud of smoke soon told us what the danger was—the banks of the river outside the wall of the stockade formed a little hamlet of Chinese and Burman inhabitants, and it had taken fire, which had quickly communicated to the stockade. This dreadful accident originated from the apparently trivial following cause. The Chinese have a certainly dangerous habit (in these parts) of tossing up their segars at the conclusion of every game of the cards, and some who were so amusing themselves, incautiously threw their's up so high that the fire burnt the roof; they struck the fire off, and thinking no more of it, returned to their game: but they had not sat long before the heat convinced them of their danger, and in a moment the whole house was in a blaze; they could only warn their neighbours, and save their lives—but before any thing could be done, the whole hamlet was burnt, and the fire had communicated to the stockade. The inhabitants were immediately on the alert, in throwing on the water: every puckally was seen filling his bucket. A water-engine was set to work, but all to no purpose; its fury was so strong as to make it necessary to put every inflammable thing out of the way; consequently every hut in its vicinity was pulled down, and a great part of the stockade too (although the fire did not extend so far to the southward), by the officers and men of H.M.'s ships in the river. Had the wind blown in a contrary direction, the whole town would have been in a blaze, but a fresh breeze from the S.E. drove the fire out of the town, where it committed its ravages with unabated fury, and did not cease till the third morning of its commencement, after it had burnt no less than 200 houses, a great part of which belonged to Chinese, and a few had China investments to a considerable amount. The distress this has occasioned is indescribable—men, women, and children were seen running out of their houses in the greatest consternation; some of the females, who had perhaps only become mothers a few days before, and were still invalids, were assisted out of their houses, labouring under the acutest pain; and a poor Chinese, who some days before possessed no less than 25,000 rupees, is now seen strolling about the streets without a shelter, bare-headed, bare-footed, and with no more clothes than what he had on when his house was burnt. The banks of the river, which lately presented a most picturesque appearance, are now a scene of devastation, although every person is on the alert in erecting new houses, about fifty or sixty of which are now quite ready. These huts

are of so simple a construction that they do not take much time in erecting; they consist merely of thatch and bamboo; the floor is raised about three or six feet generally from the ground. These very materials are of a dangerous nature, on the smallest accident. I have just heard that the fire took place through the malice of some of the Chinese—and that in consequence two or three of them were murdered. How far this is to be credited I cannot tell you, but I have been told that the brigadier has ordered a regular guard of European and native soldiers for the security of the place."—[*Mad. Gaz.*, June 10.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 7. *Norfolk*, Kingsell, from Padang.—13. *Georgiana*, Haylett, from London.—14. *Clydesdale*, Rose, from London.

Departures.

June 9. *Barresea*, Hutchinson, for London.—12. *Ben Johnson*, Symers, for the Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. John Roggle, of a daughter.
27. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. Ross, of a son.
30. At Malwan, the lady of Capt. J. Meredith, 4th regt. L.C., of a son.
June 5. The lady of T. Allsop, Esq., of a son.
7. At Masulipatam, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq., civil service, of a son.
8. The lady of W. Scot, Esq., secretary to the Medical Board, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

June 1. Capt. W. V. Hewitt, Bombay army, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. J. Cotgrave, of the Madras engineers.

DEATHS.

June 3. At Pondicherry, General Touffreville, at an advanced age.
6. The infant son of T. Allsop, Esq.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

June 9. Mr. John Warden, sub-secretary to government in Territorial Department.
13. Mr. L. R. Reid, acting secretary to government in Territorial and Commercial Departments.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 21. The Rev. A. Goode confirmed as junior chaplain of Poona.
The Rev. R. Ward to act as senior chaplain of Poona, until return of the Rev. T. Robinson.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 17, 1826.—Assist. surg. E. H. Edwards to be assist. garrison surg. at Surat.
Mr. R. Lewis admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensign.

June 19.—Acting Assist.surg. Weatherhead transf. from charge of med. duties of H.C.'s cruiser Antelope, to that of H.C.'s cruiser Clive, and Assist. surg. from latter to former vessel.

June 21.—16th N.I. Lieut. B. Crispin to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Hopkins app. adj.; date 1st June.

June 23.—1st or Gr. N.I. Ena. H. B. Campbell to be lieut., v. Fenwick dec.; date 9th June.

June 26.—Lieut. Col. Salter to have command in province of Candelish.

June 27.—Lieut. C.H. Baddeley, 49th Madras N. I., to perform duties of interp. to 1st Bombay Europ. regt., until further orders.

Assist.surg. Howison, in charge of Lunatic Asylum, placed at disposal of Med. Board, as a temp. arrangement, for mil. duties at Colabah, without prejudice to his present appointment.

MARINE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 24.—Sen. Capt. J. Jeakes, to be commodore, v. Manwaring dec.; date 18th June.

Jun. Capt. D. Jones to be sen. capt., v. Jeakes prom. to commodore; ditto.

1st-Lieut. J. W. Guy to be jun. capt., v. Jones prom.; ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. Harrison to be a 1st-lieut., v. Guy prom.; ditto.

Sen. Midsh. P. L. Powell to be a 2d-lieut., v. Harrison prom.; ditto.

June 30.—Capt. Laurence to be captain of Magazine Dock.

Lieut. Cogan to succeed Lieut. Wells as marine assist. gen. paymaster.

SHIPPING.

Departures.

June 4. *Eliza*, Smith, for China.—21. *Ermouth*, Owen, for China; and *Pyramus*, Brodie, for the Cape and London.—22. *City of Edinburgh*, Bax; *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes; and *Upton Castle*, Weldridge, all for China.—July 8. *Elphinstone*, M'Lean, for London.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

June 16. At Girgaum, Mrs. G. Higgin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 15. At Thomas's Church, Lieut. R. Phillips, 1st Gren. Regt., to Emily Orrock, eldest daughter of Capt. Richardson, H.C.'s marine.

24. At St. Thomas's Church, J. A. Forbes, Esq., civil service, to Harriet Georgiana, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Prother, C.B.

DEATH.

June 15. At Belgaum, the infant son of Capt. John Wallace, 46th Madras N.I.

17. At Byculla, Commodore Wm. Manwaring, of the H.C.'s marine, aged 68.

— At Hingna, near Nagpore, Henry Barker, infant son of Capt. Stack, 3d Bombay L.C.

20. Capt. G. Waddington, son of the late Lieut. Gen. S. Waddington, aged 40.

21. At Poonah, Leigh George, second son of C. Ducat, Esq., civil surg. at that station.

25. Maria Bebb, youngest and sixth child of Capt. Seely, aged eight months.

Penang.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 1. Mr. P. O. Carnegie to be deputy accountant and auditor.

Capt. M. A. Bunbury to be storekeeper and commissary of supplies.

Mr. P. O. Carnegie to be accountant-general to Court of Judicature.

NEW MONEY SYSTEM.

Government Notification.

Fort Cornwallis, 20th April 1826.

Public notice is hereby given, that from and after the commencement of the ensuing official year (1st May 1826) the accounts of the Hon. East-India Company, at this presidency, will be kept in Calcutta sicca rupees, annas, and pice, which will thenceforward be considered the money of account and standard of value in all transactions wherein government is concerned.

The Spanish dollar will be received into and paid from the Hon. Company's treasury at its intrinsic value nearly, viz. 100 Spanish dollars as 210 8 Calcutta sicca rupees, or sicca rupees 2 1 6 per Spanish dollar.

The copper pice and half pice, at present in circulation, will be received into and paid from the treasury at the following rates, viz.

One Calcutta sicca rupee	48 whole or 96 half pice
Do. do. anna	3 6 do.
Four Do. do. pice	1 2 do.

From the 1st proximo and until further orders, cash will be received into the Hon. Company's treasury for bills on the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council at thirty days' sight at par, and subscriptions will be received into the Bengal 5 per cent. loan at the same rate.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

W. S. CRACROFT, Sec. to Govt.

TIGERS.

The doubts that heretofore existed, whether or not any of these dangerous and ferocious animals were on the island, appears to have been clearly set at rest a few days ago, by the report of four Malay men, who appeared before the sitting magistrate and deposed, that proceeding in search of a man named Syed, the father-in-law of one of the party who was missing for three days, they entered the jungle at Tuluk Duyeng, and after crossing a hill called Puchat Muka, they discovered two very large tigers, devouring a human body; that upon seeing them the tigers walked away. After the animals had gone to some distance they approached the spot, and found the head had been torn and separated from the body, which they recognized to be that of Syed's, and which they brought away and deposited at Pulo Teecoos thannah. The tigers, it appears, followed them a short distance, but did not attempt to attack them; probably being satisfied with their meal on the body of their late victim.—[Penang Gaz., April 15.]

BIRTH.

April 9. At the School House, Mrs. Porter, of a daughter.

April

DEATH.

April 11. On board H.M.'s ship *Stoney*, on the passage from Rangoon, Brig. Gen. M. Shaw, C. B., of H.M.'s 87th regt., aged 50. On the 13th his remains were brought ashore at Penang, and interred with military honours.

Bencoolen.

The Dutch ship *Mary*, J. Lindam, from Bencoolen the 10th March, anchored in the harbour on Saturday evening last. This vessel has brought away the remainder of the British establishment, stores and assistants with the families, and followers, from that settlement.—[*Penang Gaz*, April 15.

Singapore.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn with much satisfaction that several projects are at present in contemplation for the improvement of the town, and the advancement of the general interests of our settlement: the most important of these, in a commercial point of view, is the erection of light-houses; two have already been authorized by the Supreme Government, and are to be erected without delay. One of them is to be placed on Tree Island, as a beacon to guide vessels navigating that intricate part of the Straits: the site of the other is to be the Hill of Singapore, or Government Hill, as it is commonly called by the inhabitants. This will be of essential service to vessels entering or quitting the roads during the night, particularly coming in from the eastward; at present it is extremely difficult to make the roads in the dark, as from the great number of lights along the shore and on fishing stakes the lights of the town cannot be distinguished. A lottery for the improvement of the town and river has also been sanctioned by the Bengal Government; this is a scheme which we think will prove of very great benefit, as even now there are many alterations and improvements required in the streets and canals throughout the town. The licenses granted to individuals for clearing and cultivating the ground in different parts of the island, and for building in the town, are confirmed, and grants, giving each proprietor a permanent title to his property, are to be issued in the ensuing month. The amount of quit rent payable to the government will be extremely moderate, and the additional security thus insured to the holders of landed property will have the effect of enhancing its value considerably.—[*Sing. Chron.*

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

The number of emigrants which have arrived by the Chinese and other vessels exceeds considerably that of former sea-

sons. They are as follows: by junks from the province of Quang Tong 3,272; by European vessels from ditto 1,446; by junks from the province of Fokien 1,095: making a total of 5,513, or 1,995 persons more than last year. About 3,000 of the whole number are ascertained to have distributed themselves in Rhio and the neighbouring settlements immediately after their arrival at this port, and it is probable that many others have since left it. Of those who have remained in Singapore, by far the greater number have settled in the interior of the island as agriculturists. The proportion of mechanics this season has been greater than usual, and the additional number of workmen has had a visible effect in reducing the price of labour in every department, but especially in carpenters' work, a branch of industry which, in a new settlement like Singapore, is of the most essential consequence, as it reduces the expense of house-building, hitherto extremely high, to a comparatively cheap rate.—[*Ibid.*

BORNEO PROPER.

Since our last number a prahu has come in from this quarter; she is the first of the season, and notwithstanding the unfavourable period of the monsoon, she effected her passage in fifteen days. The reports of the state of the country are very favourable. The present rajah, who was elected by the people after his predecessor had been beheaded, is represented as being the best king that has ever sat on the throne of Borneo. His majesty is praised for his love of justice and hatred of oppression, virtues seldom to be met with amongst Malayan princes. He speaks the Chinese language fluently, and decides all disputes between his Chinese and Bornean subjects in person, which has had the best effect, and put an end to the feuds and quarrels which were formerly of frequent occurrence between them. The cargo of this prahu consists principally of pepper, bees'-wax, and seed pearl; the first of these articles is of good quality, and brings in general a high price in this market: it is all the product of Chinese industry, these people being the sole cultivators. The quantity of bees'-wax imported here yearly from Borneo is very great; it is one of the staple commodities of the country. It is collected and brought down to the seaports by the inhabitants of the mountains in the interior, who are a distinct race from the people on the seacoast. Several prahus are expected to arrive shortly from Borneo, and his majesty was preparing vessels for the annual mission to Singapore.—[*Ibid.*

COCHIN-CHINA.

A Cochin-Chinese ship and two junks arrived from the capital of this country on the

the 19th instant, after a passage of fifteen days. These vessels belong to the king, and are ostensibly despatched on the same errand as the vessels which arrived here last year in the month of April. Like these, however, they have brought full cargoes, consisting of sugar, tutenague, and Tonquin lead, with a few cases of silk piece-goods. From this we presume that the voyage of last season had proved a profitable one, and we hope that his majesty may continue to prosecute the trade. We learn that the government of Cochin-China have lately increased their navy, and that they now possess eleven sail of square-rigged vessels, fully equipped. From the appearance of the ship at present in our harbour, the Cochin-Chinese do not seem to have made much progress in naval tactics; one-half of her crew are Chinese, and she is navigated by a Chinese native of Sygun.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Mar. 30.

Netherlands India.

SPEECH OF THE BARON VANDER CAPELLEN,
ON RESIGNING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NETHERLANDS INDIA.

I have this day convoked all the servants of his Majesty the King who are present at this metropolis, to assist at the solemnity, at which I am happy to see those with whom I have during a series of years stood in intimate relation, and whom I to-day address for the last time as governor-general and representative of the king in these colonies. It is also gratifying to me to see here assembled the principal inhabitants of this place. The object of this solemnity is known to you all. After having been invested with the dignity of Governor-general of Netherlands India and Captain-general of his Majesty's military and naval forces for about ten years, I am now at the point of resigning that dignity, and of delivering it over to him, who, after having been my faithful co-adjutor, is now called by the king provisionally to exercise the dignity of governor of these countries, and to receive from my hands the captain-generalship by sea and land.

I cannot, however, give up that authority, I cannot part from you, without at this solemn moment speaking a word to you, and publicly uttering some of the sentiments which penetrate my soul; it is also a sacred duty to myself to render an account of the motives which induce me at this moment to relinquish the government, and to return to the Netherlands.

When, after having run through an active career in different relations under his Majesty's eye, he was pleased to nominate me the Commissary-general and Governor-general over Netherlands India, now more than ten years ago, and in obe-

dience to his Majesty's commands, and honoured with my sovereign's confidence, on my arrival here, I obtained his Majesty's promise, after the expiration of five years, to return to my native country. The transcendent marks of royal approbation which fell to my share during the first years of my government, and his Majesty's desires respecting my augmented allowances, drew their period out insensibly, until in the course of the year 1823 I obtained in the most flattering manner his Majesty's positive consent to leave this country towards the end of 1824, and to transfer to the Lieutenant-governor, H. M. De Kock, the provisional charge of my government. At the receipt of this intelligence all the parts of my government were quiet. Java particularly so! I did not hesitate to undertake a voyage to the eastern part of the archipelago, to visit the Moluccas and Celebes, and to convince myself with my own eyes of what was possible to be done towards the improvement of that part of his Majesty's possessions. I carried into execution an intention which I had long entertained, but was always prevented by various circumstances from carrying it into effect earlier. I undertook this voyage in the beginning of 1824, with an intention, after my return to spend some months on Java, and towards the end of that year, to leave this country and return to Europe.

A short stay at the Moluccas, where for 200 years no Governor-general had shewn himself, convinced me soon of the expediency of such a voyage. I was not long in discovering an extensive field for the introduction of improvement, and for the reformation of institutions, which through the lapse of time had become legal, and which therefore could not be altered by the local authorities, although animated by the best will and endowed with the greatest abilities, but which nevertheless required to be provided for. I found, particularly in the Amboyna Islands, a population oppressed and impeded in its natural liberty, from the consequences of a long established system of monopoly; requiring the paternal assistance of the Government in many respects, and which in one word exhibited the greatest contrast to the happy population of Java. Subjects of the same king, but being under so much milder institutions; to introduce an entire and sudden change in the old system exceeded my powers, and would moreover for many reasons have been impolitic. I was thus obliged to confine myself in the first instance to improve, to soften, and to concede, where it was most required; to provide for a better police, judicial institutions for the security of persons and property, and as much as possible for an adequate remuneration for labour, and for the protection

of a good, but oppressed people; reserving to myself, after my return to Batavia, to consult with the members of the government respecting the further means of the great reformation, i. e. to effect the abolition of the system of monopoly, or at least to prepare for it. In how far I have succeeded with the first part of my resolutions, the orders issued in the Molucca Islands may determine. I completed the last part after my return, by propositions humbly submitted to his Majesty respecting this interesting subject, and of which the result is expected.

Circumstances known to every body considerably protracted my stay on the island of Celebes. All my attempts to conclude reasonable treaties with the kingdom of Boni, and the other allies of the government, did not succeed as far as regards the first-named. My correspondence with the Queen of Boni during my stay at Macassar, and my verbal communication with her ministers, can shew whether I could have gone a step further for them, without committing the dignity of the Netherlands Government, and without returning the fidelity of our allies with faithlessness. In my endeavours to prevent a war made on us by Boni and its allies, in the most unjust manner, I leave it to every impartial judge to decide whether I have not always been animated with the most pacific sentiments, and whether it can be imputed to me that the flame of war has raged in Celebes. On my return to this island in October 1824, this was not yet ended; on the contrary, an augmentation of our military forces was urgently required, and I issued orders to that effect.

The prolongation of this war, which commenced under my government and during my stay in Celebes, the state of the public finances, which notwithstanding our wealthy resources, by an unexpected decline of the price of the produce of the government, and through a concurrence of numerous circumstances, have been brought into such a state of momentary embarrassment, that vigorous and energetic measures became unavoidable to effect an entire re-establishment. The information that I had, that the result of those measures which I felt it an incumbent duty on me to adopt immediately, could only be obtained after the lapse of several months, were so many reasons which induced me, after mature deliberation and deep reflection, and an utter disregard of all personal wishes and interests which called me back to my native country, to continue to hold the reins of government in my hands; and in the mean time to strain every nerve to improve the state of affairs for the well-being of Netherlands India.

The power of Boni, after the chastisement of that kingdom by the valiant troops

of our king, under the command of Major Van Geen, is broken in such a manner, that if they ever hereafter conduct themselves inimicably towards the Netherlands Government, we will be able with far less exertion to curb their evil disposition. The finances are not yet restored; I was not to have the pleasure of witnessing a favourable result of my measures. Circumstances at once without the fault, and beyond the control of the Supreme Government, have frustrated these measures.

In the mean time, his Majesty has thought proper to assist in a different way the necessary orders have been issued a considerable time ago. We may thus trust that in a short time the embarrassment of the moment will be provided for; his Majesty's wisdom, his paternal solicitude, will, no doubt, point out a plan of fundamental restoration of what ought to be restored, and the means of carrying the same into effect. Without new and entirely unexpected events, which for a moment have come to disturb the tranquillity of this blessed island, I should, without hesitation or delicacy, have undertaken at the end of the year the long-wished-for return voyage, and surrendered the government. Now, however, that a rebellious Java prince has become faithless to his own court and the government, and has raised an insurrection in the heart of Java in a most unexpected manner, which requires the constant solicitude of the government connected with energetic measures, I have again been obliged to inquire of myself what my duty, the only spring of my proceedings, required of me, and whether I would be justified in my own conduct, and before Netherland and Netherlands India, at this moment to withdraw from the government and to quit Java; whether I do well, after having enjoyed so many good days, in the moment of distress to leave it, and to resign the government into other hands! The road, however, I have to pursue has been pointed out to me I shall follow it with confidence. His Majesty has approved of my protracted residence in India, but his Majesty commands me positively to proceed on my return voyage at the expiration of the year 1825, in order to furnish his Majesty with elucidations respecting various matters. This positive command has acquired additional strength, since the appointment of an officer high in rank, who is to proceed to this country by order of his Majesty, has been made known; but I obey that command particularly with confidence, because I confide in the result, as I deliver the command to a man who, during a series of years, has rendered signal services; and who has never been deficient in all that duty, zeal, and attachment to king and country, could expect from

from him. Was this otherwise, I should not now be able to leave Java with a tranquil mind, and might feel myself in difficulty respecting the choice of my duties.

As every other honest manager, whether he be placed in a high or low situation, is bound, when he has attained the close of his administration, to render an account to himself and to his master, in how far he has executed his charge, I have now arrived at the point to require of myself whether I have fulfilled my duties, and conformed to the spirit and object of my mission. The final judgment of this, I must leave to our gracious master, our King himself; after having submitted to him a true and faithful account, not only of all my proceedings during an almost ten years' administration, but also of the motives in which they originated. It does not become me, particularly at this solemn meeting, to express my opinion on that subject; but I can give myself the testimony with perfect confidence, that in all my proceedings, none excepted, my motives have been pure: the well-being of Netherlands India I have always had in view. I have always promoted the prosperity of its inhabitants, wherever such could be done without encroaching upon other duties; and with my whole soul I have been, and shall be, to my last breath, attached to these inhabitants.

To will, and to accomplish the good, are quite different things; the circumstances are in the hands of Providence. He conducts our fate, and it has not been given to us weak mortals to obtain that result, which our best endeavours made us anticipate with almost certainty. The difficulties of different kinds which I have experienced during the time of my administration, are in a great measure known. Many I have endeavoured to overcome and to remove; by none have I allowed myself to be frightened from endeavouring to accomplish the good, and to proceed on the road which my duty pointed out to me. I have not always been fortunate in attaining my object, and my endeavours and exertions have not produced the wished-for result; and if my motives have been misunderstood, I console myself with the consciousness that I have acted according to the light which was given me.

I may have erred in the choice of the means, others in my place might have adopted better measures; but I yield to none with respect to the ardent desire to co-operate with all my energy towards the prosperity and happiness of Netherlands India, with an eye to our dear native country, and that I have always to the utmost of my duty adopted the best means to attain that object.

This much I have thought it right to speak of myself on this occasion; I shall not enter into an account of the different measures in the various departments of

political economy; I shall merely hint at a few points. When I was put at the head of the administration by the Commissioners General, the system after which the same was to be governed was laid down.

The possessions beyond Java had hardly been brought under Netherlands authority, nay, some had not even been transferred. As the new inhabitants were brought into operation and attained a more extensive development, the government must, of course, become more extended. The consequences of this extension have been favourable. The revenues had attained a height, particularly during the first years, which could not have been anticipated; particularly those revenues which are less dependent upon the price of our produce in other parts of the world, had risen from year to year, a proof added to so many others of the increasing prosperity of the population.

The lately instituted courts of justice, particularly those for the benefit of the natives, have constantly occupied the attention of the government. Every measure adopted under my administration, had a tendency more and more to confirm the independence of the higher and lower tribunals. Prompt and undelayed justice has been afforded the Javanese, together with the Europeans and people from other countries living amongst us, throughout all the Government provinces in Java. The judicial institutions have received modification and amendments, others are prepared and brought to maturity for the interest of the population and of justice; also in the cities of Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, the native population have been withdrawn from the complicated forms of the European courts of justice; and they now enjoy the privilege of being tried, in civil as well as criminal cases, by native courts. For a good organization of these courts due care has been taken. Almost at all the principal places new prisons have been constructed.

The Government have not lost sight of the foreign trade, as well as that along the coast of Java; in that respect they have been guided by experience. Wherever there existed impediments, I have endeavoured to remove them. The exemption of duties upon the produce of the Archipelago, in all the ports of Java, the abolition of the Government salt monopoly in most of the dependencies, and of the unnecessary formalities on the arrival and departure of native vessels, as well as the toll-posts on the Government territory; further, the opening of the teak forests for the purposes of ship-building, are all measures adopted with a view to encourage the native trade. The building and maintaining of a number of armed cruizer prahus along the whole of the coast, supported by the colonial ship of war,

war, were to protect the navigation against the piracies formerly so frequent. The newly established entrepôts in four parts of the island of Java, and some of our dependencies, combined with the additional liberty of trade granted to those ports, will soon have the effect to enliven that trade and make it flourish. In making regulations respecting trade and navigation, I have endeavoured to reconcile the interests of all, and to let them enjoy all possible liberty; to protect foreign as well as national traders, and to promote their interests. I could have, in doing so, never permitted myself to lose sight of the circumstance, that Netherlands India is no independent state, but must be considered purely as a possession of the Netherlands, and that its first destination and obligation is to be serviceable to the mother country, with all its resources.

Agriculture has received the greatest protection and encouragement on the part of the Government; for a confirmation of which, let the exportation of Java produce for the last three and four years be compared with the former. I leave preparatory measures for the raising of produce for our own as well as foreign consumption; these, no doubt, will be followed up by the succeeding Government with solicitude and care. The proprietorship of land, or more properly speaking, the disposal of the population by Europeans in the interior of Java, I have energetically opposed, because I was convinced it was mischievous. A reasonable indemnification has been secured to all who could lay claim to the same.

The confined means for the dissemination of science in this country have not been entirely neglected. The Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences has begun to awaken after a long slumber, and has already attracted the attention of other countries. To industrious inquirers into natural history, the opportunity has been afforded to study the scientific treasures of Netherlands India; in that respect every encouragement has been liberally afforded, and I trust ere long that excellent specimens, the result of their discoveries, will be submitted to the scientific world.

Every where, and by every possible means, vaccine has been introduced, and if it has been established with difficulty, and required many sacrifices on the part of Government, it has certainly been no where crowned with better success than in Java. Already the census of the population affords indisputable proofs of this.

By the re-establishment of the Netherlands authority, the instruction of the children was entirely neglected. Now we congratulate ourselves with good and suitable institutions for elementary instruction, being the first step towards reformation and civilization.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 132.

The extremely neglected state of all buildings and public works, at the resumption of the Netherlands Government in 1826, rendered provisions in that respect unavoidable; setting aside what was required, only what was necessary was done. The housing of the troops, and particularly that of the sick amongst them, was the first work to which the greatest care was devoted, although they have not been finished as yet. The Pier at Batavia, without which the roads within a short time would have been unserviceable, the partial re-establishment of Honrust for the repair of ships, which otherwise would be obliged to work up to Sourabaya with great loss; the bridges and embankments of almost all the canals in and about Batavia which had entirely fallen into decay, the construction and repair of good roads in the different parts of Java, and other works of that sort cost much, but they were in a more or less degree urgently necessary. Whatever was capable of being put off I have not wished to burthen the expences of the country with, as the same had already risen high; in consequence thereof the palace destined for the Governor-general remains up to this moment in the same state in which the late Governor-general D'Aendels left it.

It would exceed my limits if I was going here to enter into the particulars of all the departments of Government—but I can safely declare, that not one has escaped the attention of the Government. I am bound, however, to add, that for the finishing and direction much remains to be done, to which partly the way has been pointed out and the means have been prepared.

The administration of the finances in their manifold branches takes place according to clear prescriptions, which have been from time to time amended and simplified by experience. Accountable officers are strictly kept to their accountability agreeably to their instructions. The public financial accounts—the sheet-anchor of every government—which is accountable for the employment of the public funds, has made great progress, notwithstanding many impediments and difficulties, and will soon be entirely brought up. To obtain this desired object, I have spared neither exertions or expense.

The police has been every year improved, and is every where executed with zeal and good success; some essential improvements have been prepared and have almost been matured. The native officers, these useful servants of the state, who formerly did not enjoy adequate salaries, and were uncertain respecting their rank in society—they are now well, and each, according to his rank and employment, remunerated. Fixed regulations determine

determine to the European servants their situation, the honours they have to receive, and what duties to perform, a thing to which they attach great value. To this must be attributed the exactitude with which most of them, particularly the regents, fulfil their official duties; to the good treatment of these distinguished officers must be attributed, above every thing, the transcendent proofs of attachment and loyalty in the latter times displayed by them, at a moment when rebellious princes of high rank, who, as every body knows, soon can collect followers, have neglected no means to shake the loyalty of our faithful regents. Never has their loyalty been shewn so conspicuously, perhaps, never has it been of more importance than during the month just past.

The native population has every where, and as much as the government has been able to effect it, been treated with mildness, and where it was necessary, with energy. The constant care of the government to promote the knowledge of the native languages, and that of their manners and customs, amongst those of the officers who were in continual communication with the natives, combined with severity against all extortion, ill-treatment, and illegal demands against the common people, has been productive of the most beneficial consequences. Prosperity reigns amongst the natives every where, except where the fatal insurrection of Djocjo Karta spreads its baneful influence.

By a well regulated post-establishment, and roads and bridges carefully kept in repair, the speedy and regular communication between the different parts of the island has been secured. Beneficial steam-boats, of which already one constructed on this island has been set afloat, will soon improve and shorten the reciprocally difficult communication between the different parts of Netherlands India; when these vessels shall have been introduced, then first the scattered parts of the Archipelago will become a whole. The benefits of this measure are incalculable.

The colonial marine, which have particularly during the last years done so many beneficial services, but has caused considerable expenses, may be reduced to a small number as soon as his Majesty shall be pleased to listen to my urgent request to send out some armed steam-boats. The piracies will, in a great measure, be annihilated by these vessels.

Let us cast a glance on our possessions. I have already spoken of the Molucca Islands and the government of Macassar; both require a fostering hand; with patience and good management the result will be favourable. The island of Timor has been hitherto of little importance to the government: it possesses, however,

resources which have not yet been opened. Time will shew what influence the establishment of our neighbours on Melville Island will have on our eastern possessions.

The west coast of Borneo, occupied by us since 1818, has given me great care. Invited by the native princes to re-occupy our old station amongst them, to guard them against piracies, and to protect them, the government yielded to their wishes. The sultans of Pontianah, Sambas, and Mamoowah have, without interruption, and even in difficult circumstances, given convincing proofs of their loyalty and attachment to the Netherlands government. The administration has been regulated gradually, and the revenues of the government, as well as of the princes, have increased. With the neighbouring petty states, treaties have been entered into for the protection of commerce, the suppression of piracy, and the better regulation for internal government, in doing which, that desirable object of civilizing the Dagan population has never been lost sight of. Our officers on that coast, however, have met with great difficulties from the opposition of the Chinese in the mine districts, who are of the very worst kind, and, accustomed to a licentious and independent life, can with difficulty be subjected to a regular government. It has been necessary to inflict a chastisement on that population. If they do not tender their submission soon, the Government will be obliged to resort to severe measures again. According to the latest intelligence, however, this unruly people seems to be inclined to submission. Tranquillity once restored, the coast, which has cost so many sacrifices, offers good prospects.

Banjermassin is perfectly quiet, trade flourishing, and the pepper cultivation begins to revive; the newly elected sultan shews good disposition and attachment to the Government. The recent treaties fit his relation to us and secure to him and his dependents their advantages under a good administration: this possession is interesting, and will become still more so.

Rhio has become of more consequence since the cessation of our establishments on the peninsula of Malacca, and the acknowledgment of the neighbouring foreign settlement of Singapore. The princes give us continued proofs of the best disposition toward us, and of gratitude for the good treatment they have received at our hands. Pepper and gambier have increased, the trade is not inconsiderable and in good hands. Rhio is a settlement which we ought to prize highly. The west coast of Sumatra has assumed a different appearance since the cession of the English possessions to our kings; Padang and its dependencies during the late years required great sacrifices from us. The war
with

with the fanatical Padries was unavoidable for the preservation of our possessions. Our brave soldiers had to combat obstinately, and great expenses have been required to secure the territory conquered from the Padries and to defend our frontiers. At last our resident has succeeded in concluding a treaty of peace with surrounding Padry districts, consistent with the dignity of the Government: it is more than probable that the remainder of these fanatical chiefs will follow the example thus given them. This step is important, it lays the foundation for the pacification of the whole of the west coast of Sumatra, opens the road for the transport of the richest produce from the most interior parts of the island, and by an increasing trade must soon render the ancient empire of Menangkabo flourishing. The union of Bencoolen and its dependencies has rendered new measures necessary; the whole administration of the west coast has been placed under one police officer. Regulations for import and export duties have been framed, and have been founded on the principles of free trade and general protection; this protection has also been secured to the spice-planters of Bencoolen, who are now subjects of the king. An officer of ability sent from here has been directed, after an accurate investigation, to establish and regulate the administration of justice upon the best principles with a due regard to the existing laws, manners, and customs of the native population.

The kingdom of Palembang, formerly the theatre of so much war and so much glory, enjoy now, after the dethroning of the faithless and ungrateful sultan, perfect tranquillity. Our establishment there was expensive; but it was necessary.

The island of Banca, quiet within, continues to provide our stores from its rich tin mines with that metal. An inquiry of professional men respecting the introduction of improvements in the working of the mines has been constituted by my orders, the result of which is expected: the unhealthiness to which so many fell a sacrifice in 1824 has now mostly ceased.

Armed vessels stationed on these seas, and the re-establishment of the Netherlands authority on the island of Billiton, have considerably reduced piracy, this scourge of trade and navigation. The arrangements lately entered into with the sultans of Lingen and Rhio, if faithfully adhered to, will conduce much to the further suppression of these depredations: the relation of this government with those of the other European nations are perfectly friendly. The principle and mode of the late transfer of possession, in consequence of a treaty recently concluded between our king and his majesty the King of Great Britain, offer the clearest evidence of the reciprocal desire of accommodation with

which these measures have been carried into effect, and make us confidently anticipate that the pacific spirit, in which the treaty has been concluded, will never be departed from. Moreover the most positive commands have been given to our officers to that effect. With the Governor-general of British India I have always kept up an amicable correspondence, notwithstanding that I, during the first years of my government, had often felt it my duty to complain to him of some of his subordinate officers, who, exceeding their orders, had encroached upon the sovereign rights of the Netherlands.

The navy and army under my command I have endeavoured to maintain in good order, assisted by the faithful and zealous co-operation of intelligent commanders given to assist me by the king. How could I do otherwise than take the greatest care of these men? they have never fallen short of the expectations entertained of them. How many proofs have they given in this archipelago under my government of their courage, judgment and loyalty! Every day brings new proofs under my eye; much has been required of them and more have they performed. Did their actions not plead for them, they should find in me a zealous advocate with our king; happy will be the time when they shall repose upon the laurels they have earned! Already too long have I spoken of the past. May the time to come, and particularly the year we have just entered into, be as happy and blessed for my ever dear Netherlands India as my wishes are ardent and sincere.

The dark clouds which a short time ago covered the horizon, have in some measure been cleared up, but they are not yet dispersed. However much the Djocjocarta rebels may have lost of their party, however considerably their means may have been curtailed by the measures adopted, the sword cannot be sheathed before their principal chiefs have been subdued; we may hope with good grounds that that period is not far distant. The good management and the indefatigable zeal of our officers, the fidelity and co-operation of the court of Soura-karta, and that of many princes and chiefs of Djocjocarta who have continued on our side, the attachment of all the native officers to the Netherlands government, added to our own means, in the hands of an intelligent and valuable commander, make me anticipate a speedy and favourable termination. This rebellion once quelled, assistance from Europe and the Supreme Government of Netherlands India, with calmness, wisdom and energy by the measures to be taken and the orders to be issued, and it cannot fail but the clearest days will again as of old shine over Java and Netherlands India.

JAVA.

Trade.—Since our last publication we have been favoured with the Batavian Courant containing the decrees of the Java government respecting the abolition of salt monopoly and the opening of the ports to foreign vessels. It appears that these liberal resolutions were amongst the last acts of the Baron Vander Capellen's government, and the official documents relating to them are accordingly dated the 29th and 31st of December.

The following ports are stated as now open to the ships of all nations in amity with the Dutch. On the island of Java, Batavia, Samarang, and Surubaya; island of Bintang, Rhio; island of Banka, Mintoh; island of Sumatra, Palembang, Bencoolen, Padang, and Tapanooly; island of Borneo, Banjermassin, Pontianah, and Sambas; island of Celebes, Macassar; island of Timor, Kupang.—[*Sing. Chron.*]

Mutiny in a British Ship.—The *Caledonian*, Capt. Ferrier, from Penang to Sumatra, arrived at Batavia on the 20th July. A mutiny had taken place in this vessel, the captain was stabbed, and the mate's throat cut; but the latter, though severely wounded, with the assistance of an English gentleman, a passenger, seized the assassin, who in the struggle jumped overboard and was shot in the water; the mutiny was then suppressed.

The Circulation.—The state of the circulating medium at Batavia has been brought under the consideration of the new commissioner by the merchants, who have addressed to him a memorial on the subject. It appears that the Dutch guilder was issued in 1817, to the extent of two millions, at about 14 per cent. above their intrinsic value. Silver dollars were paid into the treasury at par, i.e. the fixed rate of one silver dollar for twenty-five and a half guilders, and an enormous amount of dollars so received exported to their account settlement. As the currency is to be redeemed, the new Commissioner having brought out about five millions of guilders with him in specie, the merchants memorialized, that it would be only an act of justice to redeem at the same value at which the currency was issued, but which currency has now become depreciated to a considerable extent. The date of the proclamations of the Commissioner-general, in which another rate of redemption is ordered, is four days previous to that of the memorial; but their publication did not take place until nine days after the memorial had been presented, as stated on the authority of a letter from Batavia. The government of Batavia, however, is said to take the same view as the merchants; but had no power to modify the rule laid down by the proclamations. They are believed to have recom-

mended the withdrawing the currency at the value which it originally professed to represent.—[*Cat. John Bull*, June 8.]

The Commissioner-general continues to adopt measures of economy in all the branches of the administration. With this view his Excellency, by a resolution of the 6th of July, has ordered that the establishments on the west coast of Borneo shall depend on the residencies of Pontianak and Sambas, or the subordinate residency of Mampauwa, and the division of Landak, the chief of which shall bear the title of Resident of the West Coast of Borneo.

A decree of the 26th July increases the postage of letters and the the prices of post-horses, and organizes the administration of the posts.

Letters from Batavia of the 7th Aug., received at Rotterdam, say that the reports from the interior were by no means favourable, but there was reason to believe that all the mischief was confined to the surprise of a small detachment of our troops, who were taken prisoners by the rebels.—[*Dutch Papers*.]

Letters from Batavia, dated to the 13th July, and by the way of Holland, mention in confident terms that the insurrections in the Moluccas had assumed such a serious aspect, that all the Dutch authorities were leaving the islands.

Letters from Batavia to the 23d July, confirm the previous accounts of the convulsed state of Java. The Dutch troops were so exhausted by the military duties, and the effects of cholera morbus, that they had been acting entirely on the defensive for some time.—[*Lond. Paper*.]

SUMATRA.

Padang.—The settlement of Padang, which is now the seat of government on the west coast of Sumatra, is a station of some importance, possessing capabilities for an extensive commerce as the principal mart on that coast for the productions of the interior, and for the introduction of foreign merchandize. By late accounts, we learn that the general trade of the port is decreasing, and that foreign trade in particular is much depressed. We noticed some time ago a regulation prohibiting the transport of salt into the interior: this measure has been attended with the result we predicted; the natives have found other channels of supply, and it will require good management to inspire them with sufficient confidence to induce them to resort to Padang as formerly. Raw cotton from the continent of India has always been an article of import, and the natives of the interior have been long accustomed to derive their supplies of this material from Padang, for the purpose of being manufactured into cloths suited to their own taste. The Dutch government have imposed

imposed a prohibitory duty of twenty-five rupees per picul upon this article. The high rate of charges for cargo boats is a grievance which is much complained of: it is a monopoly of the master attendants, and we should be surprised if it differed from all other monopolies in being else than a grievance. The sudden and unexpected interference of government with the established regulation has been attended with the most pernicious effects, and has tended much to the decrease of the trade. Some years ago the quantity of gold collected at Padang amounted to nearly 12,000 taels annually; at present it does not exceed 2,000. The principal and almost only export now is coffee, which used to be carried away by the Americans, but in consequence of the delay and difficulty in obtaining cargoes, their trade has fallen off, and the coffee to the amount of about 50,000 piculs yearly is sent to Batavia in colonial vessels.

Padang was formerly the most profitable out-station possessed by the Dutch, and yielded a considerable surplus revenue, but has now become a burthen to the government of Java. We are surprised that the Dutch did not study their own interests more in framing laws for the regulation of commerce on the west coast of Sumatra, where the dangerous nature of the navigation, and the remoteness of the situation from the ordinary track of commerce, rendered every encouragement and facility which can be afforded to the trader necessary.—[*Singapore Chronicle*, March 30.

China.

A correspondent in the *India Gazette* of June 8th, relating the particulars of the tumult at Macao, reported in our journal (p. 451) from the *Gazeta de Macan*, adds the following circumstance:—“The Heang-Shan mandarin had two stones thrown in his face, and his chair was smashed to pieces. The Chinese accuse him of having been bribed to consent to the execution of the Caffre slave, in lieu of Mr.—, who, there is a very strong conviction among the Chinese, made away with the servant alluded to. Against this, however, the Portuguese have the confession of the slave himself who was executed, of another slave who assisted in the murder, and of a Manilla man, who, it would appear, was the instigator, by having promised them a reward for a piece of human flesh, which was recommended to him as a cure for a complaint in his face, and which horrid remedy they accordingly brought to him, in a piece cut from the poor boy's thigh. The Manilla man alleged in reply to this, that though he wanted some human flesh, he

never contemplated that the slaves would go and commit murder to obtain it. It seems indeed incredible that any being, however ignorant and brutish, could be tempted by such motive to murder his fellow creature. The leg and thigh were the first parts discovered of the murdered boy, opposite the Spanish priest's, and afterwards the body itself was found under a rock on the sea-shore, between Macao and the Guia.”

A statement appears in the *Calcutta John Bull*, that dissensions prevailed amongst the Hong merchants at Canton; and that the Chinese were threatening to deprive the Portuguese of the settlement at Macao, which was to be offered to the Company's supercargoes.

Persia.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

From a report of General Yermoloff, dated the 24th of September, it seems that Abbas Mirza, after the defeat on the Clanhorn, had been joined by Allaiar Khan, son-in-law to the Shah, and with their united forces, amounting to 8,000 regular infantry, 15,000 regular, and as many irregular cavalry, and 25 pieces of cannon, had again passed the Terter. Gen. Madatoff had, upon this, joined, in the night of the 21st, Adj. Gen. Paskevitch, in consequence of which the Persians contented themselves with taking a position on the left bank of the above-mentioned river, and were obliged to raise the blockade of Schouchi.

At the same time the brother of the Serdar of Erivan had made an incursion with 3,000 cavalry into the plain of Poloria, and driven off a great quantity of cattle; but the troops stationed in those parts recovered the greater part of the booty. The Serdar himself had gone towards Schamshadil, and threatened Kazask, which induced General Yermoloff, as all was quiet on the line of the Caucasus and in the province of Daghestan, to march with three battalions, one of which consisted of soldiers of the guard who mutinied, and 400 cossacks, towards Kazask, in order to protect that district.

From another report of General Yermoloff, it appears that General Paskevitch was attacked on the 25th of September by the Persians to the number of 35,000 men, commanded by Abbas Mirza in person and three of his sons; but that the assailants, after a short engagement, fled in disorder, leaving behind 1,100 prisoners, eighty caissons, and a quantity of baggage. The loss of the Russians was fifty killed, among whom is Colonel Gretoff, and two hundred and fifty wounded.

ed. The enemy was pursued in his flight, and when the latest report was sent off, it was thought that the whole province of Karabach was already delivered from the Persians. This victory was considered as so important, that the guns were fired at St. Petersburg, and the city illuminated on the occasion.—[*Dutch Papers*.

In a report, dated 24th September, General Yermoloff has stated to the emperor that very soon after his victory at the river Shambor and his occupation of Elizabetopol, Major Gen. Prince Madatoff learned that Abbas Mirza had effected a junction with Alaiar Khan, son-in-law of the Shah, and that he was marching to meet him, and had already passed the Terter. The General immediately sent notice to General Paskevitch, who joined him on the night of the 21st, at Elizabetopol. These joint forces amounted to 8,000 infantry, 15,000 tolerable cavalry, as many more badly armed, and twenty-five pieces of cannon. No intelligence of the Shah himself has, up to this moment, been received. The Persian troops have been obliged to raise the siege of Schouchi, and Col. Reut, having made a sortie, gained a considerable advantage over them. Ameer Khan, Abbas Mirza's uncle, was killed in the battle of the 15th of September, in which the loss of the enemy was much greater than at first announced, at least 2,000 men killed and wounded. On the side of Erivan, Hassan Khan, brother of the Serdar, attacked on the night of the 11th Sept. the village situated on the steppe of Poloria with 3,000 cavalry, and carried off the cattle. The troops stationed in the district of Djelal-Oglou immediately marched to the number of three companies, with their artillery, and pressed so hard on the enemy that they were obliged to abandon the greater part of their booty, and to retire with some loss. Major Gen. Prince Menzikoff was present at this affair, and took part in it, with a company of the 7th regiment of carabineers, and a piece of artillery. After the sortie from Elizabetopol, the Serdar of Erivan directed his march upon Chamchadil, by the lake Nekha, where he encamped near the mouth of the little river Djelam, and endeavoured by his menaces to excite a revolt among the tribes that had continued loyal to us. He intends also to pillage the natives of the district of Kazask, who, from the sojourn of our troops near the river Akstapha, have been for the most part reduced to obedience and armed against the Persians.

“ Gen. Yermoloff adds to these details that every thing is quiet in Daghestan and on the line of Caucasus, and that he set out on the 24th for the districts of Kazask and Chamchadil, in order to repress the ravages threatened by the Serdar of Erivan. His detachment is composed

of the second battalion of the combined regiment of the guard, of a battalion of the infantry of Chirvan, a battalion of mixed troops, 400 cossacks, and twelve guns. Lastly, Gen. Yermoloff informs his majesty that he had received a report from Gen. Paskevitch, bearing intelligence that on the 25th Sept., at seven versts (five miles and a half nearly) from Elizabetopol, he had been attacked by the Persians under Abbas Mirza, two of his sons, and his son-in-law; that the force of the enemy was 15,000 infantry, about 20,000 cavalry, and twenty-six pieces of artillery; but that, after a short combat, they were completely beaten and routed. The enemy lost in this action 1,100 soldiers and nine officers taken prisoners, as well as two khans, four standards, three guns, a falconet, and eighty caissons. On the side of the Russians, the brave Lieut. Col. Grekoff, two officers of the infantry of Chirvan, and forty-five soldiers were killed; and one superior and eight subaltern officers, and two hundred and forty soldiers wounded. The enemy were in complete route; they had abandoned their baggage, and were closely pursued by Gen. Paskevitch, and there was reason to believe that the whole province of Karabagh was thus delivered from the perfidious inroad of the Persians.—[*Russian Papers*, Oct. 14 O. S.

After Abbas Mirza had suffered a total defeat on the 13th (25th) September, near Elizabetopol, he left the Russian territory, raised the blockade of the fortress of Schascha, and on the 18th (30th) retreated over the Araxes. After our victory of the 13th (25th) the enemy fled with such precipitation, that Lieut. Gen. Prince Madatow found it impossible to overtake him. A part of the Persian cavalry has followed Abbas Mirza over the Araxes; the infantry has dispersed, fled into the mountains, and was endeavouring with all speed to reach the Persian frontier. Adjutant Gen. Pasketvitch has received orders to leave some troops in Schirwan, in order to drive out the Persians who have remained there, as well as in the south of Daghestan. On the 21st Sept. (3d Oct.) Gen. Davidow, who commands towards Erivan, attacked the enemy commanded by Hassan Khan, brother of the Serdar of that province. The Persians were totally routed, and Gen. Davidow, after having caused them a very great loss, pursued them to the little town of Sudarbent, two short days' journey from Erivan, where the Serdar has shut himself up without affording the smallest assistance to his brother. The son of the former Khan of Elizabetopol, Zgurla' Khan, who has been taken prisoner, has declared that in the battle of the 13th (25), the army of Abbas Mirza consisted of twenty-four battalions, each consisting of 800 to 1,000 men, twenty-four cannon, 12,000 cavalry,

cavalry, and 8,000 troops of various descriptions. The head-quarters of Gen. Paskevitch were at Kendolan, not far from Schuscha, and those of Gen. Yermoloff at Hassan See, in the district of Schamchadil. Abbas Mirza has repassed the Araxes at Aslangas. According to the latest accounts, he was on the 20th Sept. (2d Oct.) at Marilian, to the left of the Aslangas, in the vicinity of the mountains, and the Shah of Persia himself at Agar.—[*Ibid.* Nov. 4 O. S.

The following despatches from Prince Menzikoff appear in the *Petersburgh Journal*; they throw some additional light upon the circumstances of the war.

“ Sultania, July 3 (15).

“ The principal minister of the Shah is Alaiar Khan, by birth a Kadjar, the son-in-law of his sovereign, and brother-in-law of Abbas Mirza, who has married his sister; he bears the title of Assefout-Doulé, which title was created for him. The other ministers are dependent on him, and all the decisions of the Shah pass through his hands.

“ However, Alaiar Khan's want of knowledge in business has obliged him to have recourse to the other ministers in the transactions with foreign powers, and they, especially Mirza-Aboul-Hassan-Khan and Mirza-Abdoul-Wehab, have attempted to profit by this circumstance to ruin him, by proving to the Sultan his incapacity, and offering at the same time to prove that he had robbed the exchequer of 80,000 tomans. The ruin of Alaiar Khan was about to be decided, when he found a resource in extreme measures war afforded it him. He joined with the Seid of Kerbelay, in whom he found a supporter; on the other hand, he sent for Abbas Mirza, who repaired full gallop to Sultania to support his brother-in-law. The Mollahs preached a religious war and inflamed the people; and Alaiar Khan produced pretended petitions from the discontented in our provinces, inviting the Persians to their assistance, and Abbas Mirza insisted on the opportunity for war. The Shah, fearing his sons, the Mollahs, and the people, yielded, notwithstanding his aversion to war; and Alaiar Khan is at the height of his power. The troops were ordered to march towards our frontiers, and the appeal of the Mollahs to the people was despatched to all the provinces to be read in the mosques.

“ All these resolutions were taken and executed during my journey from Tauris to Sultania, where I arrived under very unfavourable auspices.”

“ Sultania, July 3 (15).

“ My arrival at Sultania has terminated the civilities of the Persians towards me: my tent is surrounded with guards, who

prevent all communication. At the public audience which the Shah granted me, they affected not to pay me the honours which are usually shown even to the *chargés-d'affaire* who reside at this court, though the ceremony of my reception was regulated before-hand. According to this the Shah was to take from my hands the Emperor's letter, and I had the positive assurance, twice repeated, that he would do so; yet, when I presented it to him, he would not take it, but made a sign with his hand that I should lay it on a cushion. Now, according to the custom of the country, this was a want of respect to the Emperor. This proceeding was excused on the pretext of misunderstanding. All is done at the instigation of Abbas Mirza, who, always yielding to the impulse of the moment, wishes in his warlike ardour to push things to extremity.”

“ Sultania, July 5 (17).

“ This morning I had a conference with the minister of the Shah, in which Alaiar Khan presided, and he alone spoke.

“ He renewed strange pretensions, particularly insisting on the restoration of the coast of Lake Goktcha. I opposed to this the letter of the Prince Royal to General Yermoloff, by which he consented to give up this coast to us, in exchange for the tract between the Kapan and the Kapanaktchay. He answered that the Shah had never given his consent or approbation to such an exchange, and that it was inadmissible.

I observed that this change of intention was not known to the Emperor when I left St. Petersburg, and consequently my instructions could not mention a fact of later date, but that I would immediately apply to my Government for new orders. The minister found nothing to object, and only said, that as the Shah was going to set out for Ardebil, I should be furnished with means to return to Tiflis, and the negociation might be continued in some frontier town, which should be agreed upon for holding the conferences.

“ The Prince Royal is gone this morning to assemble troops on our frontiers of Karabag. He fancies himself already in possession of Tiflis, and dictating terms to Russia; indulging in the most flattering hopes, his presumption is quite childish. He compares himself to Tamerlane and Nadir Shah.”

“ Sultania, July 9 (27).

“ The Prince Royal sent a courier from Miana to his brother-in-law, Alaiar Khan, to desire him to save the appearances of a first aggression. It has consequently been decided, in a meeting held at the minister's, to propose to me to terminate the differences respecting the frontiers according to the stipulations of the treaty of Gulistan giving them a meaning which I could not adopt.

“ This

" This resolution being adopted, Alaiar Khan transmitted to me the annexed note, passing over the proposal I had made him on the 5th, and without mentioning the resumption of the negotiations in a frontier town to which he had before assented. My answer is also enclosed.

(Copy of the enclosure.)

" In the conference of the 5th (17th), Prince Menzikoff, knowing that war was resolved upon, and not willing that the absolute rejection of even an inadmissible proposal should afford Persia a pretext for hostilities, declared, as he says, that he would ask for fresh instructions, and would agree to Alaiar Khan's proposal to resume the negotiations in a frontier town. Yet, on the 7th (19th) Alaiar Khan sent him a note, in which, passing over all that had preceded, or supporting by any proofs the vague accusation which he made against the authorities on the frontiers of Georgia, of not having shewn a conciliatory spirit in the differences between the two States, he declared that the Shah would never resume the negotiations except on the basis of the treaty of Gulistan, hastily requiring Prince Menzikoff to say whether Russia would agree to this, adding that if it did not, the court of St. Petersburg could not justly complain of what Persia might in the sequel resolve.

" Prince Menzikoff's answer was very simple and judicious. He merely recapitulated what had been done by the Emperor of Russia—the consent given by Persia to the exchange of territory (mentioned in the Russian declaration of war)—and the wish of his Majesty the Emperor to maintain peace and to consult the interest of Persia. The Persian minister did not receive this note till the 30th Aug. (11th Sept.), when Prince Menzikoff was mounting his horse to leave the territory occupied by the enemy, and to join our troops. In this answer the Persian minister held out a hope of the acceptance of the proposal to negotiate in a frontier town, and says not a word of six weeks' flagrant hostilities and open war—of the violation of our territory by an armed force—of the invasion of our provinces beyond Elizabethpol—and of the insurrection excited in all the neighbouring countries among the Mahometan subjects of the Emperor. It would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant instance of bad faith."

" Sultania, July 9 (27).

" Mr. Willock, the English chargé-d'affaires, came to see me this evening, and told me the Shah had sent to him to ask him to speak to me on the means of avoiding a rupture between the two States, and that he had chosen him because he could not trust any of his ministers, who

were divided in opinions and interests. Mr. Willock added, he had charged himself with this message, not officially, but from his personal wish to see the differences between Russia and Persia arranged, and that, before entering on particulars, he asked my permission to speak on the object of his visit. I answered, that I received his proposal with infinite pleasure, and I assured him that the policy of the Emperor was too frank and too upright for me to conceal my proceedings from the agent of an allied power, and that I accepted his good offices without admitting his intervention. After saying that this was his own meaning, and after a long discussion, he proposed to me to take with me to Tiflis a Persian negotiator, whose proceedings I should second, and who should endeavour to obtain from General Yermoloff the evacuation of the coast of the Goktcha during the next winter, which should be employed in arranging the points in dispute respecting the frontiers.

" I immediately assented to this proposal, which Mr. Willock thinks will afford the Shah a pretext to stop the march of the troops, and which besides is absolutely conformable to the spirit of the note which I have written to-day to Alaiar Khan.

" The English officers and serjants who exercise the Persian troops have received orders from Mr. Willock not to follow them, but to remain at Tauris. Mr. Cormick, the Prince's English physician, has also refused to accompany him, and Abbas Mirza will have no Europeans in his army except an Italian named Bernardi, who has served as a subaltern in the French artillery, and who, during the Hundred Days, was an officer and perhaps an ex-serjeant of the English artillery, now in the pay of the Prince, and consequently independent of the chargé-d'affaires of his government.

" Mr. Willock intends to follow the court to Ardebil, but declared to the Shah, that if he should approach our frontiers nearer than that point he should be obliged to leave him.

" Sultania, July 11 (29).

" The proposal of Mr. Willock, mentioned in my preceding, had just been acceded to by the Shah, and the Kaimacan was chosen to accompany me to Tiflis, when an unexpected event defeated all the plans for an arrangement. This is the revolt of the Khan of Talyche, who, after having massacred the little Russian garrison at Arkevan, asked assistance of Persia to make himself master of Lenkoran.

" Alaiar Khan has taken advantage of this event to influence the Shah, who has resolved on war, and sets out to-morrow for Ardebil, where he will arrive on the

18th (30th) of this month. All the troops are in the camp at Sultania."

" Tauris, July 20 (Aug. 1).

" On arriving at Tauris (Tabreez), I learned that the couriers whom I dispatched on the 2d (14th) from Sultania were detained at Ahar. I found M. Ivanoff and the dragoman, Chah Nazaroff, attached to our mission, under arrest and guarded in their respective lodgings. Two couriers, sent to me from Tiflis, have also been stopped and their papers seized. All these shameful proceedings are by order of Abbas Mirza: I have demanded my papers, which have just been given up to me. M. Ivanoff and Chah Nazaroff are set at liberty, but the hotel of the mission is surrounded by guards, and nobody dares to go out without being accompanied by some soldiers with their arms.

" Tiflis, Sept. 12 (24).

" I arrived on the 4th (16th) Aug. at Erivan, where the Serdar caused me to be detained under various pretexts till the 9th (20th), and afterwards let me know that he could not permit me to join the Russian troops, but that he would have me escorted to the frontiers of Turkey; and, if I did not agree to this, he could not assign me any other route, but that through our Tartar province at Kagah, the fidelity of which, at that time, was at least suspicious. I was warned, at the same time, that the delay which I experienced arose from the measures which the Serdar was taking to plunder my baggage, and to seize on my person as soon as we should be one day's journey beyond the frontiers of Persia; and I was informed at the same time who the individuals were that were commissioned to execute these outrages.

" During the discussions concerning my departure, Mirza Ismael, my Mehmander, received orders from Alaiar Khan to detain me at Erivan till further orders, under the specious pretext that it was necessary I should wait for the answer which it was intended to make to my note of the 9th (21st) July.

" I protested against so manifest a violation of the law of nations, writing both to Abbas Mirza and to the principal minister; and I informed the English mission of the situation in which I was.

" During this time every day of my detention was marked by some new insult. It was insinuated to me from Alaiar Khan, that the wife of the Khan of Tatyche having been kept as a hostage at the time of his revolt, I should be detained at Erivan till she should be set at liberty; but that I might ransom myself by giving up to the chief minister my plate, and the presents not yet distributed, which I had in my possession.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 132.

" They endeavoured, but in vain, to bribe my Dragomans. The Serdar desired my Mehmandar to require of me the payment of a parcel of cotton, which he had sent to Russia before the commencement of hostilities, or to keep some persons of my suite as hostages.

" Being unable to bribe my Dragomans, the Serdar expressed his intention to keep them by force, as being both natives of the province of Karabag, which he already considered as a conquered province, and part of Persia.

" I should write a volume if I were to give your Excellency an account of all the vexatious attempts which I have been obliged to resist, and to which the inventive genius of my gaolers every day gave a new form; but always with a view to extort money or effects.

" Seeing the time pass away, and the answers to my letters not arriving, and learning that the English mission had left the camp of the Shah to go to meet Mr. Macdonald, I persuaded my Mehmander to oppose the pretensions of the Serdar of Erivan, and to insinuate to the principal minister, whose creature he is, that considering the antipathy of the Shah to the war, the enemies of Alaiar Khan would seize the first opportunity that a doubtful battle would furnish to ruin him, if he did not think before-hand of peace; and the only means to conclude it on advantageous terms were, to let me depart as soon as possible, because I was personally interested in inducing our cabinet to an accommodation.

" This means succeeded, and I owe to it my liberation, after twenty-five days' detention in the most unhealthy place in the environs of Erivan, which has severely affected all the individuals of the mission, both masters and servants, including the physician and his assistants, so that Lieutenant Count Tolstoy has been obliged to act as doctor, and have to let blood, in order to assist the sick.

" Mr. Macdonald, the new English minister at the court of Teheran, learnt on his arrival at the camp of the Shah, that orders had already been given to let me pass freely; but, fearing some new act of perfidy on the part of the Persians, he thought it advisable to demand new firmans, and to send Major Monteith to see that they were carried into execution; however, I had already reached Tiflis, when that officer arrived at the camp of the Serdar of Erivan."

The *Journal*, in commenting upon these official documents, has the following observation:—"the behaviour of the English Chargé d'Affaires and minister at the court of Teheran has given the greatest satisfaction to the Emperor. It was impossible better to confute the conjectures respecting the reciprocal position of England

land and Russia, in the affairs of Persia, which ill-intentioned persons are eager to spread, and the credulous to believe; it was impossible better to shew the bonds which unite the two states, and to prove the continuance of that policy which jointly actuated the European courts, and the first object and the fairest reward of which is the general peace."

MISSION TO TURKEY.

Extract of a letter dated "Constantinople, Oct. 15:"—The Armenian-Persian Daoud Zadnur, now Daoud Khan, the same who in 1816 went to Paris with letters from the Shah to Louis XVIII, has just arrived at Constantinople. It is reported that the object of his mission is to induce the Porte to join Persia against Russia. He is lodged at Kadkenci (the ancient Chaledon), and is said to have solicited permission to reside in Constantinople."—[*Paris Paper*.

Pachalik of Bagdad.

DISTURBANCES AT BUSSORA.

But few places under the Turkish government appear to be exempt from political commotion; and every communication adds fresh proof of a rapid decline in power of constituted authorities, and imbecility in the management of state affairs; even at Bussora, the ruling power has had many difficulties to contend with, and the measures adopted for the preservation of tranquillity tend rather to multiply than reduce the number of disaffected persons, many of whom possess local power and considerable influence among the neighbouring Arab tribes. A disturbance of rather a serious nature occurred not long since in consequence of some exorbitant duties demanded from the Chaub Sheik, who, according to ancient usage, claimed exemption. Among other outrages the rudders of his boats were taken off to enforce payment; and the Sheik was not long in endeavouring to revenge the insult by sending an armed vessel into the creek, with orders to seize the Turkish officers of customs, and convey them to a place where summary justice awaited them; and the order would have been immediately executed, but for the interference of a mutual friend, which prevented any further vengeance falling on the offending parties than dismissal from office, as some reparation for the injury; but this was far from appeasing the Sheik, who refused the usual supplies of wood and grain for which Bussora is indebted to the Chaub territory: and war-boats were commissioned to plunder every vessel proceeding to or from the creek.

In this posture of affairs with the Chaub

tribes, an occurrence took place which considerably inflamed their feelings of resentment, and rendered all prospect of accommodation still more remote. An officer of customs informed the musselim, that a cossid had entered the town with letters from the rebel Keyhayah to several persons under his influence; when a few suspected characters, though innocent, were immediately arrested, and without investigation severely fined and then discharged. Three letters were discovered about the cossid's person, only one of which was proclaimed (perhaps from being directed to a powerful Arab chief); the other two were concealed, and a messenger instantly dispatched to Bagdad. This proceeding gave rise to considerable consternation and various speculative opinions, for the most part probably without foundation; but the barbarous sacrifice of the cossid left no doubt as to the fears entertained by government. The unfortunate man was bastinadoed to extort a confession that might implicate certain innocent persons, whose integrity perhaps had caused them to be expelled from the sunshine of court favour, but without effect; he was then conveyed to a public cross road, where, on his requesting some water to drink, it was poured into his mouth mixed with clay; after which his two feet were fastened separately to stakes at the sides of a pit, in such a manner that his head and body were hung reversed within it, the earth was then thrown in and the wretched sufferer buried alive. Among the spectators of this inhuman murder was a son of the Chaub Sheik's agent; and, probably from design, he was twice wounded by the soldiers in their endeavours to disperse the crowd, for which injury instant satisfaction was demanded by his father, and, at the head of an armed party, he preferred a complaint at the Serai, but the answer being far from satisfactory, a message was forthwith dispatched to the Chaub chieftain, who, with his partisans, imputed the transaction to the Turkish government, which had on many occasions evinced a hostile spirit towards their tribe; and it was fully expected that this latter aggression would rouse them to feelings of resentment that might produce an attack on the town, particularly as the unfortunate cossid was formerly under Persian protection, from which it is strongly believed the Prince of Shaster will join in the revenge.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, April 12.

Mauritius.

Extract of a Letter from the island, dated 1st February:—"The higher parts of this island afford a very agreeable and a very salubrious air, but there is little society,

society, and the expences of living are very high, owing to the high price of labour and the want of capital, industry, and enterprize among the French. The passing of the late act exempting the Mauritius sugar from the payment of protecting duties has, perhaps, given the island the annual sum of three hundred thousand dollars a year, or above sixteen per cent. increased value to its sugar exports; but the lands being in abundance compared with the number of slaves, by whom alone they are tilled, they have increased scarcely at all in value. The demand for sugar land cannot increase without an increase of slaves; and as the laws against this trade are very rigidly enforced, and the slave population does not increase by births, the number cannot increase; so that stock in slaves is that which has benefited most by this act, and I believe that nine-tenths of the French here live by the profits of this stock alone. The soil is, beyond all doubt, the richest in the world, while it has the appearance of being not only the worst, but absolutely impossible of culture. Though covered with rocks and stones, that it is almost impossible to remove by manual labour, so thickly, that there is just room to insert the cane among them, the cane not only attains a size and richness unknown to other parts of the world, but yields cuttings for twelve successive years, with scarce any labour or expense in weeding and manure, and with no very considerable diminution of produce. In the West-Indies, even in the best soil, the same plant yields cuttings for only three seasons; and in no part of the East-Indies can more than two crops be taken from the same plant, and these are only taken by poor and indolent cultivators. It is impossible to account for the richness of the Mauritius soil on any other grounds than the decomposition of these stones and rocks continually operating to enrich it, and to renew that food which the plants are continually drawing from it. Not only canes, but every thing else seems to grow in it with a rankness quite peculiar, though it would seem difficult for the roots to find room.

So great, however, is the price of labour, that the soil yields little rent; the very best, and in the best situation, yielding only from four to five dollars a year per acre, or from sixteen to twenty shillings, and selling at twenty years' purchase.

In one material branch of industry the labour of slaves is becoming every day more and more superseded by that of bullocks, which are got of excellent quality, and at a price extremely moderate, from Madagascar. Formerly the roads were so bad that, added to the mountainous nature of the island, the produce of the soil was almost entirely distributed in carts drawn by slaves, or upon the heads of

slaves; but now, by the aid of the Bengal convicts, paid by a tax upon slaves, or their proprietors, such excellent roads are made, and making, that the greater part is distributed in bullock carts, and the whole will soon be so. To this branch of improvement the governor gives particular attention, and the benefit derived from it is very great."

St. Helena.

ADDRESS FROM GOVERNOR WALKER, UPON
OPENING THE NEW SCHOOL, JAMES'S
TOWN.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot meet the present assembly, composed as it is of those whose studies are to be prosecuted in this building, as well as a number of their parents and relations, without saying a few words. We have frequent opportunities of noticing the liberal and benevolent attention of the Hon. Court of Directors to the interests and happiness of St. Helena. We are this day met in an edifice erected at a considerable expense, expressly for the purpose of instructing the rising generation in useful knowledge. The spacious apartment in which we now stand is a proof of the liberality and parental solicitude of the founders of this school; while the seminary is supplied with efficient masters, the health of the children is provided for by excellent accommodation. This demands, in the first place, the deep gratitude of parents, who have thus an opportunity at home of having the minds of their children early instructed in those principles which ought to direct and regulate human life. It is unnecessary to insist on the importance of early education; but should the opportunity be neglected, it must ever remain a source of painful and unavailing regret. The parents and children will equally lament the loss of time and of opportunity which can never be recovered.

"To give efficiency to an institution of this nature, regular attendance, order, and application are necessary. It is evident that the regularity of attendance must depend much upon parents and guardians: by them alone can children be sent to school. This is the boon which they owe to the youth who depend upon them: a good education is the best and most durable patrimony they can bestow.

"The important duty of improving their scholars in knowledge and virtue must devolve upon the masters; but the road of instruction will be smoothed, and the labour of the teachers will be cheered, when they perceive that a lively interest is taken in their success.

"On your part, my young friends, you will remember that the progress of your education

education must depend upon your own attention and application. You will remember that the real object of instruction is to make you better men, and to fit you for performing more effectually the duties which belong to your respective stations in society. It is a common but true observation, that there is no royal road to knowledge and science: the difficulties in the way can only be overcome by individual exertions. I am confident that many of you will duly appreciate your situation, and avail yourselves of the present precious opportunity for improvement; I trust that children yet unborn will partake of the blessings which are now offered to your acceptance.

"I shall only further request that we may all join with the senior clergyman in consecrating this house by thanksgiving to that great being from whom our blessings flow."

St. Helena, 8th Sept. 1825.

EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOLARS AT THE HEAD SCHOOL, JAMES TOWN.

At this examination, which took place on the 15th December, the Governor addressed Mr. Firmin, the head master, as follows:—

"I rise in the name of this Government to express the satisfaction and pleasure afforded by the present examination, and I may safely include the whole of this assembly. The natives of St. Helena must be convinced of the anxiety of the Hon. Company and of their government to diffuse amongst them knowledge. The erection of this edifice is a noble monument of the deep interest which is taken to render the rising generation of this island respectable and useful in society: it will testify to the world the encouragement which is given to learning and study. This magnificent example will be a stimulus, I trust, to excite gratitude and diligence.

The fruits, my young friends, may be slow in coming to maturity; but they are certain: they will add to your general happiness, promote your prosperity in life, and the moral improvement of the community around you. I am happy to observe that your progress in some of the most necessary and useful branches of education has been very considerable. The same individuals who distinguished themselves last year continue to maintain their reputation, and it affords me a high degree of satisfaction to extend this remark to the two young ladies who have for successive years received marks of honour and approbation. In general, your diligence, application, and good conduct are entitled to much praise. Those meritorious youths among you, who have given their time to

the pleasure of truth and knowledge, will have a source of profit and of never-failing enjoyment; it will afford your parents the most pure and unfeigned delight.

"In a word, Mr. Firmin, I have much pleasure in recording the praise which is due to yourself, and in adding, that the whole examination has given such a view of your method and success in teaching, as must secure the approbation of the public. I have also much pleasure in expressing the fullest commendation of the exertion and merit of Mr. Kay.

"I must, however, express my sincere regret that the numbers at this school are far from being equal to the liberal encouragement which it has received from the public. Able and well qualified teachers have been provided, and the choice has fallen upon men zealous in the performance of their arduous duties. In searching for the causes of this apparent neglect, they are not to be imputed to the want of talents in the teachers.

"It is a grateful task, and I return to it with pleasure, to notice that the young minds of the children at this school appear to be well instructed in religious and moral duties, which may be expected to have a favourable influence upon their conduct in after life. Every attention appears also to have been paid to their English reading. A selection has been made of books instructive and useful. The specimens of penmanship are, for the most part, creditable, and in some instances they display much excellence. The studies of arithmetic and mathematics have been pursued with vigour: some have attained a considerable degree of proficiency in those branches of education. It appears that those useful sciences have been cultivated with diligence; this has also been the case with the studies of Latin and geography. The exhibition of the drawing books was gratifying and respectable; they form a very agreeable proof of your own and Mr. Kay's attention to the improvement of your pupils, and of your united desire to combine ornamental with more solid branches of instruction.

"I deem it also proper to mention with commendation, Mr. Firmin, that, since the establishment of a chemical lecture, your scholars have been regular attendants, and that you have added the study of this important science, on which depends the improvement of all the arts, to the other branches of education taught at the head school of St. Helena.

"The report of individual proficiency will now be heard with attention, and I shall request of you to take the trouble of reading it. The distribution of prizes will be an honourable testimony to the application and attention of the meritorious youths who have distinguished themselves."

Cape of Good Hope.

ALGOA BAY.

From excellent authority we have derived information respecting the new British settlement of Algoa Bay, which would point it out as a most eligible place for homeward-bound ships from India to refresh at. In this respect it seems far preferable to St. Helena, which it is not always easy to make, and which, when made, is objectionable, on account of the greater difficulty of watering, and the comparatively high prices of stock.

During the Cape winter, or, more precisely speaking, in the months of May, June, July, and August, westerly winds prevail at Algoa Bay, which is thus accessible with perfect safety, so that ships do not run the risk of being blown on shore in stormy weather as they do in Table Bay. The approach to the Cape by sea, during the above months, is always, we believe, difficult and dangerous; and though Simon's Bay is a safe anchorage when once a ship does get into it, still, we believe, commanders of ships would willingly avoid the risk of touching at the Cape at all during the winter months, provided they were generally aware of the easily accessible and safe harbourage, and the many other

advantages they might enjoy at Algoa Bay during that time. Provisions of all sorts are abundant at Algoa Bay, and the water excellent; add to which, there is plenty of game and oysters.

Having thus stated what we sincerely believe to be the best course for homeward-bound ships under the circumstances specified, it only remains for us to observe, that between the months of September and March, or April, the prevalence of easterly winds renders Algoa Bay objectionable, on account of the great difficulty of putting to sea.

We trust that what we have said will attract the attention of those more particularly concerned, and that the intercourse, which we doubt not will shortly take place between the homeward-bound ships and Algoa Bay, will be highly to the benefit of the British settlers and the visitors, and perhaps be the means of giving a mercantile spirit to that interesting settlement, which may by-and-bye raise it to the rank of a prosperous British colony. — [*Ind. Gaz.*, May 1.

DEATHS.

July 6. At Graham's Town, Henry Plantagenet, infant son of Lieut. Col. Somerset, commandant on the frontier, &c.

July 2. At Port Elizabeth, Maria Cornelia second daughter of the late Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. J. Dament, Esq., aged 4 years.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Up to a late period of the month we are without intelligence from Calcutta, and can therefore say nothing respecting the payment of the second instalment due from the Burmese government under the late treaty. As Rangoon had not been evacuated, according to the latest accounts we have seen, the failure in the performance of any part of the stipulations of the treaty, would no doubt be the signal for retaining that fort.

In the absence of direct intelligence, we have gleaned some miscellaneous information from the other papers, which may be acceptable to our readers in the absence of later news.

In the letters lately received from the seat of war, Pagahm-Mew is stated to be a mass of pagodas, and this is in concurrence with the reports of Symes and other travellers. Pagahm, for Mieu or Mew is a mere adjunct signifying a city, was, in fact, the capital of the Birman kingdom for many centuries, and is said to have been the residence of forty-five successive kings. Pagahm itself is in ruins, but Neoundah, a flourishing town to the north, only four miles distant, may be considered almost as a continuation of

the old city. The number of religious edifices in the new town is equally great with that of the mouldering temples in the old. The country about Pagahm, Symes observes, scarcely yields sufficient vegetation to nourish goats, but in less than a day's advance it begins to improve, and all the way to Amerapura populous villages and towns recur in rapid succession.

Extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated May 18, 1826.

"Mr. Crawford is appointed Envoy to the Court of Ava, and proceeds thither on the next trip of the steam-vessel, *Enterprise* to Rangoon; she sails this day to Calcutta, and we may reasonably expect her in less than eighteen days, when we shall prepare for our trip to his golden-footed Majesty's court *à la mode grande* in the steam-vessel *Diana*, with all Mr. Crawford's suite, including an escort. The last, I presume, will consist of Europeans, as the Burmese have no very exalted opinion of the sepoys, while they call the former *bahies*, or a kind of demons which eat human flesh. The idea they have formed of the European troops is truly pleasing to an English soldier's heart;

heart;—they say they are invincible. Sir Archibald Campbell arrived here in the *Enterprize* on the 6th, and landed with all the honours due to his rank. We shall probably eventually leave here about the beginning of June, which is the most favourable period. The trip would be preferable by land, were it possible to make it, but, unlike Southern and Western India, the nullas are too numerous and destitute of ferry-boats, even in the short distance to the capital. The number of emigrants from this place is incredible. The despotism of the Burmese government is such, that its subjects are flying away as quick as they can into the English territories.

“The troops are embarking as quick possible. All the prisoners are released, and from what I hear, the treatment they received was very hard. Dr. Price, the American missionary, and Mr. Gouger have arrived here from Calcutta, and the former is gone to Ava; he left this the day before yesterday. Dr. Judson, Mr. Laird, and all the prisoners are now at Rangoon; 250 sepoys and other followers of the army and flotilla came down from Ava the other day.”—[*Mad. Gaz. June 10.*]

We some time ago expressed a doubt as entertained by others, rather than ourselves, that the Burmese may not be forthcoming with the next instalment under the treaty. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rangoon, dated 14th May, gives another view of the subject, and we should hope, and would willingly believe, a more correct:—

“The peace, as I have said before, will last—the second 25 lacs will be paid—14 are already. You will have this cash in the Calcutta market by the beginning of July.”—[*Cal. John Bull, May 23.*]

We hear it is in contemplation to give up Arracan, not indeed to its old masters the Burmese, but to the Mug dynasty, that formerly ruled it; and that our troops and establishments will be removed, and confined solely to Cheduba and Ramree. [*Ibid.*]

Our letters from Rangoon, by the *Enterprize*, concur in representing, that little difficulty will be found in procuring the second payment of 25 lacs under the treaty of Pagahm Mew, when our troops will be finally withdrawn from the Burmah territory. This, it is expected, will take place about the beginning of July. His Majesty's 87th regiment will remain until Rangoon is finally evacuated, when they will return to Bengal. We are sorry to learn that Lieut.-Col. Shaw, who commanded the regiment, had fallen a victim to the disease, under which he had been suffering for some time: he died, we un-

derstand, the day before the ship reached Penang.

Mr. Crawford was making preparations when the *Enterprize* sailed for proceeding to Ava, to assume the functions of resident at the court of his golden-footed Majesty.—[*Ibid. May 24.*]

The *Enterprize* has brought little or no news. The Burmese are getting ready the second instalment of the tribute, which will, it is believed, be forthcoming at the period agreed upon. Accordingly, the doubts that might have been existing as to their honesty in that respect need no longer be entertained.

The British resident at Ava, we understand, is to have an escort of fifty picked European soldiers.—[*India Gaz. May 25.*]

We understand that the 61st native infantry is to return immediately, and that Akyab is to be abandoned altogether. It is said that the Europeans (as well as all the stores) are to be removed entirely from Arracan to Calcutta, there being the greatest difficulty in procuring fresh provisions for the troops. One company of artillery and six guns, however, it is said, will be left.—[*Ibid.*]

As no doubt is entertained of the stipulated payment being made good, the evacuation of Rangoon is necessarily inevitable, and this most convenient seaport will be lost to us, unless some new *fracas* occur, of which at present there is no probability. Some reports, indeed, are current, of the Peguers being inclined to rebel against their old masters, when our troops are removed, stimulated to the effort no doubt by witnessing lately our complete success over the people they before deemed invincible. If dependence can be placed on the truth of those reports, we may see a material alteration take place in our existing relations with the Burmah government.—[*Beng. Hark. May 27.*]

The following are the documents to which we alluded in our last, as illustrative of the past policy of the Burman court, and of its chief officers. The appeal to the Emperor of China is, we think, exceedingly probable, as the vicinity and imagined strength of that power rendered it the only possible source whence effective assistance could be hoped for, and it was natural for the Burmese to calculate upon the jealousy with which the government of China would undoubtedly view the approach of the British arms. There has always subsisted an intimate intercourse between China and the Burman kingdom, and although latterly it has been confined to commerce, it has, at no distant period, involved questions

questions of peace and war: the place to which Sir Archibald Campbell is said to have advanced, Tirup Mew, is an evidence of such transactions, as it is said to mean the Chinese city, having been erected in commemoration of a victory gained over an invading Chinese force on this spot some centuries ago. Tirup Mew is not above five miles from the confluence of the Khaindowain, with the Irawadi, so that our gallant soldiers would soon have found what sort of resistance, if any, they were to encounter at Powa Chowa.

That the purpose to assassinate the English leaders at Prome was entertained, appears from the admission of the parties employed, and the cool manner in which their failure is adverted to in the letters to the court; at the same time, the crime never could have been seriously attempted, and it is amusing to observe the important results of this mission, which, being destined to penetrate into our plans, spoil our force, and murder its commanders, eventually carried off three muskets, two swords, and one pouch.

The account given of the affairs at Wattigaun, affords satisfactory proof of the means resorted to, for some time, to blind the court as to the real state of affairs; the mist must, however, have been long ago dissipated by the course of events, and the continued advance of the strangers, who were to have been seized, killed, and crushed, by the forces of the golden feet.

The Deposition of Na-twryn-la-ton of Munggyne Meng Mionscogie of Mergui.

Some time ago the King of Ava sent a deputation of his own people to solicit the assistance of an army from the Emperor of China. The latter potentate, in reply, wrote, that if he, the Emperor of China, were to send an army to aid the King of Ava, many contests would thence arise. Upon the return of the deputation with this reply, the King of Ava again sent a person with a letter to the Emperor of China, to which an answer to the following effect was received: That if the King of Ava, in his contest with the English, should fail, and should wish to retire into the territory of China, the Emperor of that country would afford him a place of refuge, and would engage not to surrender him to the English in the event of his being demanded, and that he would further endeavour to accommodate the dispute between the King of Ava and the English. The particulars above given, I, in the month of Magh, heard from the soldiers of the Burmese army at Sembeghuin. I have also heard that the wife of the King of Ava has given her husband the following counsel, that he should retire with her and the

court to the ancient city of Mon-so-lo, and there take up his abode. Hackeries and boats are accordingly said to have been prepared, and other arrangements made for the retirement of the King to the abovementioned city; that upon this, the brother of the King, the Prince of Serrawuddy, endeavoured to dissuade the King from such a course, saying, it is unusual for kings to quit their capital; it will be infinitely better to endeavour to settle your differences with the English. I have also heard that the King of Ava has given out, that in the event of the English army getting to Pagahm Mew, he will endeavour to settle matters with them, and even surrender to them whatever countries they may require. Whilst he was in this mind, one Tea-ya-soo-zang came to the King, and represented, that if the King would place 20,000 men at his disposal, he would proceed to Pagahm Mew, and fighting with the English, drive them out of the country. Accordingly 15,000 men (to each of whom a large bounty, amounting, it is said, to 300 ticals per man, was given) were placed at the disposal of the abovementioned, upon whom the title "*Nawing Phuring*" (*Prince of Sunset*), was conferred, and he was dispatched to Pagahm Mew, with orders to take under his command the 15,000 men, whom he would find soldiers, under Kalien Menghee and the Kee Woonghee, at the said place. It is further said, that all honorary distinctions formerly conferred upon Kalien Menghee, the Kee Woonghee, and Memiaboo, by the Sultan, had been recalled, and that the Prince of Sunset had sent three chiefs to construct a fortification at Powa-Chowa.

Copy of the King of Ava's Order.

No. I.—Our Royal Army will march in several divisions to seize, kill, and crush the rebel strangers who are in Prome. The victorious advance division, under the Chief Maha-Ne Myoo, seized, killed, and crushed the strangers at Wotegon. Owing to the excellent power of the Golden Majesty, they could not resist or stand before us. Their principal chief was killed, and all the strangers were killed and routed; muskets, arms, and live men were taken in abundance. The strangers came with great confidence; as they have been beaten this first time, they cannot stand on another occasion. The Royal Army having behaved well once, ten times it will be successful. After this, they (the strangers) cannot raise their hands, it is very easy for us to seize them now. Those that fight face to face and conquer, will be honoured and rewarded by the King: the list of their names is to be presented to his Majesty by the Prince General in chief.

Nov. 24, 1825.—The Royal Nakan sends this :

No. II.—Translation of an answer from the General Men Mya Boo, and other chiefs (on receipt of an order from the King of Ava).

Your Majesty's slaves, the General Beree Maha Duma Rajah, and other chiefs, send petition, in obedience to your Majesty's command, respecting the seizure, killing, and crushing the rebel strangers. Our army moves, advances, and acts advisedly near Prome to surround them. It is well regulated and arranged, but on account of the rains and bad roads it is obliged to halt. The instructions from the Golden Footstool I will forward, without loss of time, to the army by an intelligent man ; on his return with information, I will send orders to the great chief Maha Ney Myoo, and Kee Woonghee Sadhan Mengie Maha Mengoon, commanders of the armies on the east side, both by land and water, and on the west bank to the Sadan Woen Menla Mengoon, and the Great Chief La Main Woon Men Nosta Kyo Gaon. These two last form one division ; with the three divisions they will surround the rebel strangers, and by dint of your Golden Majesty's excellent omnipotence, not one shall escape, all shall be killed, destroyed and annihilated. I have sent men to obtain news regarding the officers and army which were sent from Cochin China, and I now forward some information to your Golden Majesty.

Thado Mengie Maha Mengaon's information to Men Myoo Byoo.

No. I.—I, a royal slave, sent orders to the advance chief Menla Souyen, to desire the Myoo-thoo-gie of Meeaday to send some men to Prome, where all the rebel strangers are, to get from that place every kind of information. The Meeaday Myoo-thoo-gie did so ; he sent two head men, named Naan Mya and Nakun, with other ten men. These people went to Prome and near the Shoe-Saudan Pagoda, where the principal chiefs of the strangers reside : they carried off three muskets, two swords and one pouch, but failed in their endeavours to enter and kill the chiefs, because European soldiers kept guard there. I send you now the written depositions of these people, as also the three muskets, two swords, and one pouch ; and the Meeaday Myoo-thoo-gie, by my order, will continue his exertions, and by the accompanying reports, you will perceive that more information is to be obtained from Prome and the Shoe-lay district.

Natto Leway Bain Yeydeen Morta is the bearer of this letter.

July 27, 1825.

Letter from the Chief of the Advance Army to the Kee Woonghee.

No. 2.—The Chief of the advance army, Menla Souyen, and chiefs, send their respects to your lordship. According to your orders, sent on a former occasion, the Meeaday Myoo-thoo-gie dispatched people to Prome to carry off any thing belonging to the rebel strangers, and to procure information. On the 25th July, a writer of Meeaday, named Napoo, brought three muskets, two swords, and one pouch, with a petition, a letter, and the depositions of the people sent. I forward the whole for your information.

1825, July 27.

The depositions of the people who were sent to Prome.

No. 3.—On the 24th July, Na, Amyat, Naken and Nashauee, narrate : Having been sent to obtain intelligence of the rebel strangers, and to carry off any thing belonging to them, also to observe the situation of their pickets, &c. &c. They reached Prome on the 18th July, when we began to get intelligence. On the 21st July, we saw the spectacle chief go in the steam boat to Kangeyn, on account of a white deck vessel having sunk near Segaghee : 300 sepoys went to the Shoeley district to fight the banditti ; in a narrow place they were surrounded, and all were killed. Out of the 300, only one man returned to Prome, and gave notice of the loss of the whole of the people.

After that we saw 500 men leave Prome, for the purpose of destroying them.

We saw five guns on the platform of the Shoe Sandau, and ten guns on the Nawain side inside of the stockade, near the Shoe Goo Pagoda ; we saw guns, jinjalls and mortars, collected in heaps. At the wharf, ten boats only were seen. Any persons who arrive at Prome from Meeaday or Taongdeen, are seized by the Penned, Napeh-Kyock (the Meyoumbenzeik Sagee), and examined for intelligence, which he gives to the chief of the strangers. These people are then confined inside of a pagoda. The officers of the strangers live some inside, some outside the stockade ; to take their property, or to kill them, we tried day and night. In front of, and below the steps of the Shoe Sandau, in the Kyaon-dan-Sheen Choultry, an English chief and soldiers were observed ; we tried to get an entrance to the chiefs, but on account of the strict guard of the sentries, we could not go near them ; but we took three muskets, two swords and one pouch, while the soldiers were sleeping. On the 21st July we departed.

[Cal. Gov. Gaz.

The following copy of an address from the Mughls of Chittagong to those of Backergunge, &c., inviting them to join the expedition of Brig. Gen. Morrison, appears in the Calcutta *John Bull*.

Proclamation.

"When the sky is covered with clouds, dew falls on the earth; but when the sun rises, the clouds are dispersed, and all is light. In the human frame there are ninety-six diseases latent; may these all be removed from your persons! As the mists are scattered by the heat of the sun, so may every malady be driven far from you! may you enjoy health! this is our prayer in the temple of the Almighty Chanda Padna, Toodasa, Neemee, Pura, and Kaya; these five mountains are of stupendous height, and covered with trees bearing sweet-scented flowers. And among these hills is the well of the water of life; and so inclosed is this fountain, that the sun-beams never reach it. From within that fountain five trees bearing fruit grow up, and the name of that fountain is Nawaa Waen: on its margin are four quadrupeds; one is the singhur, the other the elephant, the third is the horse, and the fourth the bull. From the mouths of each of these animals there issue streams of water, which find their way into five mighty oceans, and five hundred mighty rivers. And beside this great fountain, there are seven lesser wells, and the water of all is pure; and so cold, that were a man to place his fingers in it, he would certainly die. But a thousand times purer than even the waters of these fountains, is the virtue of benevolence, and it is with that feeling we pray, that your lives may be prolonged, and your prosperity uninterrupted, that you may become great in rank, and distinguished in wisdom: we, Hynjee Wyngeree, Rung Jhung, Acherung Tingra Bo, Rhungra Chowdree Puree Joree, Tinga Twanga

Paemromgee, and others undersigned, all of us formerly your neighbours and associates, now write in the spirit of friendship to you, Thwygeree Chowdree, Mijoo Chowdree, Meystrang See Chowdree and others, the Sirdars and people of the Mugh tribe residing at Viodgeone (by the Bengalese called Ranga Pallee), in the district of Backergunge.

"Between the English Government and the Sultan of Ava peace formerly subsisted; now there have been disputes, and war is declared. Muha Bundola, Toroo Wyn,* and Atown Mungja have assembled forces in Arracan. Atown Mungja and the Rajah of Arracan have brought their army to Ramoo, where they have recently decamped and fled. The dominions of the Sultan, namely Rangoon, Maon, and Cheduba have been taken possession of by the English. Arracan alone remains!! Now all of us Mughls are desirous of accompanying the armies of the English to Arracan; do you also accompany us. If you come with us, you will recover the possessions, the soil of your ancestors; if you come not quickly, you will not recover them, and your children will upbraid you, that, because you went not when called upon, you did not recover your inheritance. Moreover, it is written in our Shaster—'if any one remembereth not his native soil, and shall not seek to revisit the country of his forefathers, and shall not bear affection towards it, for him it will be bad, for him and his posterity for seven generations.' You know the Shasters; therefore, remembering its precepts, consulting together, and acting in concert with one another, hasten with your wives, your children, your boats and swords, as soon as you see this writing, to join us. Delay not; we write in the spirit of friendship."

* Another appellation for the Rajah of Arracan.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 5, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Ra. As.	Ra. As. [Sell.
Prem. 28 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 27 0	Prem.
Disc. 1 0	Five per ct. Loan 1 8	Disc.
At par 0 0	New 5 per cent. Loan 0 4	Ditto.

Rates of Exchange.—June 14.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, 30 days ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupee.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank Shares.—Prem. 5,500 to 5,700.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills S. Ra. 8 0 per cent.

Ditto on Government Bills 5 0 ditto.

Interest on Loans on Deposit 8 0 at 2 ms.

Prices of Bullion.

overseigns, each	Ra. 10 9
Guineas, do.	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs	18 0

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXII. No. 132.

Madras, June 9, 1826.

Government Securities.

6 per cent. paper 27 per cent. prem.

Old 5 ditto ditto 2½ per cent. discount.

New 5 ditto ditto certificates ditto.

Exchange at 106½ Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all purchases and sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1s. 9½d. at 3 months' sight.

Ditto . . . ditto . . . 1s. 10d. at 6 ditto.

Ditto on Bengal, 104 to 107 Madras Ra. per. 100 Sa. Ra.

Ditto on Bombay, 98 B. Ra. per 100 M. Ra.

Bombay, July 12, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Ra. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 do., per 100 Mad. Ra.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The new parliament was opened on the 21st Nov. by the King in person. The following is the portion of His Majesty's speech which referred to India.

"I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the hopes entertained at the close of the last Session of Parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories, have been fulfilled, and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter, highly honourable to the British arms, and to the Councils of the British Government in India."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 24.

Mr. F. Buxton moved for an address, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to grant a copy of the memorial presented by Mr. L. Cook to Lord Charles Somerset, respecting the prize slaves at the Cape of Good Hope, and relative to the manner in which Mr. Blair had been in the habit of disposing of prize slaves there.—Ordered.

The hon. gentleman moved also for returns respecting the number of government slaves, specifying their age and sex, who had been captured at the conquest of the Mauritius, their number at the present time, and the reasons for their decrease, if any; for copies of the orders respecting the punishment of slaves by their masters, specifying by whom these orders were made, and which of them had been registered; for the amount of penalties which had been received under the abolition acts, and the orders in council; and for an account of the expenses which had been incurred respecting the treaty with the chiefs of Madagascar—all of which were ordered.

Mr. C. W. Wynn brought up the treaty of peace entered into with the King of Ava.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 17.

Buckingham v. Banks. — Mr. Park moved for a rule to show cause, why the master should not proceed to tax the expenses which the defendant incurred, by keeping two foreigners in this country (in order to give testimony in the case) from the 22d of Feb. 1825, until the period when the trial took place; the trial having been put off from that time, at the instance of the plaintiff, on such conditions. — Rule granted. It was made absolute, Nov. 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatches overland from Persia were received on the 25th November at the

East-India House, and the contents were considered so important that they were immediately transmitted for the perusal of Ministers by the Court of Directors. They were brought by Major Willock, our Chargé d'Affaires. The contents of the despatches have not transpired, but there is no doubt that they will put ministers in possession of the real state of affairs between Persia and Russia. Major Willock left the camp at Ahac the latter end of September.—*Daily Paper*.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Emperor Nicholas has been distributing munificent marks of royal favour to different officers employed in the Persian war. Among the rest, Prince Medtsov has received from the Emperor, as a mark of the imperial approbation of his conduct in the battle of the 25th of September, a gold-mounted sabre, richly studded with diamonds; whilst to Prince Menzikoff the Czar has forwarded, accompanied by an autograph letter, the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, of the first class, set with brilliants.

DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

The *London Gazette* of Nov. 21, contains a notice that the distribution of the above prize-money will commence, at No. 8, Regent Street, London, on the 25th November, and end on the 24th February next, when the unpaid shares will be paid over to Chelsea Hospital and to the treasuries of the East-India Company. Forms of bills and orders are appended to the notice.

The following are the particulars of the different classes of the booty:

MAHIDPORE.

General Staff.

H.M.'s 22d Light Drags.

— 25th do. do.

— Royal Scots 2d bat. H.C.'s

Madras Troops.

Engineers.

Squadron Horse Artillery.

Rocket Troop.

Foot Artillery.

Russell Brigade Artillery.

Ordnance Nagpore Subsidiary force.

3d regt. Mad. Light Cavalry.

4th — 3 squad.

8th — 3 squad.

European Regiment.

3d regt. N.L.I. 1st bat.

6th do. N.I. 2d do.

14th do. do. 1st do.

14th do. do. 2d do.

16th do. do. 1st do.

Rifle Corps 4 compa.
Russell Brigade 1st bat.
Do. 2d do.
Pioneers.

Bengal Troops.

Detachment of Bengal N.I.

Amount of Shares.

Commander-in-Chief...	£725	0	4
Brigadier General	248	16	10
Lieut. Colonel.....	59	14	5
Major, &c.	39	16	3
Captain, &c.	19	18	1
Subaltern, &c.	9	19	0
Troop Quarter-master, &c.	2	9	9
Staff Serjeant, &c.	0	9	11
Serjeant	0	6	7
Rank and File, &c.	0	3	3
Subadar	0	19	10
Jemadar	0	6	7
Havildar	0	3	3
Naigue, Drummer, &c....	0	2	2

NAGPORE.

General Staff.
H.M.'s Royal Scots
— 17th Regt. Foot.

Madras Troops.

Engineers.
Horse Artillery.
Foot Artillery.
Berar Regular Artillery.
6th regt. Cavalry.
2d regt. N.I. fl. comp.
11th do. 1st bat.
12th do. 1st do.
13th do. 2d do.
14th do. detach.
20th do. 1st bat.
24th do. 1st do.
24th do. 2d do.
Detach. Pioneers.
Berar Regular Inf. 2d bat.
Nagpore Brigade, 1st bat.

Bengal Troops.

6th regt. Bengal Cavalry.
8th do.
8th N.I. 2d bat.
22d do. 1st do.
Pioneers.

Amount of Shares.

Commander-in-Chief	£2,787	6	4
Brigadier General	726	13	1
Lieut. Colonel	174	7	11
Major, &c.	116	5	3
Captain, &c.	58	2	7
Subaltern, &c.....	29	1	3
Troop Quarter-master ...	7	5	3
Staff Serjeant, &c.....	1	9	0
Serjeant	0	19	4
Rank and File, &c.	0	9	8
Subadar, &c.	2	18	1
Jemadar, &c.	0	19	4
Havildar, &c.....	0	9	8
Naigue, Drummer, &c. ...	0	6	5

SHOLAPORE.

General Staff.
H.M.'s 22d Light Drags. Detach.
Flank battalion.

Bombay Troops.

7th regt. N.I. 1st bat.

Madras Troops.

Engineers.
Horse Artil. att. to 22d Drags. Detach.
Foot Artillery.
5th regt. Cavalry, 3 troops.
4th regt. N.I. 2d bat.
9th do. 2d do.
12th do. 2d do.
22d do. 2d detach.
Rifle Corps, 4 comp.
Pioneers.

Amount of Shares.

Commander-in-Chief...	£203	13	11
Brigadier General	88	2	6
Colonel	35	5	0
Lieut. Colonel	21	3	0
Major, &c.	14	2	0
Captain, &c.....	7	0	11
Subaltern, &c.	3	10	5
Staff Serjeant, &c.....	0	3	6
Serjeant	0	2	4
Rank and File, &c.	0	1	2
Subadar, &c.	0	7	0
Jemadar, &c.	0	2	4
Havildar, &c.....	0	1	2
Naigue, Drummer, &c.	0	0	9

THAMES POLICE OFFICE, Nov. 10.

A respectable-looking female came to this office to request the advice of Capt. Richbell, under the following circumstances :—

She said that her name was Baker, and she was the widow of a Captain of a vessel. About seven years ago a young lad, her son, then about 14 years of age, went out to India in the Princess of Wales schooner, and they were shipwrecked at the desert Crozets Islands, and five of the crew and the captain were thrown destitute upon them. There they remained for two years, having built huts, and chiefly supported themselves by hunting and fishing, and clothing themselves in seal-skins, of which they had already accumulated nearly 4,000. An American brig happened to touch at the Crozets, and on their presenting themselves in their grotesque costume to the Captain, and giving him their history, they were immediately received on board with their 4,000 skins, for the purpose of being landed at New York. However, on their passage, the Captain and them differed as to the *quantum meruit* which he was entitled to for their passage homewards ; he seized all their skins, put them in irons, and landed them on a desert island, called St. Paul's. Thus deprived of every assistance, they knew not what to do, and bereft of every thing, save two muskets and a few pounds

of powder and shot, they, imagining that they should spend their lives there, commenced building huts and providing for a future settlement. They found the island of St. Paul's not only abounding with seals, but also with sea-elephants. So, after remaining three years, the American vessel, which had brought them there, touched at the island, and the Captain, no doubt under the expectation that he would as easily get possession of their seal skins as he did before, offered to take them to the Isle of France, as the best mart for the disposal of their elephants' teeth and blubber, of which they had a considerable quantity: after much negotiation they agreed with the Captain for their passage to the Isle of France, and were landed there. On their arrival they sold their skins, elephant-blubber, &c., and each of the crew lodged their money in the hands of the British Consul, except Samuel Baker (applicant's son), who happened to meet a Captain Black, who told him that he could not remain in the island unless he were under the protection of some respectable person, and the Captain offered him his protection, which the lad accepted of, and lodged in his hands the produce of the sale of his skins, &c., which amounted to £80. On the boy telling him what a famous place the desert island of St. Paul's was for elephant blubber, Captain Black instantly fitted out a vessel, and endeavoured to prevail on the rest of the crew to accompany the lad, Baker, to St. Paul's, to get blubber; this they refused; but he insisted on Baker's going against his consent, though Baker offered to pay for a substitute; but this Black would not hear of, but sent him out from the Isle of France in a vessel for St. Paul's, about 18 months ago, which vessel has never been heard of since. Captain Black has returned to this country, and she applied to him for the £80. which he had got of her son's, but this he refused to render any account of, though he admitted in the presence of a friend of her's to have £40. of his money.

Capt. Richbell regretted that he had not the power to assist her; but recommended her to apply to some solicitor, who, he had no doubt, would obtain her redress.

A few days afterwards Capt. Black made his appearance at the office, to complain of the above statement of Mrs. Baker relative to her son. He positively denies that part of her statement, wherein she said that her son had been forced on board a vessel bound for the desert Island of St. Paul. The facts are these:—From the great experience of the lad Baker, and other sailors in the whale-fishery, he at his own expence fitted out a vessel, and with their own consent, and at their express desire, he sent them out, they being regularly shipped under the proper autho-

rities, at the Mauritius. The vessel and outfits cost him 8,000 dollars, and which vessel has never been heard of since. Capt. Black does not deny having received £40 from the lad Baker, for which they have a duplicate of his promissory note, payable to his order, and he is quite ready and willing to pay over the said sum to the mother of Baker, provided she will give him a guarantee against any subsequent claim on account of his promissory note. Capt. Black further stated, that Mrs. Baker is solely indebted to him for the information relative to his having any money of her son's in his hands.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

On the 27th Nov. his Majesty held his first levee for the season. The following were among the numerous presentations:

Sir Edmond Stanley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras.

Lieut. Col. Miles, 89th Regt., to receive the honour of knighthood.

Capt. B. Blake, on his return from India.

Lieut. Gen. Corner, East-India service, on his promotion.

Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., on his return from the command of the forces at Bombay.

Mr. A. M. Baxter, on his appointment as Attorney General for New South Wales.

Mr. W. Peel, on being appointed a commissioner of the India Board.

Capt. Reddell, 2d Grenadiers, Bombay Native Infantry.

Capt. Babington, Madras Light Cavalry.

Colonel Burslem, on his appointment to the 67th Regiment.

Lieut. Gen. Bowser, late Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, on his return from India.

Lieut. Col. M'Coskill on his promotion and departure for India.

Major Smith, on his return from India.

Major R. Robertson, ditto.

Major Snodgrass, on his return from India with despatches.

Major Clare, on his return from India.

Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R.N., on his return from his surveys of the coasts of Africa and Madagascar.

Major Ellis, on his return from India, and on promotion.

Lieut. Col. Buchanan, on his return from the Mauritius.

MAJOR HOOK.

This singular character died on the 13th Nov., at his house, Ham-street, Ham-Common. He was a major in the East-India Company's service, and had attained his 75th year. His residence was a marked spot by its gloomy and neglected appearance. By the will of a relation, he was entitled to an annuity "*whilst his wife was above ground.*" To fulfil the tenour of this important document, after her death he caused her to be placed in a chamber, her body to be preserved, and a glass-case to be put over it. In this situation it has remained upwards of thirty years. It is said that he never permitted any person to enter the room but himself. Major Hook's habits were well known in the neighbourhood, and he was considered

to be a man of large property.—*Worcester Herald.*

EXAMINATION OF WRITERS.

Cambridge.—The Rev. Temple Chevalier, M.A., and the Rev. Alfred Olivant, M.A., have been elected examiners of the candidates for writerships in the service of the East-India Company, who have not resided at the College of Haileybury.

SCOTS CHURCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on the 25th October, the Moderator produced a letter from certain managers of the Scots Church at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, along with extracts from minutes of meetings of the elders and managers; in which it is set forth, that the Lutheran congregation of that place had kindly offered the Scots congregation the use of their church once every Sabbath; that they wished to have a clergyman, to whom they could afford no more than £500 per annum of stipend and lodging-money, but hoped it might be increased by the liberality of government; and that they wished the Presbytery to appoint one for them.

On the motion of Dr. Brunton, these papers were referred to a committee, with power to correspond with the agents in this country of the Cape Town congregation.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to lay before our readers the copy of a letter, addressed by the well-known Capt. Clapperton to one of his connexions in this quarter. It is dated from Hio, or Eyo, the capital of Youriba, 22d February 1826, and is highly interesting on many accounts:

“No doubt you, and all my other kind friends in our dear native land, would be much alarmed for my safety, when the sad news of the deaths of the rest of my party reached you, as bad news always travel fastest. I certainly was very ill when poor Pearce died; but the circumstance of having to act as my own doctor, and the powerful medicine I took, I believe saved me, not forgetting that Divine Power, which ever, when a man is plunged in deep distress, gives him new courage to exert himself, and bear up against all misfortunes. You may in some measure guess my feelings, when so many deaths occurred so rapidly in so small a party. It is impossible for me to express them. I may tell you how I acted when poor Pearce died, whose death affected me most. After closing his eyes, I sat be-

fore the corpse with my head between my knees for nearly an hour, without saying a word. I then ordered a light and a watch to be kept over the body, and crawled to the place where I had to pass the night, and next day saw him buried, and read the Church of England service over him. This was the most trying duty of all. It is little to see a man die, but to see the earth thrown on one whom you knew, loved, and revered when living,—the last, and best, and kindest of your companions, that is indeed a burden. You may think it strange that I, a Presbyterian, should have read the service over the dead, but it is a good thing for the living. All my servants attended, as also the most respectable of the town's-people through Poyens. I have been well used here; and depart in two days for Youri, where poor Park was killed. I will get all his papers, if not sent home by Bello, and bear every circumstance connected with his death. I have made important discoveries here, as every foot is new ground. I have past over a range of hills which were not known to exist before, and traversed one of the most extensive kingdoms in Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans. In the capital of this kingdom I have remained upwards of two months. The celebrated Niger is only two days' journey to the eastward of me; its course to the sea in the Bight of Benin can be no longer doubtful. I would say much more in this letter, but copies of my journals, with all my observations, have to be sent home. I trust you will write by the way of Tripoli, as the western route is doubtful.”—*Dumfries Courier.*

LATE WAR IN INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice that a Special General Court will be held at the East-India House on the 13th Dec., for the purpose of laying before the proprietors papers received from India respecting the late war with Ava, and the operations against Bhurtpore, and resolutions of thanks adopted by the Court of Directors.

REGULATIONS FOR ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg papers contain certain regulations with respect to the Mahometan and Pagan districts of the empire, which have been drawn up by the council, and approved by the Emperor. Such as embrace Christianity are to retain their rank, but to be exempt from all peculiar imposts attached to it, and from all imposts whatever, for three years. Those who enjoyed exemptions before are to enjoy them still, and they are neither to be liable to serve as recruits, nor to pay towards the funds for recruiting. Those who

who live in the interior of the Crimea may exercise any trade or profession without certificate or patent, but elsewhere, they are to be under the same laws as other Christians. These regulations are to extend to the children of the converts, whether born before or after the conversion of the parents.

DUMONT, THE AFRICAN CAPTIVE.

Amongst the prisoners whose cases occupied the opening of the Court of Correctional Police at Paris, in November, was the unfortunate and aged Pierre Joseph Dumont, celebrated for his thirty-three years captivity in Africa, who appeared for the second time before the court on a charge of stealing a watch. After his acquittal by the Court of Assize, through the affecting appeal of M. Silvestre de Sacy, his counsel, he was committed for a similar act to that for which he had been tried. He went to the house of Dr. Pariset, a physician of the Bicêtre, on pretence of presenting him with a book containing the statement of his sufferings, with a view of obtaining pecuniary aid. He was received by Madame Pariset, in the absence of the Doctor, and when he departed a gold watch was missed. He was the only person who could have taken it; he was delivered up to the Correctional Police, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. — *Journal des Debats.*

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

We learn from Brussels and the Hague, that the volunteering for service in the Dutch East-India settlements proceeds most successfully. The difficulty does not appear to lie in inducing the military to tender their services in that quarter, but in providing the means of transporting them to the scene of action—to accomplish this object additional bounties have been offered to seamen, with the hope of tempting them to enter, if only for the voyage out to India and back to Europe; and by this means it is expected that the crews for three vessels, the number at present required for this branch of service, will soon be completed. The troops intended to be sent out will amount to upwards of 3,000 men.

GREENOCK TRADE WITH BOMBAY.

An East-Indiaman, named the *Mount-stuart Elphinstone*, has been launched at Greenock, from the dock-yard of Messrs. Steel and Son, and is intended for the Bombay trade. We understand the owners intend having a regular succession of first-class vessels for the same destination; as it is said Bombay affords an excellent market for Greenock manufactures.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

16th L. Dr. G. S. Deverill to be corn. by purch., v. Bonham, whose app. has not taken place (2 Nov.)

3d Foot. J. H. Isaac to be ens. by purch., v. Beare prom. in 46th F. (2 Nov.)

6th Foot. Lieut. C. W. Nash, from h. p. 103d F., to be lieut., v. Walsh prom. in Afr. Col. corps (19 Oct.)

14th Foot. Maj. Sir J. R. Eustace, from h. p. 19th L. Dr., to be maj., v. Marshall prom. (14 Nov.)

16th Foot. Lieut. W. Hyde, from h. p., to be lieut., v. A. G. Grant, who exch., rec. dif. (26 Oct.)

38th Foot. Ens. M. J. Gambier, from 11th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. J. Campbell prom. (19 Oct.); Capt. G. B. Sutherland, from h. p., to be capt., v. Grant prom. (7 Nov.)

40th Foot. Lieut. M. Dalrymple to be capt. by purch., v. Stewart, who rets. (26 Oct.); Ens. J. Stopford to be lieut. by purch., v. Dalrymple prom.; and F. White to be ens., v. Stopford, (both 2 Nov.)

44th Foot. 2-Lt. A. Stewart, from 21st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Fraser, who rets. (26 Oct.); Lieut. H. Wootton, from 17th F., to be lieut., v. Shortt, who exch. (2 Nov.)

46th Foot. Ens. W. G. Beare, from 3d F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Varlo, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (26 Oct.)

83d Foot. Ens. H. F. Ainslie to be lieut. by purch., v. Anstruther prom. (7 Nov.); J. G. Pole to be ens. by purch., v. Ainslie prom. (14 Nov.); Hosp. Assist. T. E. Ayre to be assist.-surg., v. M'Dermott app. to 61st F. (2 Nov.)

97th Foot. Capt. G. F. Greaves, from 66th F., to be capt., v. Berkeley, who exch.; Capt. T. O. Cave, from h. p. 10th L. Dr., to be capt., v. Twigg, whose app. has not taken place (both 26 Oct.)

Allowed to dispose of his half-pay. Capt. H. J. Heyland, 14th F. (31 Oct.)

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals.

Oct. 26. *Suffolk*, Endicott, from Batavia 6th July; off the Wight.—Nov. 4. *Earl of Egrement*, Johnson, from the Gape of Good Hope; at Falmouth.—8. *Grecian*, Smith, from the Mauritius (for Marseilles); at Deal.—12. *Roscoe*, Hargreaves, from Bengal 25th May; at Liverpool.—13. *Suzeris*, Drake, from Batavia 22d July; *Lady of the Lake*, Martin, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon; and *Prince Regent*, Lamb, from N. S. Wales and the Mauritius; all at Deal—also *Scotia*, Litson, from Bengal 24th June (with troops); and *Catherine*, Deane, from Sumatra (for Antwerp); both at Portsmouth.—14. *George*, Clark, from Bengal and the Mauritius; at Deal.—15. *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Chapman, from Bengal 23d June (with troops); at Portsmouth—also *Coriolanus*, Cole, from the Mauritius 16th July; at Deal.—16. *Elias*, Dixon, from Bengal 23d May; and *Orient*, White, from China and Quebec; both at Deal—also *Jawa*, Scott, from Batavia (for Rotterdam); off Dover.—17. *Elphinstone*, M'Lean, from Calcutta 4th March, Madras 2d April, and Bombay 8th July; at Gravesend.—19. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Coates, from Bengal 7th June; at Dartmouth.

Departures.

Oct. 31. *Countess of Denmark*, M'Luckie, for Bengal; *Oscar*, Stewart, for the Mauritius; and *Hussaren*, Gibson, for the Cape of Good Hope; all from Deal.—Nov. 2. *Madeira Packet*, Williams, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—3. *Othello*, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool—also *Melzer* and *Seniavan* (Russian discovery ships), for Otaheite, Sandwich Islands, and Kamtschatka; from Portsmouth.—5. *Echo*, Thomson, for Bengal (with coals); from Portsmouth.—4. *Albion*, M'Leod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Dart*, Church, and *Walsingham*, Bourke, both for the Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—17. *Elizabeth*, Collins, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—19. *Fortune*.

tuns. Gilkeson, for Bombay; from Greenock.—21. *John*, Freeman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—22. *Narcissus*, Calder, for the Cape of Good Hope; and *Hottentot*, Sinclair, for the Cape and Singapore; both from Deal.—23. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; and *Hebe*, Heavside, for Mauritius and Bengal (with coals); both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per George, from Bengal: Mrs. Murray; Mrs. S. Smith; Mrs. Haslewood; Capt. McNaghten, 61st N.I.; Miss Blechynden; Lieut. Col. Murray, 40th N.I.; Jas. Haslewood, Esq., civil service; Lieut. W. N. Hill, H.M.'s 87th Regt.; Lieut. Wingfield, 13th ditto; Lieut. M'Leroth, 38th ditto; Lieut. Henning, 67th ditto; Mr. R. G. Dobinson, merchant; two Misses Haslewood; two Misses Smith; Master Smith, and two Masters Haslewood.

Per Prince Regent, from the Mauritius: Lieut. Kelly, R.N.; Mrs. Kelly; Capt. Hogg, 6th Regt.; Mrs. Hogg; Monsieur Drue; Capt. Heathorne, late of the Windsor Castle.

Per Roscoe, from Bengal: Capt. Snow, H.M.'s 67th Regt.; Mrs. Snow; Master Snow; Mr. Goslen, merchant.

Per Elphinstone, from Bengal, Madras, &c.: Lieut. MacLean; Mr. Suter; Mrs. and three Misses Hogg; Mr. J. Hogg; one native servant.

Per Lady of the Lake, from Madras: Master and Miss Kennedy; Mr. Hewitt, from the Cape.

Per Earl of Egremont, from the Cape of Good Hope: Capt. Watson; Mr. Studler; Mr. Edgar; Mr. and Mrs. Almer, and two children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per John, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Henderson, H.C.'s service; Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Halkett, writer; Capt. Anthony, H.C.'s service; Mr. Grigg, assist. surg.; Rev. Mr. Bourne, missionary; Dr. M'Andrew; Mr. Williamson; Messrs. Wilton, Pope, Smith, Savi, Marrett, Baker, Ewart, and Deft.

Per David Scott, for Madras and Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. MacDougall, for Madras; Jas. Thompson, Esq., free merchant, Bengal; James Scott, Esq., ditto, Madras; Mrs. Dunlap; Miss Gray; Miss Campbell; Lieut. Bray, Madras Cavalry; Mr. Van Ristal; Messrs. Corsar, Money, Grant, Fraser, and Bentall, writers; Messrs. Lawrance, McKenzie, McKinnon, and Camrean, assistant surgeons; Messrs. Salmon, Carter, Tabor, Ghrimes, Pigott, Onslow, Grange, and Stuart, cadets.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Holly Lutchmy*, Raymond, from Ceylon and Mauritius to London, was lost off Bourbon on the 7th July last: crew saved.

The schooner *Woodburne*, Bevan, from London, was totally wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th August: crew and cargo saved.

The *Venus*, Kilgour, from New South Wales to Singapore, is lost on Alert's Reef, Torres Straits: crew and passengers saved.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Nov. 18. In Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, the lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of Gorruckpore, East-Indies, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 11. Henry S. H. Isaacson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, to Mary, third daughter of Joseph Chitty, Esq., of the Middle Temple.
23. At Edgebaston, near Birmingham, Capt. King, 89th Regt., to Ann, second daughter of M. Robinson, Esq.

— At Alderney, Cheshire, Capt. W. E. Parry, R.N., to Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir J. T. Stanley.

26. Lieut. Col. Frederick, of the Bombay army, to Selina, only daughter of G. Grote, Esq., of Badgmoor, Oxfordshire.

Nov. 3. At Bath, S. Ritherdon, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Eliza Paulina Driver, of Swansea.

4. At Friern Barnet, Mr. W. Morgan, of the East-India House, to Miss Hall, of Colney-Hatch, Middlesex.

9. At St. Pancras Church, R. Dent, Esq., to Charlotte, widow of the late J. T. Roberts, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Rev. W. Stenner, A.B., of Ingoldsthorpe, county of Norfolk, to Ann Margaret, second daughter of the late Col. Lock, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

16. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. Col. James Tod, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Julia, third daughter of Dr. Clutterbuck, of New Bridge Street.

20. At Glasgow, Lieut. J. K. Gloag, of the 2d Regt. Bombay, N.I., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr. A. M'Briar, merchant, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. (O.S.) At St. Petersburg, Lady Porter, wife of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, H.M.'s Consul at Carracas. She was a Princess Scherbatoff, one of the most ancient families in Russia.

Oct. 16. William Shanks, Esq., late of Calcutta.

21. At Rotherhithe, Mr. J. Beveridge, late assistant surgeon of the *Royal George*, Indianman.

31. At Dysart, Fifeshire, Capt. John Reddie, of Redhouse, late master attendant, Madras.

Nov. 6. At Dunkirk, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. S. Jones, late of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and formerly deputy postmaster at Calcutta.

23. At East Barnet, Rear-Admiral H. Warre, in his 74th year.

25. In Albermarle Street, Lieut. Gen. Alex. Kyd, in his 73d year.

26. At Highbury Place, in his 82d year, John Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., author of the "History of Leicestershire," &c., and for nearly fifty years editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine."

Lately. At Doncaster, aged 74, Robert Tomlinson, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Just as this journal was going to press, we received Madras Gazettes to the 27th July. They contain but little information.

Accounts from Rangoon, dated 30th May, state that every thing was going on well there; the treasure was on its way thither, and the payment of the 25 lacs, for the second instalment, would take place in a few days. The Burmese authorities look with some apprehension to the evacuation of this place by the British; from the dissatisfaction of the Peguers at being transferred back to their old masters. The population of Rangoon has increased astonishingly. An extract from the Cal-

cutta *John Bull* of July 8, states that Rangoon had not been evacuated.

Letters from Pegu dated June 1, represent that the rains had set in, and that the lower part of the country was under water: the British forces were leaving it.

The Governor-general and his family were about to proceed to the Upper Provinces by water, as high as Hurdwar: Lord Combermere was to remain as president of the council.

Lieut.col. Pepper, commandant of the force in Pegu, died on the 25th July.

A slight epidemic had prevailed at Calcutta.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 December—Fronst 9 March.

Tee.—Bohea, 900,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,450,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,300,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.
—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lb.

For Sale 13 December—Prompt 9 March.

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods.

Private-Trade — Nankeens — Longcloths — Sallampores — Blue Sallampores — Blue Gurrahs — Blue Sannos — Bandannos — Doonoots — Cotton Romals — [Muslin Gown Pieces — Madras Handkerchiefs — Silk Handkerchiefs — China Silk Piece Goods — Wrought Silks — Shawls — Scarfs — D-masks.

For Sale 16 January 1827—Prompt 6 April.
Company's—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, That at the Sale of Tea to be held in March next, the several species will be put up at the following prices:—Bohea, at 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 1d.; Campot, 2s. 5d.; Souchong, 2s. 7d.; Pekoe, 2s. 9d.; Twankay, 2s. 9d.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 3d.; and Hyson, 3s. and 4s. per lb.

**CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.**

CARGOES of the *Catherine Stuart* Purbee, from
Bengal, and the *Earl of Egremont*, from the
Coast of Good Hope.

Company's—Sugar—Indigo—Constantine Wine.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1826-27, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, Nov. 28, 1826.

	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.
Cochineallb	0 2 0	to	0 2 6	Turmeric, Bengal ..cwt.	1 5 0	to	1 10 0
Coffee, Javacwt				— China	1 18 0	—	2 5 0
— Cheribon	2 6 0	—	2 14 0	Zedoary			
— Sumatra	2 5 0	—	2 8 0	Galls, in Sorts			
— Bourbon				— Blue	5 0 0	—	5 10 0
— Mocha	3 0 0	—	6 0 0	Indigo, Fine Bluelb			
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Fine Blue and Violet..			
— Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Fine Purple and Violet	0 10 3	—	0 11 10
— Bengal	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	— Good do. do.....	0 9 3	—	0 10 0
— Bourbon	0 0 9	—	0 1 0	— Mid. do. do.	0 8 3	—	0 9 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				— Fine Copper.....	0 8 0	—	0 1 6
Aloes, Epaticacwt.	15 0 0	—	17 0 0	— Good do. do.....	0 7 3	—	0 7 9
Aniseeds, Star.....				— Mid. do. do.....	0 6 6	—	0 7 0
Borax, Refined.....	2 2 0	—	2 4 0	— Ord. Violet and Copper	0 5 0	—	0 7 3
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0	—	2 2 0	— Oude indgd. ord. dk. vlt	0 6 6	—	0 8 6
Camphire	9 0 0	—	10 10 0	— Mid. and ord. sandy do.	0 1 9	—	0 6 0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 6 9	—	0 7 0	— Gd. ord. hard dark Cop.	0 6 6	—	0 7 6
— Ceylon	0 1 0	—	0 1 3	— Ord. hvy. hd. sandy. do.	0 2 6	—	0 6 0
Cassia Budacwt.	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	— Ordinary			
— Ligna	4 15 0	—	6 6 0	— Bad and Trash.....			
Castor Oillb	0 0 6	—	0 1 3	Rice, Whitecwt.	0 17 0	—	1 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 10 0			Safflower	3 0 0	—	10 0 0
Coculus Indicus	3 0 0			Sago	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Columbo Root	6 10 0			Saltpetre, Refined	1 8 6	—	1 9 0
Dragon's Blood.....	5 0 0	—	25 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skeinlb	0 8 1	—	0 9 3
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3 0 0	—	10 0 0	— Novi	0 11 1	—	1 0 4
— Arabic	1 0 0	—	4 0 0	— Ditto White.....	0 11 0	—	1 0 0
— Asafoetida	2 0 0	—	6 0 0	— China	0 14 9	—	0 17 4
— Benjamin	2 0 0	—	50 0 0	— Organzine			
— Animi.....	3 0 0	—	8 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb	0 4 0	—	0 7 3
— Galbanum.....				— Cloves	0 2 5	—	0 2 7
— Gambogium.....	5 0 0	—	20 0 0	— Mace	0 4 0	—	0 6 0
— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	16 0 0	— Nutmegs	0 2 6	—	0 4 2
— Olibanum.....	2 0 0	—	4 10 0	— Ginger	0 15 0	—	1 5 0
Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 3	— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
— Dye.....	0 4 4	—	0 4 5	— White	0 2 10	—	0 3 2
— Shell, Block....cwt.	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	Sugar, Yellowcwt.	1 8 0	—	1 12 0
— Shivered	3 0 0	—	5 0 0	— White.....	1 13 0	—	1 16 0
— Stick	3 0 0	—	5 0 0	— Brown.....			
Musk, Chinaoz.	0 9 0	—	0 16 0	— Siam and China	1 8 0	—	1 15 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 13 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 6	—	0 1 7
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 0 5			— Congou	0 2 2	—	0 3 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 7 0	—	0 8 0	— Souchong	0 4 0	—	0 4 11
— Cloveslb				— Campoi	0 3 6	—	0 3 8
— Mace	0 0 3			— Twankay	0 3 1	—	0 3 11
— Nutmegs	0 2 4	—	0 2 6	— Pekoe.....	0 3 0	—	0 3 9
Opium				— Hyson Skin	0 3 2	—	0 3 11
Rhubarb	0 1 6	—	0 3 0	— Hyson.....	0 4 6	—	0 5 11
Sal Ammoniaccwt.	3 0 0	—	3 10 0	— Gunpowder	0 4 7	—	0 5 9
Senna	0 0 11	—	0 2 6	Tortoiseshell	1 5 0	—	2 10 0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 15 0	Wood, Sanders Red ..ten	8 0 0	—	9 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of October to the 21st of November 1826.

Oct	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuitics.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.
21	203½	80½ 4	81½ 4	—	86½ 7	97 4	19½ 4	—	35 36p	21 26p	81½ 4
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	202½ 203	80½ 4	81½ 4	—	87½ 7	97½ 4	19 3-16½	—	36 37p	22 26p	81 5-8 88
24	202 203	80½ 4	81½ 4	88½	87½ 4	97½ 4	19½ 4	245½ 246	37 40p	24 26p	81½ 7-8
25	201½ 202	80½ 4	81½ 4	89	87½ 4	97½ 7-8	19 3-16 ½	245½	41 42p	25 26p	81½ 82
26	201½ 202	80½ 4	81½ 4	89	87½ 4	97½ 7-8	19 3-16 ½	245½	41 42p	23 26p	81½ 82
27	202½ 202	80½ 4	81½ 2	88½ 9½	87½ 4	97½ 7-8	19½ 3-16	—	41p	26 26p	817-882½
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	81½ 4	81½ 2	87½ 4	—	97½ 8	19 3-16 ½	—	41 42p	24 26p	817-882½
31	201½ 202	80½ 4	80½ 4	88 89	87½ 4	97½ 7-8	19½ 3-16	245½	40 42p	24 25p	81½ 7-8
Nov 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	202½	80½ 81	81½ 4	87	87½ 4	97½ 7-8	19½ 3-16	247	36 37p	19 21p	815-87-8
3	201½	80½ 4	81½ 4	87½ 8½	87½ 4	97½ 8-7-8	19½ 3-16	—	38p	20 23p	815-87-8
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	202½	81½ 4	81½ 2	88½	87½ 4	97 7-8 8½	19½ 3-16	246½ 247	36 38p	20 22p	817-882½
8	202½	81½ 4	81½ 2	87½ 8½	87½ 4	97 7-8 8½	19½	—	39 40p	21 23p	817-882½
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	202½	81½ 4	81½ 2½	88	87½ 7-8	97 7-8 8½	19 3-16 ½	—	38p	20 22p	817-882½
11	202½	81½ 4	82½ 4	—	87 7-8 8½	98½ 4	19½ 5-16	247	38 40p	21 22p	82½ 4
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	203	81½ 2½	82½ 4	88½	88½ 4	98½ 7-8	19 5-16 7-16	—	40 41p	21 23p	827-882½
14	203½	81½ 2½	82½ 3½	88½ 9½	88½ 4	98½ 99	19 7-16 ½	249½	40 42p	22 24p	827-882½
15	—	82½ 4	82½ 3	89½ 9	88½ 4	98½ 7-8	19 7-16 ½	—	42p	22 25p	828 83
16	—	82½ 4	82½ 4	89½	88 7-8 9½	99½ 4	19½ 7-16	—	40 41p	22 26p	82½ 5-8
17	204	82½ 4	83½ 4	89½	88 7-8 9½	99½ 4	19 9-16	—	41 42p	22 24p	82½ 4
18	—	83½ 4	83½ 4	89½	89½ 4	99½ 4	19½ 11-16	—	40 42p	22 24p	827-882½
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	203½ 204½	83½ 4	83½ 4	—	89½ 4	99½ 4	19 5-16 9-16	—	40 42p	22 24p	828 84½
21	203½ 204½	82½ 4	83½ 4	88½	88 7-8 9½	99½ 9½	19 5-16 9-16	—	41 42p	22 24p	828 84½

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I N D E X.

A.

- Abassah*, an Arabian tale, review of, 300.
- Abel* (Dr.), on the kyauptsing, or green-stone of the Burmese, 196—on the graphite of the Himalaya, 428.
- Abyssinia*, account of the princes of, 578.
- Accounts*, East-India, examination of, 1.
- Adam* (Mr.), the disgraceful attack upon his memory in the *Oriental Herald* repelled, 706.
- Admiralty Sessions*—trial of Capt. Young, for slave-dealing, 621—of Lieut. Kenny, for fighting a duel with Mr. Charlton, *ib.*
- Afghanistan*, new series of troubles in, 444.
- Africa*, progress of our travellers in, 201, 243, 431—arrival of Major Laing at Timbuctoo, 324, 431—accounts from Capt. Clapperton, 745.
- Agra*, curious inscription at, 199.
- Agricultural and Horticultural Society* of St. Helena—address delivered before, by Gen. Walker, 454.
- Agricultural Society* of Ceylon—communication read before, by Sir H. Giffard, 575.
- Agricultural Society* of Calcutta—meeting of, in June, 693.
- Agriculture*, state of, in New South Wales, 174.
- Ahmud Buksh Khan*, sketch of the eventful life of, 227.
- Amazons* of Central Asia, Chinese account of, 9—statements of M. Klaproth respecting, 10.
- Americas*, population of, 923.
- Amherst* (Lady), entertainment given by, at Calcutta, 215—proceeds to the Sand Heads on account of her health, 711.
- Amherst Town*, its foundation, 672—plan of, 713.
- Annatto*, East-India, equal to that produced in South America, 202.
- Anthropophagy* amongst the Bataks, 578.
- Antiquities*, Egyptian, purchased by the King of France, 153—Burmese, presented to different museums, 199, 694.
- Arabic Poetry*, on the utility of the study of, 410—remarks on the poets of Arabia, 539.
- Ararat* (Mount), description of, 60.
- Arctic Seas*, another expedition fitting out to, 201, 577—account of the land expedition under Capt. Franklin, 577.
- Army* (British) serving in the East, promotions and changes in, 124, 243, 365, 497, 624—alteration in the pay of officers belonging to, 584—courts' martial on officers in, 69, 208, 466.
- Army* (Indian), testimony to its value and character, 191—Sir John Malcolm's, account of, 277—suggestions respecting the education of cadets for, 417-508—new stations of corps, 440—complaints against the restrictions in promotion to the higher grades in, 555—general orders issued to; also promotions in: see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
- Arracan*, climate at, 432.
- Ascension*, island of, rapidly improving, 462.
- Asia* (Central), Chinese account of the Amazons of, 9—extracts from Mir Iz-zut Ullah's travels in Western Tibet and Turkestan, 168—description of Bokhara, 262—account of the kings of Bokhara, 385.
- Asiatic Journal*, disgraceful attempt to purloin intelligence from, 360, 496, 618.
- Asiatic Society* of Great Britain and Ireland—proceedings in June, 65—in November, 691.
- of Paris — proceedings in April and May, 198—in August, 576.
- of Calcutta — proceedings in January, 57—in March, 428—in May, 573—of the Physical Committee in December, 193.
- Assam*, account of the rivers of, 713.
- Auber* (Peter), review of his *Analysis of the East-India Company*, 184.
- (Capt.), biographical memoir of, 297, 299.
- Australia*, characteristics of society there, 35—sample of their poetry, 39—see also *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*.
- Aurangabad*, medical topography of, 573.
- Ava*, visit to the city of, 528—treatment of the European prisoners at, 711—see also *Burman Empire*.

B.

- Bagdad*, revolt in the Pachalik of, 614, 734.
- Bajazet*, the tale of the iron cage of, contradicted, 134.
- Baker* (Sam), singular case of, 743.
- Balkh*, account of the ancient city of, 168.
- Ball* given by the Bachelors of Calcutta, 473.
- Bank of Bengal*, scarcity of cash in, 443.
- Barometer*, observations on the construction of, by Lieut. Col. Blacker, 193.
- Bees*, manner of feeding them in Egypt, 321.
- Beggars* not numerous in Calcutta, 78.
- Benares*, splendid party given at, by a native, in honour of the reduction of Bhurtpore, 214.

- Bencoolen*, atrocious murder at, 612—remainder of the British establishment brought away from, 721.
- Bengalee English*, specimens of, 59, 76.
- Bernier*, review of his travels in the Mogul Empire, 562.
- Bharrtpore*, detail of the military operations against, 67, 206, 484, 599—events from which the rupture with this state originated, 74—restoration of the young Rajah, 96, 348—the English caricatured on the walls of the palace, 200—treasure found in the fortress, 218—native rejoicings on its fall, 214, 224, 592—humanity of a Goorkha at the siege, 218—destruction of the works, 232—corps and officers, who had fought under Lord Lake, present at the fall of the fortress, 348—discussions respecting the booty found in the town, 348, 442, 599—speculations on the fall of the place, 444, 446—testimonial of the sense entertained by Government of the distinguished services of the troops employed on the occasion, 582, 591, 698— anecdotes connected with the siege, 599—courts-martial on Herbert, and the other deserters found in the town, 588—honorary distinction conferred on the troops employed at the siege, 701—particulars of Durjun Sal's capture, 710.
- Births*, extraordinary, 578—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
- Bishop of Calcutta*—see *Heber*.
- Blacker* (Lieut. Col.) on the construction of the barometer, 193—on the relative merits of Leslie's and Daniell's hygrometers, 194—his death, 439.
- Bombay Government* (General Orders of)—formation of a Native Medical School, 84—transfer of H. M. 67th regt. to the Bengal establishment, 225—unclaimed prize-money, 354—new battalion of artillery, 479—new Commander-in-chief, 480—recruiting discontinued, *ib.*—property in newspapers, *ib.*—passage-money of dismissed officers proceeding to Europe, 605—applications for furloughs, *ib.*—recruiting discontinued, *ib.*—jurisdiction of police, *ib.*—courts-martial, 86—civil, ecclesiastical, military, and marine appointments, 86, 225, 480, 719.
- Bombay* miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 86, 226, 356, 447, 482, 606, 720.
- Education Society, annual meeting of, 356.
- Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society, third annual meeting of, 607.
- Engineer Institution, examination of the pupils at, 607.
- Borneo*, customs of the natives on the coast of, 696—trade of, with Singapore, 721.
- Bornou*, bankrupt laws of, 321.
- Bouddhists* and *Brahmins*, doctrines held respectively by, 320.
- Bouddhists* of Ceylon, account of, 649.
- Bradford* (Sir Thos.) sworn in Commander-in-chief at Bombay, 480.
- Brahmaputra River*, further attempt to discover its origin and course, 178.
- Breton* (Dr.), his account of the operation for cataract, as commonly practised by the natives of Hindustan, 197.
- Bridges*, Shakespearian, their great value in the Himalaya country, 437—account of one erected at Kidderpore, 593.
- Bruce*, strictures on the 'Travels' of, 655.— (John), biographical memoir of, 44—his immense property, 363.
- Bryce* (Dr.), misrepresentation regarding, 671.
- Bucharia* (or Bokhara), description of, 262—sovereigns of the country during the three last centuries, 385.
- Buckingham* (Mr.), plagiarisms of his *Oriental Herald*, 47, 661—public subscription opened in London for his relief, 123—his attack on the Serampore Missionaries refuted, 160—misrepresentations of his *Oriental Herald*, 375, 483, 599, 709—prosecutes Mr. Bankes for a libel, 618—his disgraceful attack upon the memory of the late Mr. Adam repelled, 706.
- Bugis*, character of those who visit Singapore, 91.
- Burman Empire*—account of the conquered provinces of Ye and Tavai, 287—Mergui and Martaban, 509—their population, 593—phrenological characters of a native skull, 293—funereal obsequies of a Poonhgee or priest, 378—account of the Plau, a tribe inhabiting a district to the north-east of Pegue, 403—formation of a new settlement near Martaban, 490, 593—journal of the proceedings of a deputation to the court of Ava, 528—survey of the river Sanloon, 550—of Pegu and Assam, 594—particulars of the transfer of the capital from Amerapoora to Ava, 600—message from the King of Ava to the Emperor of China, 739—account of the royal family of Ava, 696—opinions of the Burmese respecting British soldiers, 696, 738.
- Burmese War*—preliminary treaty of peace concluded at Patanagoah, 67, 68—failure of the court of Ava to ratify it, 96—renewal of hostilities, *ib.*—capture of Melloon, 203—attack on Zittaun stockade, 205—duplicity of the Burmese in regard to the ratification of the treaty, 237—their cruel treatment of Dr. Sandford, 594—operations in Munipore, 238, 489—the enemy defeated at Pagahm-mew, 487—operations of at Meekow, near Martaban, 579—termination of the war, 359—copy of the treaty of peace, 433, 488—desertion of a British officer, 444—conduct of the Burmese Court after the battle of Melloon, 488—historical narrative of the

war, 129, 369—its causes and conduct, 148—detection of a conspiracy at Dood-patlee, 472—death of the last Burmese commander, 593—fire at Rangoon, 718, —harsh treatment of the European prisoners at Ava, 711—copy of the King of Ava's order to seize, kill, and crush the rebel strangers, 739—answers from the chiefs on receipt of the order, 740.
Burnett (Mr. Bishop), inquiry respecting the charges brought by him against the government of the Cape of Good Hope, 249.
Burney (Capt.), account of his mission to Siam, 164, 612.
Bussorah, disturbances at, 734.

C.

Cadets, Colonel Macdonald on the education of, 417—Mr. Smyth on the same subject, 508.
Cairo, description of, 321.
Calcutta Government (General Orders of)—abolition of the medical depôt at Dacca, 69—rule to be observed in granting of furlough to officers of his Majesty's service, *ib.*—also of furlough to civil servants of the Hon. Company's service, *ib.*—squadron of horse attached to the Sylhet local battalion to be reduced, *ib.*—abolition of the field hospital with the south-eastern division of the army, 208—duty of district chaplains, *ib.*—recruiting in the infantry branch of the army suspended, *ib.*—train establishments to be discharged, *ib.*—reduction of the six unofficered extra regiments, 435—alteration in the pay of King's officers, 584—augmentation to the medical establishment, 586—claims for Bhurtpore prize-money, *ib.*—property in newspapers, *ib.*—officers' expenses, 701—honorary distinction conferred on the Bhurtpore army, *ib.*—reduction in the military establishment, *ib.*—courts-martial, 69, 208, 466, 586—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 71, 210, 343, 435, 469, 589, 702.
Calcutta miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 74, 211, 343, 436, 472, 704.
 —, state of the money-market at, 710
 —public spirit of the native community of, 713.
 —Supreme Court—the King, on the prosecution of Cossinauth Sacrah and Bissonauth Sacrah, *v.* Mirza Ally, Shaikh Nusser Uddeen, and others, for an assault, 211—trial of Gocul Kowrah for a burglary, 436—gentlemen admitted to practise as attornies and proctors, 439—the King, on the prosecution of Bebee Manoonah, *v.* the Calcutta police magistrates, for refusing to take the information of a female suitor, 471—Mahadeb Tawary, *v.* Tarawny-churn Chuckerbutty, for perjury, 590—Samuel Smith, *v.* W. P. Muston, for

a libel, 591—the King *v.* Syed Jewad Ally, for murder, *ib.*
Calcutta Gaol, complaint against the turnkeys of, 218.
 —Asiatic Society, proceedings of, in January, March, and May, 57, 428, 573.
 —Agricultural Society, meeting of, in June, 693.
 —Medical and Physical Society, proceedings of, in January, March, April, May, and June, 58, 429, 573, 693.
 —Christian School Society, fifth report of, 436.
 —Native Female Schools, examination of, 73—foundation stone of the Central School laid, 702.
 —School Society, fourth report of, 73.
 —Ladies' Association for promoting Native Education, first annual meeting of, 216.
 —Apprenticing Society, first annual meeting of, 441—its first report, 706.
 —Church Missionary Society, annual report of, 705.
 —Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, ninth report of, 706.
 —Auxiliary Bible Society, fifth report of, 706.
Cambridge, Oriental lectures at, 623—rules for examining candidates at, for writerships in India, *ib.*—examiners of the candidates, 745.
Camel, the flesh of, used for provisions, 59.
Canton—see *China*.
Cape of Good Hope—parliamentary returns of the population, 64—also of the number of births and deaths, *ib.*—flourishing state of the settlement at Port Natal, 93—charges brought against the government by Mr. Bishop Burnett, 249—report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the subject, 252—state of the settlement in May, 358—opinion on the currency question, 453—slave population in 1825, 454—remarkable rescue from drowning at Table Bay, *ib.*—new ordinance respecting the treatment of slaves, 615—account of the settlement at Algoa Bay, 737—births, marriages, and deaths, 237, 486, 737.
Cargoes of East-India Company's ships lately arrived, 126, 246, 366, 626.
Carriage, magnificent, belonging to the Mysore Rajah, 60.
Cataract, account of the native Indian operation for, 197.
Ceylon—cashing of treasury notes discontinued, 609—alteration in capital punishments for females, *ib.*—account of the Buddhoo of, 640—marriages and deaths, 90, 229, 485, 609.
Champollion (M.), extract from his account of the Egyptian antiquities purchased by the King of France at Leghorn, 153—attempt to subvert his system in respect to the mode of inter-

preting the different forms of Egyptian writing, 155—his system defended, 156.
Chapel, new, to be erected at Calcutta, 441.
Cheeta, a species of ounce, employed in the chase of the antelope, 60.
China—prices of staple articles at Canton, 93—important change at Macao as to the landing of luggage, *ib.*—notice of the empire by a Byzantine historian, 201—statement of the American trade to Canton, 232—edict from the Hoppo of Canton, fixing the currency of dollars, 233—history of the Jews, 268—telegraphs, 320—a cruel punishment, 323—state of Christianity in the empire, 405—population, 431—Chinese emigrants, 448, 721—tumult at Macao, 451, 729—account of the Chinese literati, 521—legend of the Joshou, or idol temple, in Honam, 576—present state of Macao, 612—death of Jozefa Pardel, 234.
Chinese—their account of the Amazons of Central Asia, 9—notions respecting the creation of the world, 41—rules for the eyes, 59—method of rearing ducks, 61—proverbs, 432—curious saying, 697.
Chiru, or supposed unicorn of the Himalaya, account of, 194.
Cholera Morbus prevalent at Calcutta, 475, 593—at Benares, 597—at Mhow, 608.
Choultry for pilgrims to be erected at Calcutta, 595.
Christians, account of a savage race of, 55—persecuted in China, 405—despicable appearance of those in Siam, 432.
Church, Scots, at Calcutta, dispute between the ministers of, 362, 497, 621,—Scots, at the Cape of Good Hope about to be formed,
 —, Syrian, troubles in, 717.
Civil Appointments—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
Civil Service Annuity Fund of Bengal, general meeting of the subscribers to, 77—amendments to the rules already submitted for the sanction of the Court of Directors, 78, 440.
Clarke (Mr. D.), entertainment given to him at Calcutta, 79.
 — (Mr. R.), address of the natives of Madras to, on the occasion of his departure to England, 81—his reply, 82.
Cochin-China, cursory remarks on, 143, 652—its trade with Singapore, 721.
Coffee cultivated with success at Tringanu, 91.
Coincidence, literary, 34.
Colapore, operations of the British force sent against, 89—the cholera makes its appearance in camp, 227—description of the town and fortifications, *ib.*
College, East-India, at Haileybury, examination at, in May, 62.
 —, Sanscrit, at Calcutta, second annual examination at, 214.

College, Bishop's, at Calcutta, its progress, 72—donation to the library, 124.
 —, Anglo-Indian, at Calcutta, annual examination of, 72.
 —, Serampore, report of, 349, 705.
Colville (Sir Charles), farewell entertainment given to him at Bombay, 86.
Concremation, sentiments entertained by sensible natives on the subject, 76.
Congreve Rockets, testimony to their utility during the Burmese war, 215.
Control (Board of), alterations in the commission, 124.
Cook (Capt.), particulars respecting his death, 358.
Coroner of Calcutta, his difficulty in collecting a jury, 215.
Cotton-Trade of Europe, observations on, 389.
Courts-Martial on Capt. J. J. Jenkins, 69—Lieut. E. Griffiths, 70—Lieut. C. F. Holmes, 86—Ensign C. Johnson, 208—Lieut. F. Bernard, 209—Ensign E. Evans, *ib.*—Lieut. Hare, 466—Capt. Wiggins, 467—Lieut. Palmer, *ib.*—Capt. Greene, 468—Lieut. Stewart, Serjeant Richardson, and Private Burns, 586—Lieut. F. Warwick, 588—the artillerymen found in Bhurtpore, *ib.*
Court of King's Bench—action of trespass, *Nockells v. Lucas* and others, 244—the Hon. East-India Company & Prince and another, to try the validity of a debt, 618—*Buckingham v. Banks*, for a libel, *ib.*—*Banks v. Buckingham*, for the expenses of certain witnesses, 742.
Creation, Chinese theory of, 41.
Cutch, small-pox rages in, 227—discovery of coal in, 606.

D.

Deaths—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
Debate at the East-India House on 31st June—the Burmese war, 97—official papers, *ib.*—half-yearly dividend, *ib.*—report of the Committee of By-laws, *ib.*—engagement of shipping, 98—Capt. Michael, of the Tanjore commission, 99—flogging in India, and system of police existing in Bombay, 101—education of native doctors, 111.—26th July. Expenditure in the Burmese war—payment of the civil and military servants of the Company, 325—education of writers, 341—the Royal George, 342.—27th Sept. Capt. Michael, 492—seizure of pepper, 494.
Debates at the East-India House, complaint against their great length, 158.
Debtors in the Calcutta goal, complaint of, 218—considerations on the law of, as respects India, 712.
Deccan Prize-money, misrepresentation respecting, 375—distribution of, 742.
Deity, opinions of Oriental nations concerning, 644.
Deluge, tradition of, as preserved by the Sandwich Islanders, 322.

Dissecting in ancient times, 61.
Dogs, destruction of, at Penang, 90—at Madras, 604.
Dole Jatra, celebration of, 592.
Doodpattee, detection of a conspiracy amongst the Sylhet local corps at, 472.
Drowning, remarkable rescue from, 454.
Ducks, Chinese method of rearing, 61.
Duff (Capt.), review of his History of the Mahrattas, 687.
Dumont, the African captive, accused of theft, 748.
Durbar at Bombay, 609.
Durjun Sal, particulars of his capture, 710.

E.

East India annual accounts, 1—produce, 362.
East-India House, debates at, 97, 325, 492—goods declared for sale at, 126, 246, 366, 625.
Education, state of, amongst the natives at Calcutta, 72, 216, 704—formation of an establishment at Madras for their improvement, 604.
Egypt—progress of science in, 320—manner of feeding bees on the banks of the Nile, 321—presents from the late Nawaub of the Carnatic to the Pacha, 463.
Egyptians, young, educating in France, 123.
Emigration, examination of the Parliamentary papers respecting, 395—from China, 448, 721.
Enterprise steam-vessel, its great utility in India, 600.
Epistolary elegance of a Bengalee copying-clerk, 353.
Exchange, rates of, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 94, 239, 359, 486, 741.
Eyes, rules for, 59—diseases of, cured at Bombay and Surat, 608.

F.

Fable, Turkish, 322.
Fair of Gorachand described, 438.
Farquhar (Lieut. Col.), public dinner given to, 123.
 ——— (John), biographical notice of, 243—amount of his property, 362.
Fire at Bombay, 482—at Calcutta, 596—at Madras, 715—at Rangoon, 718.
Flogging in India, debate on the subject at the East-India House, 101—remarks on some observations made by Dr. Gilchrist in the course of the debate, 171.
France, education of Musulmans in, 123—prizes offered by the Royal Institute, 320—report from the ministry of marine respecting a late voyage to the East, 363.
Franklin (Capt.), his progress in the land Arctic expedition, 122, 577.
Fraser (J. B.), review of his travels in Persia, 50.
Frauds, literary, 47.

Furloughs, new regulations respecting, promulgated in India, 69.
Fuses, letter from Colonel Macdonald respecting, in answer to Capt. Parlbby, 136.

G.

Gaieties at Calcutta, 75—at Madras, 82, 222—at Bombay, 226, 356.
Ganges, virtue of, 58.
General Orders by the Indian Governments—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
Goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 126, 246, 366, 625—new rates for landing, housing, and management of, 246.
Goorkha, humanity of, at the siege of Bhurtpore, 218.
Gorachand, account of the fair of, 438.
Greeks, answer to an inquiry respecting the subscription raised for them at Calcutta, 442—inquiry into the conduct of the Greek Committee, 542, 680.
Guzerat, immense flight of locusts seen in, 89.

H.

Haileybury College, examination at, in May, 62.
Heber (Bishop), account of his visit to the Armenian Church at Calcutta, 213—arrives at Madras, 224—holds a confirmation at St. George's Church, 354—visits Tanjore, 446—his death, 354, 473, 483—biographical sketch of his life, 380—subscription opened at Calcutta for erecting a monument to his memory, 474—similar subscription opened at Madras, 478, 605—also at Bombay, 483—tribute from an Armenian to his memory, 598—lines on his death, by Mrs. Hemans, 505.
Hindu ceremony, 349, 592—hierarchy, 437.
Hodgson (Mr.), his account of the chiru, or supposed unicorn of the Himalaya, 194—remarks by, on the growth and habits of the Rhinoceros Indicus, 196.
Home Intelligence, 122, 240, 360, 496, 618, 742.
Honam, legend of the Jos-house, or idol temple in, 576.
Hook (Maj.), singularity of, 744.
Hormarjee Bomanjee, biographical notice of, 609.
Hume (Mr.), his misstatements with respect to the Indian press, 708—remarks on his late motion at the East-India House regarding the instruction of Company's servants, 709.
Hyderabad, turf-club at, expires, 223—bust of Mr. H. Russell installed at, 445.
Hydrophobia, case of, 429.
Hygrometers, relative merits of Mr. Leslie's and Mr. Daniell's compared, 194.

I.

India (British)—annual official accounts respecting the finances of the empire,

l—flogging in the army, and Bombay system of police brought under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House, 101, 171—plundering Rajpoot, 217—native newspapers published in the languages of the country, *ib.*—Sir John Malcolm's account of the native troops, 277—review of his Political History of India, 305—his opinions respecting the policy of admitting a free press into the country, 317—dispute between the ministers of the Scotch Church at Calcutta, 362, 497, 621—remarks on the Government regulation prohibiting the Company's servants from connecting themselves with newspapers, 501—complaint respecting the restrictions in promotion to the higher grades in the Native armies, 555—alteration in the pay of King's officers, 584—relaxation of the rules respecting the press, 595—progress of the war with the Burmese, 129, 369—its termination, 369—copy of the treaty of peace, 433—despatches which have appeared in the London Gazettes relative to the war, 66, 96, 203, 433, 570, 698—Government general order thanking the officers and troops for the gallantry displayed by them during the contest, 570, 698—account of the provinces conquered from Ava, 287, 509—their population, 593—new boundary between the two states, 475—considerations on the future government of India, 629—foundation of Amherst Town, in Martaban, 672—market for wives, 697—state of the money-market at Calcutta, 710—treatment of our prisoners at Ava, 711—considerations on the law respecting debtors, 712.

India (not British)—detail of the military operations against Bhurtpore, 67, 206, 599—events from which the rupture with that state originated, 74—operations of the brigade sent against the Colapore Rajah, 89, 227—military movements of Runjeet Singh, 214—his friendly disposition towards the English, 592—inquiry respecting the Bhurtpore prize-money, 348—discussions on the subject, 443, 599—conduct of Scindeah during our operations against Bhurtpore, 443—new series of troubles in Afghanistan, 444—speculations on the fall of Bhurtpore, 444, 446—sense entertained by Government of the services of the army employed against that fortress, 582, 698, 701.

India (Netherlands)—New law respecting trade, 92, 728—arrival of the Viscount de Ghissegny, commissioner-general, *ib.*—operations of the Dutch forces against the natives in the interior of Java, 92, 231, 449, 611, 728—new ordinance by the Commissioner-general, 449—state of Padang, 449, 611, 728—defeat

of the Dutch troops in Borneo, 449—steam-navigation, 611—atrocious murder at Bencoolen, 612—commerce of Rhio, *ib.*—speech of the king at Brussels in allusion to the disaffection in Java, 622—speech of the Baron Van der Capellon, on resigning the Government, 722—state of the circulating medium at Batavia, 728—volunteers, 746.
India (Spanish)—arrival of Senor Don Mariano Ricaford at Manilla, 231.
Indigo, sale of, at Calcutta, in February, 216—state of the plantations in June, 707.

Insolvent Debtors' Court—discharge of W. White, formerly editor of the British and Indian Observer, 361.

Interpreters to regiments in the Burmese provinces, suggestions respecting, 32.

J.

Jackal-hunting at Calcutta, 711.

Java—see *India (Netherlands)*.

Jericho, changes in the plain of, 322.

Jewellers, East-Indian, account of, 430.

Jews, their population at the present day, 59—how distributed, *ib.*—account of those settled in China, 268.

K.

Kalary (Abou Noama), copy of the original ode of, with a translation, 49.

Kenny (Lieut.), particulars of his duel with Mr. Charlton, 242—held to bail for the offence, 361—tried at the Admiralty Sessions, 621.

Khorasan invaded by the Uzbeks, 482, 613.
Khulm, account of the city of, 168.

Klaproth (M. J.), on the Amazons of Central Asia, 9.

Ko-si Chang, geographical position of the harbour of, 694.

Kunduz, account of the city of, 170.

Kurma Purana, analysis of the work, 58.

Kurtakul, or ancient Hindu princes of Madura, history of, 665.

Kyauptsing, or green stone of the Burmese, account of, 196.

L.

Lady-birds, extraordinary flights of, seen near Southampton, 321.

Laing (Maj.), attacked on his way to Timbuctoo, 431.

Lake, subterranean, in Kiarua, 200.

Lamp-black, spontaneous combustion of, on board the ship Catherine, 439.

Lancaster, his method of teaching known to the Thibet Indians, 322.

Lancaster Assizes—trial of Stott and Barnes for robbing one Tonsong, a Chinese-Tartar, 361.

Langlès (M.), his extraordinary mistakes and plagiarisms, 257—extract from the life of Reiske suitable to this subject, 384.

Lapidaries, East-Indian, account of, 430.

Larkins (Mr.), masonic address to, 78.

Leipsic, works offered for sale at the fair of, 324.

Leith, trade of, with India, 243.

Literary coincidence, 34—frauds, 47.

Literati of China, account of, 521.

Locusts, immense flight of, witnessed at Baroda, 89.

M.

Macao, important change at, with respect to the landing of luggage, 93—tumult in the city, 451, 729—brief notice of the place, 612—the Portuguese threatened to be deprived of the settlement, 729.

Macdonald (Colonel) on driving Fuzes, in answer to Capt. Parlhy, 136—on magnetic variation, 302, 418, 660—on the education of cadets, 417.

McDowell (Brigadier), biographical notice of, 183.

Madagascar—account of the king, 451—review of his troops, *ib.*—port regulations at Majunga, *ib.*—establishment of a printing press, 453.

Madras Government (General Orders of)—extra batta to the troops returning from Ava, 219—vaccination of Sepoys, 350—uniform of the extra regiments, *ib.*—soldier's breast and waist plates, 351—allowances for officers' chargers, *ib.*—new commander-in-chief, *ib.*—honorary distinctions to corps, 600—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 80, 220, 351, 477, 601, 715.

Madras miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 81, 222, 445, 477, 603, 715.

—Supreme Court—the Advocate General *v.* Annasawmy Pillay, for withholding a legacy left to certain Hindoo priests, 221—Sir R. Comyn's charge to the grand jury respecting perjury, 602—the King *v.* Lewis Thompson, Anthony Thompson, and Francis Thompson, for forgery, *ib.*—the King, on the prosecution of Mootosawmy and Narrain, *v.* Chuckravartee Chitty and others, for a conspiracy, *ib.*

—Medical Society—election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, 223.

—District Committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, its formation, 603, 715.

Madura, history of the Kurtakul, or ancient Hindu princes of, 665.

Magnetic variation, Col. Macdonald on, 302, 418, 660.

Mahometans, singular sect of, 322.

Malacca, departure of Mr. Cracroft from, 229.

Malcolm (Sir John), his account of the native army of India, 277—review of his Political History of India, 305.

Marine, East-India Company's, proposal for educating the young men intended for, 11—appointments at Bombay, 482.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII. No. 132.

Marriages—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

Marshman (Mr. J. C.), considerations on his Reply to the Attack of Mr. Buckingham on the Serampore Missionaries, 160.

Masonic meeting held at Calcutta to present an address to J. P. Larkins, Esq., 78—lodge opened in the Dekhun, 448.

Mauritius—accusations against the Local Government with respect to the slave-trade, 18—production of sugar in the island, 92—destruction of rats and birds, 615—present state of the island, 734.

Mayers (Mrs.), benevolence of, 711.

Mechanics, Persian, ingenuity of, 430.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta—proceedings of, 58, 429, 573, 693.

Medical Society of Madras—election of office-bearers, 223.

Medical School, Native, formed at Bombay, 84—debate at the East-India House on the subject of educating native doctors, 111.

Meerut, review of troops at, 714.

Messes on board transports, new regulations respecting, 362.

Metals, transmutation of, 432.

Meteor, singular, observed in Calcutta, 194.

Military Annuity Fund, proposal for establishing one in Bengal, 596.

Military Appointments—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

Milton, posterity of, in India, 321.

Mir Izzut Ullah, his description of the cities of Balkh, Khulm, and Kunduz, 168.

Monkeys, offerings to, at Cheribon, 695.

Moorcroft (Mr.), further particulars of, 596.

Mousley (Archdeacon), account of the monument erected to, at Madras, 82.

Munnipore, journal of a route from Banskandi to, 274—conspiracy to wrest the country from the hands of Gumbhir Singh, 472.

Munro (Lady), testimonies of respect paid to her at Madras, 351.

Murder, atrocious, committed by a Rajpoot zemindar, 217—atrocious, at Bencoolen, 612.

N.

Nagpore, intrigues of the ex-Rajah of, 484.

Napoleon, account of a visit to the late residence and the grave of, at St. Helena, 24.

Nassau, particulars respecting the crew of, cast on the island Tristan d'Acunha, 353.

Natal, state of Lieut. Farewell's settlement at, 93.

Nautical notices—discovery of a sunken rock between the island of Ramree and the Terribles, 349—discovery of a dangerous rock off Java, 624.

Necrology—John Bruce, Esq., 44—Dr. 5 E

Noehden, 45—Sir T. S. Raffles, 180—Brigadier M'Dowall, 183—John Farquhar, Esq., 243.—Captain Auber, 297—Bishop Heber, 380—Hormarjee Bomanjee, 609.

New South Wales—geographical notice of the country, 12—characteristics of society in the colony, 35—its agricultural capacities and prospects, 174—arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Darling, the new Governor-in-chief, 234—remarkable passages in an address voted to him by the inhabitants, *ib.*—alteration in the currency, 235—description of the natives to the northward of Break-sea Spit, *ib.*—grant of land to the Wesleyan missionaries, *ib.*—account of the Corroborie at Parramatta, *ib.*—frequency of perjury in the colony, *ib.*—cultivation of sugar and tobacco, 236—various alterations in the laws effected by Gen. Darling, 357—two additional banks set on foot at Sydney, *ib.*—prosecution of Mr. Hall for a libel on Dr. Halloran, 463—scarcity of cash in the bank, 464—Elliard the celebrated eater, *ib.*—prisoners confined in the gaol in May, 465—newly discovered reef, *ib.*—Tasmanian Company, *ib.*—rivers, *ib.*—Merino sheep, *ib.*—currency, *ib.*—punishment of convicts, 456—deceptions of the Australian Agricultural Company, 506—actions brought against the masters of the William Shand and Toward Castle, for improper conduct towards some of their passengers, 615—discovery of a river, 616—formation of an association for encouraging emigration, *ib.*—encouragement to convicts, *ib.*—account of the penal settlement at Moreton Bay, *ib.*—appointment of a chaplain to the colony, 623—shipping arrivals and departures, 236, 466—births, marriages, and deaths, 236.

Newspapers (Indian native), extracts from—the editor's proposal for erecting a theatre at Calcutta, 214—ludicrous description of a fracas in the Bow Bazar, 323—ceremony of worshipping the goddess Sinhavahini, 349—extraordinary birth, 578—Bhurtpore victory, 592—murder, *ib.*—celebration of the Dole Jatra, *ib.*—cholera, 593—new paper started, 708.

New Zealand, proposal for forming a settlement on, 243.

Nilgherry Hills, visit to, 608.

Noehden (Dr.), biographical notice of, 44.

Norfolk Island, state of the settlement at, 236.

O.

Ochterlony (Sir David), dispute at Calcutta respecting the merits of, 709.

Opium sale at Calcutta, in February, 216—at Bombay in January, 227—at Canton, 234.

Orang-Outang, female, of a large size, taken on the south coast of Sumatra, 195—account of one shipped on board the Octavia, of Boston, 323.

Oriental, on the tales so denominated, 284.

Oriental Herald, plagiarisms of, 47, 661—curious discovery respecting an article in one of its numbers, entitled 'Japanese Antiquities,' 48—refutation of its charges against the Serampore missionaries, 160—its misrepresentations in regard to Sir John Malcolm and the Deccan Prize-money case, 375—its calumnies against individuals in India, 483, 599—has recourse to the *Asiatic Journal* for Indian intelligence, 618—its disgraceful attack upon the memory of the late Mr. Adam repelled, 706—charged by the *Columbian Press Gazette* with sacrificing to its gratification every thing like impartiality and fair play, 709.

Ouze-rice, theory of, 440.

P.

Paganism, review of an Essay on the Philosophy and Mythology of, 425.

Parliament, prorogation of, 122—passage in the speech of the Lords Commissioners relative to the Burmese war, *ib.*—dissolved, *ib.*—anti-slavery petitions presented to both houses during the last session, 364—new, opened by his Majesty in person, 742.

Parliamentary Papers, examination of:—East-India annual accounts for 1826, 1—slave-trade at the Mauritius, 18—population at the Cape of Good Hope, 64—causes and conduct of the Burmese war, 148—charges against the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, 249—report from the Select Committee on emigration, 395.

Passengers of ships to and from India, 125, 244, 365, 497, 624, 747.

Pegu, account of the conquest of, by the Burmese, 662.

Penang—destruction of dogs, 90—new currency, 230—memorial of the merchants on the subject, *ib.*—civil appointments, 720—new money market, *ib.*—tigers, *ib.*—births, marriages, and deaths, 91, 720.

Perth, donations presented to the Agricultural Society of, 694.

Persia—review of Mr. Fraser's travels in 50—method of cooling water at Saree, 199—mechanics, 430—invasion of the Russian province of Georgia by the Persians, 449—Khorasan invaded by the Uzbeks, 482, 613—political circumstances of the country, 534—war declared against, by the Russians, 536—defeat of the Persians on the banks of the Chambora, 613—Russian intrigues, 614—the Persians again defeated by the Russians near Elizabethpol, 729—cir-

cumstance of the war, as detailed by Prince Menzikoff, 731 — mission to Turkey, 734.

Persian Gulf, preparations for continuing the survey of, 89.

Phrenological characters of a Burmese skull, 293—science transplanted from Calcutta to Madras, 604, 716.

Plau, a Burmese tribe, account of, 403.

Poetry—Disappointment, 17—Invocation to Carala, 31—The Prophecy, 39—Sonnet, 40—From the Italian, 152—Impromptu on a certain Artist's pictures, 159—the Joys of Chivalry, 167—the Hermitage of Kanwa, 173—the Contrast, 179—Love and Fortune, 267—Sonnet: Ruins by Moonlight, 276—a Poet's Miseries, *ib.*—on the King of Ava's golden feet, 377—the destruction of Babylon foretold, 402—the Victor Vanquished, 404—To the Memory of Bishop Heber, 505—Malay Pantuns, 520—Retirement, 533—Description of Rangoon, 541—Cardiphonia—554—Sonnet, by D. L. Richardson, 561—The Suttee, 636—Ode to Poesy, 639—Anacreontic, 659—Sonnet, 664—Mrichchakati, 679.

Plagiarisms of the Oriental Herald, 47, 761—of the late M. Langlès, 257, 384.

Poetry, Arabic, on the utility of the study of, 410—remarks on the Poets of Arabia, Persia, and Turkey, 539.

Persepolis, the arrow-shaped characters of, 388.

Police, the system as pursued at Bombay debated on, 101.

Pompeii, discovery of a house at, supposed to have been inhabited by a dramatic poet, 201.

Press (Indian), opinions of Sir J. Malcolm on the subject of granting freedom to, 317—new regulation respecting property, in 480, 586—remarks on the subject, 501—relaxation of the rules regarding it at Calcutta, 595 — falsity of a statement of Mr. Hume's respecting its conductors, 708.

Price Current of East-India produce for June, 182—July, 248—August, 368—September, 500—October, 628—November, 750.

Priest, Burmese, funereal obsequies of, 378.

Proverbs, Chinese, 432.

Publications, new, and works in the press, 121, 207, 434, 583, 700.

Puff, Calcutta, 695.

Punch, Oriental pedigree of, 286.

R.

Races at Calcutta, 75—at Madras, 82, 222—at Bombay, 226, 356.

Raffles (Sir T. S.), biographical memoir of, 180.

Rattray (R. H.), review of his poem of the Exile, 565.

Revenge, singular mode of, 323.

Review of Books—Fraser's Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces

on the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea, 50—the Modern Traveller, containing Birmah, Siam, and Assam, 56—Index to the Maps of India, *ib.*—Auber's Analysis of the Constitution of the East-India Company, 184—Abassah, an Arabian tale, 300—Malcolm's Political History of India, 305—Twentieth Report of the African Institution, 421—Essay on the Philosophy and Mythology of Paganism, 424—Bernier's Travels in the Mogul Empire, 562—the Exile, a poem, by R. H. Rattray, 565—Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture of Western India, Part II.—568—D'Andrada's Memoir on Slavery in Brazil, 569—Forget-me-Not; a new year's present for 1827, 570.—Duff's History of the Mahrattas, 687.

Review of Foreign Books—Remusat's *Mélanges Asiatiques*, 191—Morenas' *Dictionnaire Hindoustani*, 192—Noë's *Mémoires relatifs à l'Expédition Anglaise partie du Bengale en 1800, pour aller combattre en Egypte l'Armée d'Orient*, 427—Erdmann's *Reisen im Innern Russlands*, *ib.*—Pachó's *Voyage dans la Marmarique et la Cyrénaïque*, 571—Mablin's *Lettre à l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Lisbonne, sur le texte des Lusiades*, 572.

Review of Asiatic Work—Amusements of the Modern Baboo, 319.

Rhinoceros Indicus, remarks on the growth and habits of, 196.

Robberies, numerous, at Bombay, 448.

Robinson Crusoes, six, found in the Southern Ocean, 324.

Rockets, Congreve, testimony to their utility during the Burmese war, 215.

Royal Charlotte, narrative of the shipwreck of, 343.

Russell, (Mr. H.), ceremony of installing the bust of, at Hyderabad, 445.

Russia (*Asiatic*), account of its negotiations with Turkey in respect to certain Asiatic fortresses, 93—invasion of the frontier province of Georgia by a Persian army, 449—Russian trade with China, Central Asia, and Persia, *ib.*—war declared against Persia, 536—Prince Madatow defeats the Persians on the banks of the Chamhora, 613—intrigues, 614—further operations against the Persians near Elizabethpol, 729—circumstances of the war, as detailed by Prince Menzikoff, 731—regulations respecting Mahometans and Pagans, 745.

Runjeet Singh, warlike operations of, 214—his friendly disposition towards the English, 592.

S.

Sacy (Baron de), his account of the extraordinary mistakes and plagiarisms of the late M. Langlès, 257—on the

- utility of the study of Arabic poetry, 410.
- Sandwich Islands*—description of the subterranean lake in Kairua, 200—tradition of a universal deluge preserved by the inhabitants, 322—native statements respecting the death of Capt. Cook, 358.
- Sanloon River*, survey of, 550.
- Saugor*, annual pilgrimage to, 78.
- Securities*, Indian, prices of, 94, 239, 359, 486, 741.
- Seeds*, garden, method of preserving, 199.
- Sepoys*, their attachment to the Government, 446—enumeration of the Madras regiments recently employed against Ava, 604.
- Serampore*, reply of the missionaries of, to the attacks of the *Oriental Herald* and *Oriental Magazine*, 160—sixth report of the college established at, 349. 705.
- Servants*, native, character of, 710.
- Shawls*, Cachemere, imitated at St. Petersburg, 61.
- Shems-al-Dowla* on his way to Mecca, 78.
- Shipping*, notices of—loss of the brig *Eliza* on the passage from Madras to Rangoon, 83—loss of the *Commodore Hayes*, by fire, at Calcutta, 216—loss of the brig *Anna*, off the Nicobar Islands, 228—loss of the *Valetta* on a coral reef, on the passage from New South Wales to Singapore, 245—loss of the *Brig Favourite*, on the west coast of Sumatra. *ib.*—loss of the *Royal Charlotte*, of London, on the passage from New South Wales to India, 343—condemnation of the *Almorah* at Calcutta, 357—attempt to destroy the *William Money*, by fire, 438—spontaneous combustion of lamp-black on board the *Catherine*, 439—loss of the *Stanmore*, by fire, at Calcutta, 445—mutiny on board the *Caledonia*, Ferriter, 728.
- arrivals and departures—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
- Ships* trading to India and Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, 127, 247, 367, 499, 626, 748—East-India Company's, of the season 1826-27, 627, 749.
- Siam*—Indulgences to strangers, 90—arrival of a mission under Capt. Burney from the Governor-General of India, 164—flattering reception of the envoy by the King, 165—Siamese preparing for war with Cochin-China, 232, 448—despicable appearance of the native Christians, 432—character of the King, 448—Capt. Burney still at Bangkok, 612—arrival of an American trader, *ib.*—loss of the King of Siam's junk, *ib.*
- Singapore*—trade of the settlement and that of Penang compared, 90—character of the Bugis traders, *ib.*—cultivation of coffee at Tringanu. *ib.*—steam navigation, 92—destructive fire, 229—departure of free-traders for England, 230—death of the feudal chief of Singapore, *ib.*—arrival of Chinese emigrants, 448, 721—trade report for 1825, 609—anniversary of the settlement, 610—Chinese holidays, *ib.*—reflections upon the establishment of custom-house duties, *ib.*—improvements in the town, 721—arrival of junks from Borneo Proper, and Cochin-China, *ib.*
- Slave trade* at the Mauritius. 18—in Eastern Africa, 423, 594.
- Small-pox* rages in Cutch, 227.
- Snails*, extensive consumption of, as food, 61.
- Snakes*, antidote against the bite of, 574.
- Societies*—Asiatic, of Calcutta, 57, 193, 428, 573—Medical and Physical of Calcutta, 58, 429, 573, 693—Asiatic, of Great Britain and Ireland, 65, 691—Asiatic, of Paris, 198, 576—Royal, of Literature, 198—Education, at Bombay, 356—Bengal Christian School, 436—Calcutta Apprenticing, 441, 706—Agricultural and Horticultural, of St. Helena, 455—Literary and Agricultural of Ceylon, 575—Auxiliary Scottish Missionary of Bombay, 607. Agricultural, of Calcutta, 693—Literary and Agricultural, of Perth, 694—Church Missionary, at Calcutta, 705—Calcutta, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 706—Auxiliary Bible, of Bengal, *ib.*—Madras, for the Propagation of the Gospel, 715.
- Society of Arts*, premiums offered by, for the season 1826-27, 364.
- Spring*, sulphureous, at Sonah, 575.
- St. George*, legend of, 324.
- St. Helena*—account of a visit to the late residence, and the grave of Napoleon, 24—military appointments and promotions, 454—address delivered by Gen. Walker at a late meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, 455—address from the same upon opening the new school, James's Town, 735—examination of the scholars, at the head-school, James's Town, 736.
- Steam navigation* between Coascar and Bombay, suggestions of the *Bombay Courier* respecting, 89, 606—about to be introduced at Singapore, 92—advantages derived by the Indian government from the purchase of the *Enterprise*, 600—rapid progress made in the establishment of, at Calcutta, 713.
- Stewart* (Maj. C.), testimonials of respect to, on his resigning the situation of professor at Haileybury, 623.
- Stocks*, daily prices of, for June, 128—July, 248—August, 368—September, 500—October, 628—November 750.
- Stones*, luminous, 429.
- Sumatra*, sketch of the north coast of, 637.—see also *India (Netherlands)*.
- Suttees*, sentiments entertained by sensible natives on the subject, 76—account of one of an unusual character, 441, 714.
- Syrian Church*, troubles in, 717.

T.

Tales denominated "Oriental," observations on, 284.

Tantiah Jogh, death of, 477.

Telegraphs in China, 320.

Theatre—amusements at Boitaconnah, 76, 597—at Chowringhee, 215, 436, 597—proposals for establishing a native one at Calcutta, 214—performance at Dum Dum, 708.

Thermometer at Bombay during 1825, 578.

Tigers, hunting with, 60.

Tobacco, account of the introduction and early use of, in England, 137.

Tontine of India, funds of, 439.

Trebeck (Mr.), his death, 478, 596.

Trees, raining, found in the Brazils, 61.

Tree-fern of Australia, account of, 430.

Tytler (Dr.), his theory of Ouze-rice disputed, 440.

V.

Vaccination, prejudice in India against, 578.

Van Diemen's Land—state of crime in the colony, 236—price of wool, *ib.*—account of the settlement on Norfolk Island, *ib.*—libel on the government, 357—extermination of the bush-rangers, *ib.*—dreadful catastrophe at Kenmore, 357, 465—successful cultivation of the vine, 466—want of labourers, *ib.*—judgments passed on Mr. Bent, for

libels, 615, 617—case of Murray v. Stephen, for a libel, 617—survey of the islands, *ib.*—shipping, 466.

Vepery, annual examination of the Tamil and English schools at, 81.

Voyage of the French to the East, particulars respecting, 363.

W.

Walker (Sir G. T.) sworn in commander-in-chief at Madras, 351.

Walrus, Sir Everard Home's account of the animal, 60.

Water, method of cooling, in Persia, 199—discovery of a substance that inflames upon contact with, 695.

Weather at Madras, 223—at Calcutta, 440, 594.

Willock (Maj.), Persian order granted to, 363.

Wives, market for, in India, 697.

Wolves, manner of catching them in India, 321—destructive, at Chunar, 594.

Y.

Young (Capt.), of the ship *Malta*, committed for trial on the charge of slave-dealing, 241—acquitted at the Admiralty Sessions, 621.

Z.

Zillah Court in India, description of, 695.

ERRATUM.

Page 624, line 27 from top, for *Batavian* Island, read *Bavian* Island.

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